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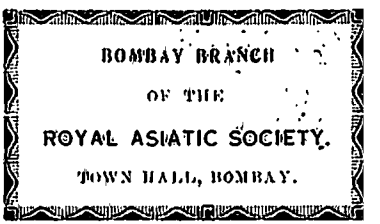

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

134120

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1880.

1879-80

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS

1880.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P & OUDH

FOR

1879-80.

General Summary.

Administration of the Government.

DURING the year 1879-80 the Government of the United Provinces of North-Western Provinces and Oudh was administered by the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Leaving Naini Tal towards the close of October, His Honor remained at Lucknow till 29th November, on which date he proceeded on tour. From 11th February to 26th March, 1880, the head-quarters of the Government were at Allahabad, and afterwards at Lucknow till the middle of April.

This year the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was able to march through a portion of the territories under his administration. Starting from Cawnpore on the 1st December, the camp proceeded to Kálpi, and thence marched through the Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur districts, returning to Allahabad by Bánda. Darbars were held at the head-quarters of the several districts. The main object of the tour was the settlement of various questions connected with the proposal to extricate landholders in Jhánsi from the embarrassments in which they had become involved,—a matter separately referred to in para. 15 of this Summary; and the Lieutenant-Governor was able to deal more confidently with the solution of those questions, so far as it depends on the Local Government, after personal inspection of the part of the country, the peculiar conditions of which have contributed to bring about the present state of things. Another leading object was to arrive at a decision as to the character of the settlement of the land-revenue suitable to

Bundelkhand districts generally, and the period for which the Government demand should be fixed. In consultation with the Board of Revenue, and the officers who have recently engaged in revising the settlements of the districts of Hamírpur and Bánda, it was decided that the system most conducive to prosperity is the imposition for a fixed term of 20 years of a moderate demand, leaving an ample margin for ordinary fluctuations of seasons. Seasons of extraordinary drought and failure must be dealt with specially as they occur.

The scarcity.

2. The scarcity which affected the provinces during the years 1877 and 1878 had come to a close before the commencement of the year under review. Brief sketches of the measures taken for the relief of the sufferers from it were given in previous reports; but the whole subject has now been exhaustively treated of in a special comprehensive report, and further detailed notice is therefore unnecessary.

The report contains a general summary and a narrative by divisions and districts, and deals also with Public Works and charitable relief, the effect of the scarcity on the realization of the land-revenue, the mortality due to the scarcity, and the financial results.

In 1878, the period of severest pressure, the recorded deaths exceeded 1½ millions against an average of 890,000 in the two preceding years. But severe epidemics of fever and small-pox, due to circumstances independent of the scarcity, contributed very largely to this result.

The year.

3. The year 1879-80 was on the whole a favorable one. The rainfall, if less in the cold weather than was desirable, was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year, and resulted in a fairly good crop, both in the autumn and the spring harvest. The results were such as to enable the provinces in many ways to recover from the effects of the drought from which in previous years they had suffered. Prices continued high, old stocks having been in a great measure exhausted. There was a remarkable absence of hail-storms and seasonal calamities.

In the North-Western Provinces (the figures here given are for the revenue year ending 30th September, 1879) the demand for land-revenue proper was Rs. 4,28,94,000, of which five lakhs remained in balance. The corresponding figures for Oudh were Rs. 1,37,48,000 of demand, and 1¼ lakhs of balance. Much of the balance, in both provinces, is either nominal or in train of liquidation.

The prosperity of the year brought an immense decrease in crime. During the year 1879 the reported cases of cognizable crime stood at 192,272 against 290,570 in 1878; and the decrease is found in almost every district and under almost every class of offence.

Full details of these, and of other matters connected with the several branches of the administration, will be found in the body of this report under their appropriate headings.

Political questions. (a) Darbár lists.

4. Various questions connected with the claims of certain classes or individuals to appear at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbárs, and of the position to be assigned to them there, had come up for decision in connection with the large Darbárs held in 1879 at Allahabad and Agra. It was found that the orders on these points, which are of great importance from the stand-point of native opinion, were not sufficiently precise, and had been little attended to for some years: old district or divisional lists (where they existed) had become obsolete, and there was not a recognised intelligible basis for the preparation of new lists. A circular was accordingly issued, explaining the classes to whom the privilege of *entrée* is ordinarily conceded, and laying down general principles for the guidance of officers in the delicate task of deciding disputed questions of precedence. In the North-Western Provinces it had long been customary to admit to Darbár native gentlemen of good birth and position, or otherwise specially eligible; but in Oudh this privilege had been confined to members of the ex-Royal family, to Talukdars, and to gentlemen resident in Lucknow. In both provinces, under the orders above referred to, lists have been drawn up, and after being checked (where possible) by reference to the Secretariat records, have received the sanction of the Government. There now exists, in every

division of the united provinces, a complete list of gentlemen entitled to *entrée*, arranged in the order of precedence: and the preparation of a provincial list of precedence—a task of greater difficulty—is under consideration.

(*b*) Oudh and Nipál boundary.

It has been arranged to mark the boundary between Oudh and Nipál (where not formed by a river) by the reservation of a neutral strip of uncultivated land, ten yards in width, on both sides of the line. Instructions were accordingly issued to the officers of tracts bordering on Nipál, and it is believed that the plan adopted will obviate in future the possibility of complications such as have several times arisen when cultivation on either side extends up to the boundary line.

(*c*) The Afghan war.

The deep and loyal interest in the war taken by native gentlemen all over the provinces was evinced in a most gratifying manner by the liberal offers of assistance made towards carrying it on, in the shape of men, money, and transport (none of which, however, it was deemed necessary to accept), and by the generous gifts for the relief of the sick and wounded, and of the families of those who fell, which now form a portion of the Patriotic Fund. During the year under review these latter aggregated more than two lakhs of rupees, and since its close a considerable additional amount has been received. It is specially gratifying to place on record the fact that these donations not only came from wealthy individuals, but were made up from small subscriptions in various districts (notably Meerut and Farukhabad), given spontaneously by humble, but loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress.

Legislation.

5. There was not much legislation, specially affecting the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80. The Provincial Revenue Act for the North-Western Provinces was amended on several points where experience had shown it to be defective, by a measure which was passed as Act VIII. of 1879; and the constitution of the separate judicial service in Oudh rendered necessary the passing of Act XIII. of 1879, regarding civil courts in Oudh.

The *Takávi* and License-tax Acts (X. of 1879 and VI. of 1880) applied to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in common with Northern India; all other Acts affected the provinces simply as an integral portion of British India.

Rules were framed (*inter alia*) under the Local Authorities Loan Act and the Legal Practitioner's Act, and revised codes were prepared and issued on various branches of revenue law.

6. It had hitherto been a common practice to allow unpaid apprentices to work in district offices, and in the absence of precise rules on the subject the system opened the door for many malpractices and irregularities. It seemed a question whether the system should not be entirely prohibited. The opinions of officers consulted showed considerable diversity of view as to the expediency of the system, the number of apprentices to be entertained, the conditions of admission, and other points. It was found desirable on the whole to ratify the continuance of the practice, the main object of which is to have at hand a few young men competent to fill vacancies at a moment's notice. The main principles to which, in selecting candidates, the attention of district officers should be directed were accordingly laid down in a Resolution on the subject. Compliance with the general educational test was made essential: selection from promising local students was directed: respectability of family and sufficiency of private means were insisted on. It was further directed that preference should be given (*ceteris paribus*) to apprentices on the occurrence of suitable vacancies; that the place and duty of each apprentice should be assigned him; that punctual attendance should be required; and that the entertainment of these apprentices in no way affected the responsibility of the paid officers.

District administration.
(*a*) Unpaid apprentices.

Following the procedure lately adopted in the Panjáb, district officers in these provinces are now required, when making over charge of their districts (on transfer, furlough, retirement, or otherwise) after a year's incumbency, to furnish, for the use of their successors, a carefully

(*b*) District memorandum.

prepared and exhaustive memorandum, noting therein all points of general interest and importance. Such memoranda, recorded in a confidential volume to be kept for the purpose, will be most useful, it is believed, to newly-appointed officers, in supplementing available information obtained from the ordinary records of the several districts.

(c) Attendance at office.

The question of the attendance by district officers at office for the transaction of purely official business came during the year under the consideration of Government. Inquiry elicited that the practice in this respect varied in different districts, and according to the different idiosyncracies of different officers. Irregularity in this respect was believed to be a fertile cause of inconvenience to people who might have business to transact in a district officer's court; besides tending to remove a wholesome check on laxity of discipline among ministerial employés, and to encourage false ideas as to the supposed influence of those subordinate officials who had access to the district officer's private residence. With the view of amending this state of affairs, it was ordered that all judicial work and reports, at the hearing of which parties might appear, or affecting the interests of individuals, should be taken up, heard, and disposed of only in office; that attendance of particular ministerial officers at private residences be discouraged; and that a time be fixed and made known (as far as possible) for daily attendance at office. These general principles having been clearly enunciated, it was considered unnecessary to lay down further hard-and-fast rules for observance.

Protection of antiquarian remains.

7. The question of how antiquarian remains of importance and interest could best be protected from the ravages of time and the spoliation of man, came up in connection with a representation that much wanton mischief to such remains had been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Kanauj in connection with the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway. It is unnecessary to summarise the facts of the particular case; it is sufficient to note that detailed inquiry showed

that nothing of any value had been destroyed. But the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it advisable to take the opportunity of laying down certain general principles on the subject, and orders were accordingly issued. District officers were required to prepare and keep up complete lists of such remains, and of places where on excavation they were likely to be discovered; to make definite arrangements for their protection; to make it clear to the leading residents in the neighbourhood that it was their interest to assist in carrying out the wishes of Government; and to enforce the responsibility of the local police for checking and reporting attempts at spoliation. It was further laid down that the more important buildings should be inspected and reported on annually by an officer of the Public Works Department, with the view of preventing them from falling into a ruinous condition. As regards antiquarian remains discovered by excavation, the provisions of Act VI. of 1878 (Treasure Trove) were declared applicable; lists of the more well-known centres of ruined cities and buildings were prepared; and unauthorised excavation was prohibited. Proprietors of land, native gentlemen, and others were made acquainted with the importance attached by the Government to the preservation of old works of art, sculpture, inscriptions, and such like.

Civil court reforms.

The central nazarat system.

8. In connection with the introduction of a revised code of rules to regulate all matters relating to the service and execution of civil processes, establishment, fees, remuneration, and such matters, the question of the simplification of existing procedure came under consideration. Hitherto it had been customary for each civil court in a district, whether that of the Judge, the Subordinate Judge, or a Munsif, to have its own *nazir* and its separate staff of process-servers. The result was that a large amount of force was wasted, for it occasionally happened that employés from several of the civil courts proceeded to one village at the same time to execute processes issued by these courts. Another result was that the expenditure in the process-serving establishment was unnecessarily large, and the fees levied were consequently high.

To remedy this state of affairs, it was proposed to appoint a central nazir and one general establishment of process-servers for the head-quarters of each Judgeship. All processes issued by the civil courts at the head-quarters of the Judgeship would under this system be executed by or through the central nazir, who would be held responsible for speedy and economical service ; but in the case of processes issued by other than head-quarters courts (*i.e.*, for outlying Munsifs) it was decided that the present system should continue. This compromise was accepted by the Government, and put in operation during the year under review ; and it is believed that it will result in increased efficiency and reduced expenditure.

Municipal administration. (*a*) The general code.

9. The advisability of introducing a code of rules under section 22 of the Act (XV. of 1873), defining what acts and omissions shall be considered public nuisances and punishable as such, which would be applicable generally to all municipalities in the united provinces, has for some years been under the consideration of Government. It was not easy to frame rules that would be equally applicable to municipalities varying widely in their needs and conditions ; and as frequent references had to be made to committees, progress was necessarily slow. During the year this desirable measure was at last completed. A comprehensive code,—divided into four chapters bearing on the public health, safety, convenience, and decency,—now embodies in brief compass the various classes of offences. In framing the code two great principles were kept in view,—(1) to define, as widely and comprehensively as possible, all those circumstances in which it is desirable to give committees the power of protecting public interests ; and (2) to vest each committee with the discretionary authority of exercising or not exercising the powers thus conferred, leaving all minor details to be settled in accordance with local peculiarities and requirements. It is believed that these important objects have been fully secured by the code, and that its operation will tend at once to simplify procedure, and to prevent the arbitrary or oppressive use of the extensive authority given by the Act. The question of the maintenance of a proper check

and scrutiny over municipal accounts was also discussed during the year, the attention of the Government having been directed to this by the occurrence of serious defalcations in these funds. The suggestion to adopt a uniform system of check and audit was considered; but eventually it was decided that this would be inexpedient on several grounds, and would probably result in unnecessary confusion and trouble. It was accordingly arranged that the covenanted officer in charge of each municipality should carefully scrutinise each item, and pass no disbursements without the production of proper vouchers. Committees were also reminded of the duty devolving upon them in connection with the due rendition of accounts.

The diversion of funds in towns administered under Act XX. of 1856, to purposes outside the limits of the Act (such as education) was prohibited; and it was directed that when the income of any such town, after meeting the police, conservancy, and other charges required, showed a surplus, taxation should at once be proportionately reduced.

(b) Municipal details.

In the year under review there were 110 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with a population of about 2,700,000 souls. The income of the year (ranging from Rs. 1,000 per annum in Mahmudabad to Rs. 2,32,000 per annum in Lucknow) amounted in the aggregate to 25½ lakhs and the expenditure to 25¼ lakhs. The average incidence of taxation was 1¼ annas 2 pie per head of the municipal population. The chief source of taxation was the octroi, which worked smoothly and well, realizing 18½ lakhs: other sources being license-tax (1 lakh), house tax (¼ lakh), tax on circumstances (¼ lakh), and others. The Government order that refunds of duty shall be made on goods exported was more generally carried out, and there was a large increase in the amount refunded during the year.

Medical questions.

10. In the year under review the office of Civil Surgeon-General of these provinces was formally constituted, and the arrangements under which the incumbent of the new office (Dr. Christison) took over the entire

charge of the Medical Department, were completed. The duty of inspecting dispensaries, primarily entrusted to the Surgeon-General, will be discharged in part by the Inspector-General of Prisons (formerly in charge of these institutions) and the Sanitary Commissioner, as the task of visiting all the medical institutions was obviously beyond the power of a single officer. Revised orders were issued to define and regulate the powers and duties of the Surgeon-General in such matters as leave applications from Medical Officers and the supply of extra medical subordinates in outbreak of epidemic. One important subject considered during the year was the supply of costly European medicines and instruments to dispensaries, the seriously increased expenditure incurred having attracted attention. It was at first proposed to fix a scale of indents for the several classes of dispensaries, with the view of securing a uniform basis of supply, and thus providing an efficient check against extravagance. But this plan was deemed unworkable; and the alternative proposal to give a fixed money grant, and leave it to the local committees to utilise this to the best advantage, was eventually adopted. Accordingly, fixed cash allotments were made to each district, with effect from the year 1880-81. This plan will, it is hoped, give dispensary committees a direct interest in checking waste, and furnish a motive for economical administration, which had not previously existed. The question of the supply of good native drugs, as a means of reducing the large expenditure on costly foreign articles, was also taken up: and the utilisation of the great public gardens (at Saháranpur and elsewhere) for this purpose was suggested.

The complete separation of the civil medical subordinate service (as distinguished from the military), so far as the classes of native doctor and hospital assistant are concerned, was effected during this year, and preliminary arrangements were made for extending the measure to the class of Assistant Surgeons. A modified rule for the admission of candidates for the civil hospital assistant class into the Agra Medical School was found to be necessary as a temporary measure; as it was ascertained that the rule originally passed, under which the Anglo-vernacular educational examination was

prescribed as the test of admission, had not been properly understood, and that in consequence the full number of candidates was not forthcoming.

The question of the gratuitous supply of medicines to officers of Government and their families was discussed, and it was decided that the privilege of gratuitous supply should be continued as heretofore: Civil Surgeons being instructed to induce patients, at places where good articles are procurable at reasonable prices, to resort to druggists as far as possible. In the case of all other persons, it was laid down that, in the absence of facilities from private enterprise, drugs should be supplied from the official store at cost price.

Police reorganisation.

11. During the year the question of the revision of grades among the superior officers in the Police Department (Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents) was considered. The subordinate position of these officers in relation to the Magistrate of the district had been defined as far back as the year 1876-77, and their status, as assistants to the Magistrate in the Police Department, had been clearly laid down. It remained, however, to consider to what extent and in what direction revision was necessary, and this matter was only finally disposed of in the year of report. The question was complicated by the existence in the department of a large military element. It was notorious that military officers in the police had frequently found themselves, after years spent in civil employ, in a worse position as regards emoluments than they would have been had they continued to serve in the Army. Various references, arising out of the dissatisfaction of these officers with their position, were made to the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but no remedy could be found save at a great financial sacrifice on the one hand, or by the re-transfer of these officers to military employ on the other, neither of which alternatives was considered expedient or feasible. The discussion these references led to showed clearly that the Police Department, as now organised, no longer needed the services of men so highly

paid as the military officers necessarily were; and it was held that for the class of uncovenanted servants, who would in future recruit the upper grades, and who would be simply the Magistrate's assistants in police matters, a scale of pay—approximating to that enjoyed by other branches of the uncovenanted service—would be amply sufficient. In short, the decision come to was that both on administrative and financial grounds a revision was justified.

After considerable discussion a revised scheme was prepared, which received in due course the sanction of Government. The result of the revision was briefly that in place of the five grades of Superintendents at from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the two grades of Assistants at Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, there were constituted grades ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 for Superintendents, and from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 for Assistants, while the pay of the two Deputy Inspectors-General was reduced from Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,200. Personal allowances were granted to the holders of certain appointments where the labor and responsibility were above the average: all military officers in the department, and others of a certain standing, were declared to be exempt from the operation of the new scale. The eventual saving is expected to be about Rs. 65,000 per annum, but some time must necessarily elapse before the arrangements can be brought into full working order. Meanwhile, the savings are being utilised (besides the personal allowances above referred to) in strengthening the reserve force at important centres.

Forest administration.

12. The arrangements for the constitution of the Central Forest School at Dehra Dún were completed in the year under review. The school is intended to be a training institution, and measures have been taken to induce candidates for forest employment under the State, in the controlling and executive departments, to come forward both in the united provinces and from elsewhere. Suitable buildings have been provided, with the requisite facilities for lecture-rooms, library, and museum, so that practical teaching may be combined with a course of useful theoretical instruction.

The subject of the experimental cultivation of foreign and indigenous trees received considerable attention. Steps were taken to promote the introduction of such of the former as might be found suitable for the country, and generally to improve the more valuable kinds of the latter. A scheme of district arboriculture was drawn up; forest nurseries were established; and exotic plantations were started at suitable centres.

The question of the relations existing between forest and district officers was also settled. The existing relations had been found by experience to be unsatisfactory, and the necessity of reform was universally admitted. A brief but comprehensive code of rules was accordingly drawn up for the guidance of those concerned, and promulgated. The central principle was the general subordination of the forest staff to the district officer, without requiring from the latter interference in departmental details.

A number of important questions regarding forest administration in special tracts—Oudh, Kumaun and Bundelkhand—were taken up in the course of the year and satisfactorily disposed of.

Education of poor European and Eurasian children.

13. This subject was the subject of considerable enquiry and prolonged discussion during the year. Facilities have long existed in these provinces at all the larger centres of European and Eurasian population for the education of such children, the Government paying the school fees where the parents were unable to do so: while at Allahabad, a free school exists to which children of the poorer classes can resort. There are also numerous railway schools, most of which are aided by the State; as well as regimental schools at the larger military stations.

The view taken by the Local Government was that in view of the above facts no large or ambitious scheme, such as that prepared by Archdeacon Baly, was necessary; that where special schools did not exist, the ordinary institutions of the country might with advantage be utilised; that pressure in the

way of inducing poor parents to send their children to hill schools was unadvisable; that the Government should be armed with the power of compelling all children, of the classes referred to, to be educated up to a certain elementary point; that for these provinces a central free school, with an industrial branch, should be constituted at Allahabad; that a local rate on property holders of the European and Eurasian community might under certain circumstances be unobjectionable; and that the teaching should be unsectarian. The whole question was still under consideration at the close of the year, and plans for the proposed training college at Naini Tal and for the Central Free School at Allahabad were under preparation.

Provincial finance.

14. During the year under review, the finances of the province were called upon to bear the strain of severe pressure. The financial position of the Supreme Government rendered an appeal to local Governments necessary; and the result was that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributed to the Imperial treasury, as a special contribution, the sum of 15 lacs divisible between the year under review and that succeeding it. In spite of this, however, and of other disturbing causes, the results were satisfactory, and the Government is in a position to devote a portion of its balances to works of provincial utility, such as light railways and the extension of the canal system. Full details will be found in the section on this subject in the body of the report.

The year opened with balances at credit of the Government as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	24,96,000
Local incorporated funds	39,68,000
Total ...	63,64,000

The transactions of the year (including adjustments) resulted in a credit to provincial of Rs. 36,42,000 and a debit to local

incorporated of Rs. 15,42,000: leaving the closing balances as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial funds	60,68,000
Local incorporated funds	24,26,000
Total ...	84,94,000

This grand total of the reserve balances must, however, be accepted with a reservation : it includes sums which represent investments and sums over which the Local Government has not unfettered control. Deducting these amounts, the available balances aggregate about 57 lacs of rupees under Provincial and Local Incorporated. On the whole, the financial results of the year were satisfactory.

The Jhánsi question.

15. The general objects of the scheme for the relief of embarrassed landholders in Jhánsi were fully detailed in para. 17 of last year's summary. At the close of the year under review, the matter had not yet passed the stage of discussion. The bill submitted by the Local Government was subjected to scrutiny and criticism by the Government of India ; and several important points were raised in the discussion that followed. The more prominent of these were—the expediency of authorising the Government to bring under State management the whole of an undivided estate, if a majority of co-sharers agreed to the measure ; the form into which the special insolvency provisions in the bill should be thrown ; and the insertion of a clause giving the Government power to act without application on its own motion. All these questions were carefully considered in consultation with the local officers ; and the matter was the subject of special enquiry during the cold weather tour of the Lieutenant-Governor. Shortly after the close of the year, the views of the Local Government on these and the other points mooted were submitted in full detail to the Legislative Department, and here for the present the matter rests.

16. The recommendations of the Local Government (which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State), referred to in para. 25 of the summary in the report for 1877-78, are gradually being carried out, as opportunity offers. During the year under review, three new districts—Etah, Pilibhít and Ballia—were constituted, and three judgeships of the third grade were created. Graded allowances under the sanctioned scale were continued to all officers entitled to the privilege. These measures have already resulted in a marked decrease in that block of promotion which originated the scheme. The separation of the judicial and executive branches is also being arranged for.

The Civil Service scheme.

During the year there were also appointed in these provinces two probationers for the native civil service, under the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State under 33 Vic., Chap. 3, sec. 6. The young men were selected by the Local Government from Hindu and Muhammadan families of high social standing, and were placed under the district officers of Allahabad and Fyzabad on probation.

17. The subject of State wells was alluded to in para. 18 of last year's summary. The experiments, commenced under favorable auspices, progressed satisfactorily during the year. They were confined to the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts, where special facilities existed and where skilled supervision was available; the amount expended being about Rs. 25,000. The enquiry has elicited interesting and important facts regarding the most useful size of wells, their location, and their irrigating power; and it has contributed largely to the available information as to the causes of failure when undertaken by private persons, the most convenient methods of repayment when undertaken by the State, and cognate matters bearing on the subject. The results were not, however, so complete, at the close of the year, as to allow of any definite conclusion as to the extension of the measure or its general adoption, and the success of the experiment is still problematic.

Agricultural questions. (a) State wells.

(b). Improvements in Court of Wards' estate.

The provincial department of Agriculture and Commerce was constituted by Sir John Strachey in 1875, and has done much sound and good work in the cause of agriculture. The difficulty has been to bring the improvements effected within the reach of the people; and it was mainly with this object that the plan of introducing the more important improvements into estates under the Court of Wards was suggested. In sanctioning the proposal, however, it was clearly laid down that the assent of Government extended to the introduction in these estates, not of experiments, but of discovered improvements of a practical kind suited to the country and people. The success of certain staples, machinery and methods of cultivation has been established by experiment on Government farms or elsewhere: it only remained to give the country at large the benefit of the discovery; and it was deemed right that such improvements as contribute to the permanent improvement of an estate should be introduced by the court, acting as an enlightened landlord would do, into the estates under its care. The first move on a large scale in this direction was made in the Awa estate, which offered peculiar facilities from its vast size, its large resources, and the long minority of the young Rája. It was accordingly placed under the special charge of a covenanted officer, who was selected on the ground of special fitness for the post; and here the scheme above referred to will have the best possible chance of success. Though but a small portion of the province, the Awa estate (which comprises 191 whole villages and portions of 39 others, with a rent-roll of nearly 7½ lacs) is one of the largest of its kind; and it is fairly typical as regards soil, climate, population, and agricultural conditions generally, of the greater part of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere a beginning has also been made with the same object, though not on so extensive a scale as in the exceptional case of the Awa estate.

(c). Tanks in Jhánsi.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Jhánsi Division, which has led among other measures to the proposals for legislation referred to above, is unquestionably due in part to the want of the means of irrigation.

For want of these the crops suffer even in favorable seasons; while facts tend to show that in not a few places the richer soils are gradually deteriorating owing to the fertilising particles being washed away by the action of the surface drainage, the rainfall running to waste and so becoming destructive instead of useful. On the other hand great facilities exist for the construction of tanks which act both indirectly in raising the spring-level and so facilitating the construction of wells, and directly by irrigation from the reservoirs. There are already several large artificial lakes which, having been repaired at the expense of Government, produce incalculable benefit to surrounding villages, but there are many other remains of old ponds that have fallen into disrepair and are lying useless, but which could be repaired and utilised at a comparatively trifling cost. To accomplish this was a task beyond the means of, and not likely to be undertaken by, the people of the neighbourhood, even if encouraged by the offer of advances. In the course of his tour in the division His Honor was forcibly impressed with the importance of effecting a restoration of these reservoirs, and the result was that a project was elaborated for carrying it out. The Local Government at once granted Rs. 15,000 for a commencement, applying to the Government of India for an allotment of one lac of rupees, as the pecuniary interests at stake were almost entirely imperial. A grant of Rs. 80,000 was eventually made, to be expended in the next six or seven years; and the work was set in hand without delay. No special establishment was needed, the work being such as could be carried out without difficulty by the regular staff under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The Oudh Judicial scheme.

18. For some time previous to the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, the question of the courts and establishments to be permanently assigned to each district in Oudh had been under consideration. The opinion had gradually gained ground that no solution would be satisfactory which did not provide for the disposal of civil suits by courts entrusted with this as their sole duty. Much of the civil judicial work had been thrown on the tahsildars, and the revenue administration had suffered in consequence; while in

the higher grades of the commission it was found that the increased work in all departments taxed severely the energies even of the most enthusiastic officers. As the amalgamation had resulted in considerable savings in expenditure, estimated at about a lac and a half of rupees, this was considered an additional argument in favor of the change. In August, 1877, a scheme was accordingly drawn up, together with a draft bill, to introduce such amendments into the law, relating to civil courts in Oudh, as the reorganization necessitated. The Government of India considered, however, that a less large and costly measure would adequately meet the case; the subject was reconsidered in all its lights; and an amended scheme was finally submitted, the total cost of which was within the limit of the saving effected by the amalgamation. It was not till the beginning of the year 1879 that the formal assent of the Secretary of State to this scheme was received; and there remained to be worked out the difficult task of re-arranging the commission, deciding as to appointment of officers and the location of courts, the fixing of establishments, and the numerous other matters pertaining to the elaboration of such an extensive measure. The judicial staff sanctioned consisted, besides the Judicial Commissioner, of four Judges (one for each division), 12 Sub-Judges (one for each district), and 22 Munsifs: while the executive strength was reduced to four Commissioners, 12 Deputy Commissioners, 24 Assistant Commissioners, and 24 Extra Assistant Commissioners. Concurrently with this, the bill for regulation of the new civil courts was taken into consideration; and this duly became law in July under the title of Act XIII. of 1879. On the 1st August of that year, the necessary orders were issued; and on that date the Oudh judicial system commenced working. Retaining, as it does, all criminal work in the hands of executive officers (Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners under the Judicial Commissioner), the measure is not so complete as was at first intended, or as the analogy of the North-Western Provinces would have justified. But with advertence to the limited means at the disposal of the Local Government, and to the admitted necessity of some change in the direction indicated, it is believed that the scheme is the best that could have been devised under the

circumstances, and that though there are disadvantages in a system which removes civil litigation from the province of the district officer, it will, on the whole, be beneficial in its results.

19. In the year under review the system, under which the work of the three sub-divisions of the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, and Railways, had hitherto been conducted, was altered. Instead of three separate offices, with Under or Assistant Secretaries attached to each, one central bureau was constituted. To this amalgamated office all the references of the Department now come, and the work is performed by a staff consisting of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, with two Personal Assistants. Besides the improved administrative efficiency and the great saving of time and labour, the reform resulted in a decreased expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Public Works.
(*a*) General.

Owing to the serious financial pressure of the year, the operations in the Roads and Buildings Branch were greatly curtailed, and expenditure, which had been sanctioned up to 45 lacs, was reduced to under 30. It was impossible all at once proportionately to reduce the establishment. This was eventually done under the special facilities afforded for retirement, with pension and gratuity. But a retrenchment of over 15 lacs was effected at a time when it was urgently called for, and when in no other department could such a saving have been made. It was on communications that the retrenchment fell most heavily, and the roads of the provinces suffered severely in consequence. The total expenditure was as under in round numbers:—

(*b*) Roads and Buildings.

	Rs.
Establishment	10 lacs.
Original works	7¼ „
Repairs	12 „

The scheme of light railways, which is now being worked out in these provinces, suffered from the sudden necessity for economy, but fair progress was made nevertheless. The completed line from Háthras to Muttra

(*c*) Railways.

returned 4·86 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The branch line between Gházipur and Dildárnagar was completed. The Cawnpore-Farukhabad project was carried on energetically by the contractors. Nothing was done on the Achneyra-Muttra line (commenced as a famine work in 1878), but operations were to be recommenced in the ensuing year. Preliminary surveys in the lines from Bareilly to Pilibhít and from Cawnpore to Kálpi were arranged. The Háthras, Dildárnagar, and Achneyra lines were recognised by the Government of India as productive works, and classified accordingly.

The total capital outlay on these railways, during the year of report was Rs. 18½ lacs, a sum which would have been greatly exceeded had not the financial pressure intervened.

(*d*). Canals.

The canal returns show the capital expenditure on irrigation works up to the close of the year to have been Rs. 6,10,58,000. During 1879-80 the capital expenditure was 15½ lacs. The greater portion of this was laid out on the Lower Ganges Canal, the main channel of which is complete to the 63rd mile, while two series of distributaries are open for irrigation and others are in progress.

The direct income realised from all canals (including owner's rate) was Rs. 43,92,000, and the indirect, Rs. 9,66,000—a total of Rs. 53,58,000 against Rs. 46,18,000 in the preceding year. Had the Lower Ganges Canal been in full working order, the returns would have been much larger. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 16,42,000, so that the net profits were Rs. 37,16,000, or 6 per cent. on capital expenditure on works in operation. Eliminating the Lower Ganges Canal, which is still incomplete, the return reaches the high percentage of 8·8 on capital. Although the results were not inferior to those of ordinary seasons, they did not come up to the mark of the two abnormal years preceding when, owing to the great drought, there was an unusual demand for canal water. Moreover, the monsoon rains of 1879-80 were peculiarly favorable to cultivation; commencing in the middle of June, and continuing in a fairly even

distribution up to the close of October. The area of canal irrigation was 1,399,000 acres, against 1,735,900 in 1878-79, and 1,461,410 in 1877-78. On the whole, these results are very satisfactory; and but for the heavy contribution payable to the Imperial Government the canals of the North-Western Provinces would be a most remunerative source of provincial income.

General health.

20. The general health of the year would have shown favorably, it is believed, as compared with the past, had it not been for two serious outbreaks of fever and cholera which swelled the death returns far above the average.

(a). Fever.

The provinces were visited in the month of August with a very severe fever epidemic. Fever is always more or less prevalent during the rainy season; but in the year under review the circumstances both of the climate and the people,—an unusually heavy rainfall succeeding two years of drought, high prices and scarcity,—were such as greatly to aggravate the position. The mortuary returns for August conveyed to the Government the first warning of the outbreak, and no time was lost in taking steps to afford relief to the sufferers. It was in the canal-irrigated districts of the upper Doáb and in the districts of Rohilkhand and Oudh bordering on the Ganges that the mortality was greatest. The disease proved to be malarious fever, remittent and intermittent; and the causes were essentially climatic: 20 of the 47 districts in the united provinces suffered greatly, while all shared a prevalence of fever considerably above the average. District officers were instructed to purchase the necessary febrifuges, and to distribute them extensively among the affected villages through the agency of the police, revenue, educational, and other officials, and through the native gentry. The Surgeon-General was directed to depute all available medical subordinates to the fever-stricken tracts, to utilize the vaccination establishment, and to engage temporarily such skilled agency as could be obtained at short notice. The Sanitary Commissioner was engaged for four months in visiting the affected districts. By the end of October

the epidemic had sensibly abated; and shortly afterwards it altogether ceased. Despite all these measures, which were zealously and intelligently carried out by all concerned, the mortality was lamentably great. The recorded deaths from fever in 1879 aggregated 1,616,208 against an average (on the preceding four years) of 700,540, showing an excess of 915,668 or of 21·4 per mille. It is probable that in many cases deaths were set down to fever by the reporting agency which were really the result of other ailments; but the rate per mille was certainly about 20 in excess of the normal average. The cost of the remedial measures was considerably over half a lac of rupees. Under the orders of Government a brief memorandum of instructions for the treatment of fever couched in simple terms, was drawn up; and copies of it, translated into the vernacular, were sent to all district officers for widespread distribution throughout the provinces.

(*b*). Cholera at Hardwár.

The Hardwár fair of 1879, the scene of which is a narrow strip of ground shut in by the Sewalik range on the one hand, and the Ganges on the other, was attended by vast multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of Northern India, it being the occasion (occurring once in every twelve years) of the entrance of the planet Jupiter into the constellation of Aquarius. Preparations were made on an extensive scale by the local authorities; and that there was full necessity for this was proved when on the great bathing day (April 12th) the numbers present considerably exceeded half a million. The camping, medical, police, and conservancy arrangements were carefully made; and measures were taken to ensure the convenience and safety of the vast crowds desirous of bathing in the sacred river. The success of the fair was marred by two incidents; the one, an accident due to the giving way of a barricade at the entrance of a bridge, resulting in the death of 25 persons and injury to 30 others; the other a serious outbreak of cholera which occurred towards the close of the fair. At the outset apprehensions of some such epidemic were entertained; but these passed away, and all seemed well till the 10th of April, when it was ascertained that cholera had broken out among the hillmen of Kumaun, who were encamped

at Chandi on the Bijnor side of the Ganges. The camp was immediately broken up; but not till over 60 fatal cases had occurred on the spot, followed by many more on the homeward journey to Kumaun. Prompt steps were taken at Hardwár to alleviate the outbreak by every available means; and by the end of March the cholera had practically ceased. At the fair itself the deaths did not number more than 250, but many died on the return journey. The vast crowds dispersed bearing with them the seeds of the disease, and spreading it among those by whose homes they passed. It is impossible to say what numbers of pilgrims and non-pilgrims succumbed to the disease, but it is to be feared that several thousands fell victims. After enquiry showed that the germs of the epidemic were present in the provinces (especially in Kumaun) before the fair commenced; and it is believed that the hillmen (among whom cholera first appeared virulently) brought with them the seeds of the disease.

Lucknow city nazul fund.

21. The general principles governing the administration of nazul property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have of late been carefully laid down and reiterated, the main points being that except where specific orders exist, nazul is to be regarded as a provincial item, expenditure on which (except under recognised heads and up to average amount) requires the sanction of Government, and that even where (as in the case of municipalities) nazul property is handed over, the usufruct only is so transferred. The case of Lucknow city in regard to the extensive and valuable nazul property within its boundaries has all along been deemed exceptional, but it was left to the year under review to see a final and explicit decision come to. The whole subject was carefully enquired into, and the decision arrived at was, that while all the general principles above referred to should apply in full force to Lucknow, the yearly surplus of the fund, instead of being merged in general provincial balances, should be kept separate and distinct. It was further laid down that the Government would be prepared on special report to sanction the expenditure of this accumulated surplus on local works of large public utility, such as the long meditated scheme of a fresh water

supply. The surplus at credit, at the beginning of the year under review, was 2¼ lacs of rupees.

The License-tax.

22. Up to the 31st March, 1880, the net collections amounted to Rs. 16,12,745 for both Provinces; but as these figures include both arrears and advances (the tax was administered according to the calendar year), they do not quite accurately represent the real results. The number of licenses granted was 195,902, so that 4·6 per mille of the population was assessed to the tax under one or other of the three great classes. The labour involved in the working of the tax was very considerable; the principal source of difficulty and uncertainty being the assessment of the numerous small incomes under class III. The new Act remedies this by exempting at one stroke 75 per cent. of these assessees. The objections to assessment were 43,140 in number. Most of these were satisfactorily disposed of by district officers, and the results show that the assessments were, as a rule, cautiously and judiciously made.

Miscellaneous.

23. Sericultural and tobacco experiments were continued during the year. District arboriculture was encouraged; and exotic plantations started at convenient centres.

The survey of the permanently-settled districts was vigorously prosecuted, as well as the concurrent preparation of the record-of-rights, in the Gházipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts.

The experimental grant of small loans at low interest to cultivators and petty zamindars in selected districts (Allahabad, Moradabad, and Bánda) was continued, with the object (1) of ascertaining whether Government could, with advantage, take general action of this kind, and (2) of collecting materials for the elaboration of the general principles most suitable for such a measure.

A gigantic system of embezzlements was brought to light in the Bareilly district, and steps were taken to render a recurrence of such frauds impossible. In Lucknow wholesale forgery of court-fee stamps was discovered, the loss to Government being computed

at Rs. 60,000. There had been a widespread conspiracy of long standing to defraud the Government systematically, and the imitations were exact enough to escape detection by any ordinary observer not specially put on his guard. Some of the treasury subordinates had been won over to co-operate, so no suspicion was aroused, the treasury accounts of stamp sales being made to appear to balance correctly. Measures were taken to have all stamps and all the accounts carefully tested; and the chief offenders were convicted and punished.

Rules were issued for enquiring into and reporting on all serious accidents occurring on State Railways; and instructions were given as to the duties, in connection with this subject, of the railway police and civil officers, as well as of Government inspectors.

Experiments in connection with the eradication of *reh* were continued, and in one badly-affected tract of the Sikandra Rao tahsil (in the Aligarh district), orders were issued for stopping canal irrigation (rent and revenue being duly remitted), with the view of ascertaining the result as regards the development and spread of *reh*.

In the calendar year (1879) the returns showed that 4,494 persons had been killed by wild animals and snakes, and 8,391 head of cattle. Of the 4,494 deaths, 3,778 were caused by snakes. Measures were taken to induce municipalities to offer rewards for the destruction of these pests; and instructions were issued with the same object in connection with the general scheme of village sanitation.

Orders were issued requiring all officers who were entrusted with the administration of trust or local funds, and in whose names Government securities in connection with these funds were held, to endorse the securities in favor of the Secretary to Government and the Accountant-General jointly, and to make over all such documents to the Accountant-General for safe custody. This arrangement, while in no way affecting the audit or control of the

interest derived from the securities, was intended to prevent such valuable securities being overlooked or lost sight of.

A bench of Magistrates, consisting of six native gentlemen, was constituted for the city of Lucknow, for the trial of police and municipal offences.

There were 5,832 cattle thefts reported in the united provinces, against 8,702 in the previous year, when the prevailing distress resulted in an abnormal amount of crime. More cases occurred in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts than in any of the others; but the numbers were pretty evenly distributed all over the provinces. Owing to the greater attention now paid to this matter by the controlling staff, the results, in recovery and conviction, were more satisfactory.

There were 92 cases of dakaiti during the year, none of a very serious type. It is believed that the readiness with which villagers and watchmen come to the assistance of travellers and others attacked by dacaits has a good deal to do with the falling off in this respect. There were 53 cases of poisoning, 12 of which (two resulting in death) occurred in the Allahabad district. *Thagi* is now practically unknown.

The provisions in force in the North-Western Provinces, under which police officers are prohibited from aiding in the supply of labor, carriage, or provisions for any purpose whatever, were formally extended to Oudh.

Rules were issued regarding the appointment, duties, and remuneration of patwáris in Oudh; and instructions were given for the selection of young men for peshkarships.

All subordinate officers of the Educational Department drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and over were arranged in a classified list: the object of this being to allow for promotion without the necessity of transfer. Pay is thus made personal instead of being local; and promotion now depends not on the accident of place, as it sometimes necessarily did, but on seniority and merit.

To facilitate references, the local Gazette has been divided into six separate parts, as under :—

(1) Government Orders.
(2) Department Orders.
(3) Municipal Supplement.
(4) General Supplement.
(5) Bills affecting the Provinces.
(6) Acts.

Parts 5 and 6 are now supplied from the *Gazette of India* to avoid double printing. The new system is believed to be in every way satisfactory.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1879 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.*

THE distinguishing features of the meteorology of Northern India in 1879 were so large and massive, and at the same time in such marked contrast to those of the two preceding years, that it is worth while to give a brief *resumé* of the more important of them, as far as this can be done from the observations taken in these provinces.

The year was remarkable for the lightness of the winter rains, the extreme heat and dryness of the hot weather months, and the excessively heavy rain that fell during the regular rainy season. It was almost equally notable for certain small, though locally important, exceptions to the general character of the rainfall of the summer months—exceptions which seem to have been caused by minute but persistent differences of atmospheric pressure that set in long before the commencement of the rainy season.

The subject may be conveniently divided into four headings:—

Temperature.	Humidity.
Pressure.	Rainfall.

TEMPERATURE.

In table I the mean monthly temperatures of fourteen observatories—three in the Himalayas, eight on the plain of the Ganges, one in Rajputana, one in Bundelkhand, and one in Baghelkhand—are compared with the averages for several years.

TABLE I.—*Temperature.*

Month.	Chakrata.			Ránikhet.			Dehra.			Roorkee.			Meerut.			Bareilly.			Agra.		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 9 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 16-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	41·6	44·3	+2·7	46·1	47·3	+1·2	54·8	55·9	+1·1	56·7	57·1	+0·4	56·8	58·1	+1·3	57·3	58·8	+1·5	59·9	62·0	+2·1
February ...	43·7	45·7	+2·0	49·2	49·8	+0·6	58·0	58·8	+0·8	61·1	61·2	+0·1	62·8	63·4	+0·6	63·0	63·8	+0·8	65·6	67·6	+2·0
March ...	50·4	49·5	−0·9	56·3	55·2	−1·1	65·8	65·8	...	70·5	70·3	−0·2	72·1	72·5	+0·4	73·0	72·5	−0·5	76·3	77·4	+1·1
April ...	59·6	62·9	+3·3	65·2	68·3	+3·1	76·1	79·9	+3·8	81·5	85·2	+3·7	82·5	85·6	+3·1	83·4	86·3	+2·9	87·3	91·4	+4·1
May ...	64·6	68·8	+4·2	67·8	73·9	+6·1	82·1	87·2	+5·1	87·9	92·3	+4·4	88·9	93·1	+4·2	89·1	93·5	+4·4	93·7	98·7	+5·0
June ...	68·0	65·2	−2·8	71·3	69·5	−1·8	84·9	83·5	−1·4	90·8	87·9	−2·9	91·8	89·7	−2·1	90·3	88·5	−1·8	95·0	92·7	−2·3
July ...	64·5	63·2	−1·3	67·9	66·1	−1·8	80·2	78·8	−1·4	85·2	82·9	−2·3	86·2	84·3	−1·9	84·8	81·6	−3·2	87·7	86·1	−1·6
August ...	64·1	62·4	−1·7	67·2	66·1	−1·1	79·0	77·4	−1·6	84·1	81·4	−2·7	84·9	81·8	−3·1	84·0	80·7	−3·3	85·7	83·0	−2·7
September ...	68·0	68·6	+0·6	66·4	66·4	...	77·3	77·3	...	82·7	82·1	−0·6	83·0	81·6	−1·4	83·0	81·9	−1·1	84·4	82·9	−1·5
October ...	57·5	57·7	+0·2	61·0	60·0	−1·0	70·4	70·4	...	75·5	75·1	−0·4	75·6	75·5	−0·1	76·4	75·5	−0·9	79·5	78·6	−0·9
November ...	52·2	50·3	−1·9	55·7	53·1	−2·6	62·5	59·9	−2·6	65·0	61·2	−3·8	65·9	62·5	−3·4	66·5	62·9	−3·6	69·9	65·1	−1·8
December ...	46·6	45·8	−0·8	50·2	47·4	−2·8	56·2	53·8	−2·4	57·5	54·4	−3·1	58·2	55·5	−2·7	58·6	55·6	−3·0	62·1	60·5	−1·6
Year ...	56·3	56·6	+0·3	60·4	60·3	−0·1	70·6	70·7	+0·1	74·9	74·3	−0·6	75·7	75·3	−0·4	75·8	75·1	−0·7	78·9	79·1	+0·2

TABLE I.—*Temperature*—(concluded).

Month.	*Lucknow.*			*Allahabad.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15-16 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12-14 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 13 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	60·7	62·7	+2·0	60·4	61·2	+0·9	60·7	61·9	+1·2	62·0	62·8	+0·8	62·8	63·6	+0·8	59·8	59·7	−0·1	60·3	61·6	+1·3
February ...	66·4	67·4	+1·0	66·1	68·1	+2·0	66·3	67·4	+1·1	67·6	68·6	+1·0	68·6	69·9	+1·3	65·9	64·7	−1·2	65·6	67·2	+1·6
March ...	76·6	77·2	+0·6	77·5	78·3	+0·8	76·8	78·1	+1·3	77·8	78·4	+0·6	79·0	77·9	−1·1	76·4	72·0	−4·4	75·6	75·8	+0·2
April ...	86·9	90·0	+3·1	87·2	91·0	+3·8	86·4	91·0	+4·6	87·2	90·3	+3·1	88·4	90·8	+2·4	86·5	86·5	...	84·2	87·0	+2·8
May ...	91·3	95·9	+4·6	92·1	97·3	+5·2	88·5	92·8	+4·3	91·5	95·7	+4·2	94·4	97·6	+3·2	92·2	94·0	+1·8	89·2	93·7	+4·5
June ...	92·6	91·7	−0·9	91·5	91·9	+0·4	89·1	87·8	−1·3	92·3	91·4	−0·9	93·5	93·4	−0·1	91·4	87·3	−4·1	91·6	88·6	−3·0
July ...	86·8	85·7	−3·1	86·1	84·6	−1·5	84·6	82·2	−2·4	85·8	83·1	−2·7	84·7	83·8	−0·9	84·6	84·1	−0·5	82·4	80·1	−2·3
August ...	86·7	83·2	−2·5	83·7	82·5	−1·2	84·0	82·8	−1·2	84·8	82·8	−2·0	83·2	80·7	−2·5	82·0	78·0	−4·0	81·3	79·7	−1·6
September ...	84·6	83·9	−0·7	83·1	81·6	−1·5	83·5	83·3	−0·2	84·1	81·7	−2·4	82·9	81·6	−1·3	82·9	78·7	−4·2	81·2	79·4	−1·8
October ...	78·8	77·7	−1·1	77·7	76·4	−1·3	79·5	78·4	−1·1	79·3	77·7	−1·6	80·9	78·8	−2·1	79·2	75·1	−4·1	76·2	74·3	−1·9
November ...	69·3	65·0	−4·3	68·3	64·0	−4·3	70·2	67·3	−2·9	70·1	66·3	−3·8	74·1	69·4	−4·7	69·8	62·6	−7·2	67·4	62·9	−4·5
December ...	61·3	59·3	−2·0	60·5	57·6	−2·9	62·4	61·0	−1·4	62·6	59·1	−3·5	65·3	62·4	−2·9	62·0	57·0	−5·0	60·1	57·6	−2·5
Year ...	79·4	78·1	−0·3	77·8	77·8	...	77·7	77·8	+0·1	78·8	78·2	−0·6	79·8	79·2	−0·6	77·7	75·0	−2·7	76·3	75·7	−0·6

At all the stations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the mean temperature of the first five months was above the average, except at the Himalayan and some of the sub-Himalayan stations in March, when the temperature was reduced by the occurrence of a few heavy showers. In Rajputana the temperature appears to have been below the average during the first three months, but it is doubtful whether the temperatures recorded at Ajmere are strictly comparable with those of former years.

In April and May, when the average excess of temperature at all the stations was nearly four degrees, the excess was most decidedly marked at Ránikhet in Kumaun, and along the sub-Himalayan zone, from Roorkee to Gorakhpur, whilst at Jhánsi and Ajmere it was much less. The proximate cause of the relatively high temperature along the outer slope of the mountains as compared with Bundelkhand and Rajputana was doubtless the almost entire absence of the spring showers, which in ordinary years greatly retard the rise of temperature in Kumaun and Garhwál, though they are usually absent in Bundelkhand. The mean rainfall of May in the Himalayan districts is 2·33 inches, but last year only 0·66 inches fell. In the Jhánsi division no rain fell in May, but the average for that month is only a tenth of an inch.

After the setting in of the rains in June the temperature fell suddenly and remained below the average until September, when it rose again slightly. At Chakráta, where the rains ceased about the middle of the month, the temperature of September was half a degree above the average. In November and December the temperature again fell several degrees below the mean.

Pressure.

Table II gives the mean monthly pressures for 1879 and their variations from the mean of several years at each station. At most of the observatories the mean pressure for the whole year was slightly under the average, and at all the places on the plains the defect was very considerable in the hot-weather months.

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure.*

Month	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*		
	Average 4-5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 4-6 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	23·263	23·261	—·002	24·100	24·116	+ 016	27·734	27·742	+·008	29·123	29·109	—·014	29·252	29·282	+·030
February	23·227	23·229	+ 002	24·050	24·084	+ 004	27·689	27·690	+·001	29·057	29·048	—·009	29·198	29·210	+·012
March	23·240	23·222	—·018	24·069	24·077	+ 008	27·632	27·635	+·003	28·967	28·958	—·009	29·098	29·111	+·013
April	23·235	23·247	+ 012	24·069	24·068	—·001	27·553	27·532	—·021	28·856	28·823	—·033	28·988	28·977	—·011
May	23·194	23·199	+·005	24·013	24·006	—·007	27·463	27·439	— 024	28·744	28·700	— ·044	28·864	28·845	—·019
June	23·142	23·110	—·032	23·938	23·913	—·025	27·346	27·355	+ 009	28·615	28·630	+·015	28·735	28·765	+·030
July	23·113	23·088	—·025	23·926	23·905	—·021	27·348	27·354	+·006	28·629	28·632	+·003	28·746	28·771	+·025
August	23·158	23·132	—·026	23·959	23·939	— 020	27·403	27·408	+·005	28·694	28·689	— 005	28·821	28·827	+·006
September	23·223	23·201	—·022	24·023	24·005	— 018	27·495	27·478	—·017	28·796	28·776	—·020	28·918	28·925	+·007
October	23·293	23·292	—·001	24·106	24·110	+·004	27·638	27·643	+ 005	28·959	28·958	—·001	29·086	29·113	+·027
November	23·303	23·264	—·039	24·157	24·126	—·031	27·740	27·734	—·006	29·090	29·078	— 012	29·225	29·240	+·015
December	23·287	23·260	—·027	24·134	24·102	—·032	27·763	27·744	— 019	29·132	29·109	—·023	29·273	29·270	—·003
Year	23·223	23·209	—·014	24·048	24·038	—·010	27·567	27·563	—·004	28·858	28·876	—·012	29·017	29·028	+·011

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure*—(continued).

Month.	*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Allahabad.*			*Gorakhpur.*		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 4-5 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	29·420	29·435	+ 015	29·462	29·490	+·028	29·680	29·658	—·022	29·727	29·723	—·004	29·777	29·740	—·037
February	29·366	29·364	—·002	29·401	29·413	+·012	29·605	29·588	—·020	·679	·646	—·033	29·705	29·671	—·034
March	29·265	29 278	+ 013	29·302	29 332	+·030	29·463	29·490	+·027	·556	·554	—·002	29·584	29·549	—·035
April	29·150	29·125	—·025	29 185	29·186	+·001	29·381	29·340	—·041	·433	·402	—·031	29·471	29·398	— 073
May	29·032	28·995	—·037	29·065	29·037	—·028	29·276	29 215	—·061	·330	·274	— 056	29 376	29·300	—·076
June	28·927	28.938	+·011	28·942	28·965	+·023	29·149	29·147	— 002	·201	·210	+·009	29·248	29·242	—·006
July	28 931	28·950	+·019	28·944	28 977	+ 033	29·157	29 163	+ 006	·210	·240	+·030	29·250	29·254	+·004
August	29·002	28·997	—·005	29 011	29·006	—·005	29·224	29·209	—·015	·277	·263	— 014	29 223	29·300	—·023
September... ...	29·097	29 085	—·012	29·112	29 125	+·013	29·315	29·297	—·018	·370	·359	— 011	29·411	29·385	—·026
October	29·263	29·275	+·012	29·284	29 312	+·028	29·492	29 486	—·006	·557	·546	—·011	29·595	29·575	— 020
November... ...	29·393	29·403	+·010	29 428	29·447	+·019	29·633	29 622	—·011	·671	·686	+ 015	29·707	29 711	+·004
December	29·439	29 436	—·003	29·476	29 475	—·001	29 693	29·660	— 033	·736	·717	—·019	29·769	29·748	— 021
Year	29 190	29·190	...	29 218	29 230	+·012	29·423	29 406	—·017	·479	·468	—·011	29·518	29·489	—·029

TABLE II.—*Atmospheric Pressure*—(concluded).

Month.	*Benares.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
January	29·774	29·764	—·010	29·150	29·156	+·006	28 396	28·408	+·012	28·985	28·944	—·041
February	29·702	29 692	—·010	29·096	29·081	—·015	28·353	28 340	—·013	28·928	28 873	—·055
March	29·604	29 595	—·009	29.001	29·024	+·023	28 271	28 287	+·016	28·835	28·806	—·029
April	29·479	29·443	—·036	28.887	28·891	+·004	28 178	28 190	+ 012	28 729	28·675	—·054
May	29·370	29·517	—·053	28·789	?	?	28·078	28·056	—·022	28 612	28·546	—·066
June	29·253	29·251	—·002	28 660	?	?	27·973	27·984	+·011	28.498	28 481	—·017
July	29·254	29 284	+·030	28·658	?	?	27·950	27·968	+·018	28·495	28·512	+·017
August	29·325	29.301	—·024	28·731	28·703	—·028	28 018	27·984	—·034	28·540	28·508	—·032
September	29·416	29 396	—·020	28 813	28·828	+·015	28 113	28·127	+·014	28 635	28·617	—·018
October	29 590	29 588	—·002	28·991	28·998	+ 007	28·277	28·293	+ 016	28·810	28·801	—·009
November	29·726	29·731	+·005	29·122	29·125	+·003	28·389	28·400	+·011	28 906	28·925	+·019
December	29·785	29 765	—·020	29 162	29·149	— 013	28·411	28·400	—·011	28·959	28·935	—·02$_4$
Year ...	29·523	29 511	—·012	28.922	?	?	28.201	28 203	+·002	28·744	28·719	— 025

Amidst all the changes of pressure from month to month there were certain peculiarities of distribution that were strikingly persistent, namely :—

(1) Relatively low pressure over the sub-Himalayan districts and North-Eastern Oudh. The defect of pressure over this region was greatest and most persistent about Gorakhpur, though it was sometimes almost equally well marked at Lucknow. Observations taken in Bengal indicate that the same region of low pressure extended along the base of the Nipal Himalaya as far as Purneah.

(2) Low pressure at the hill stations, Chakráta and Ránikhet, throughout the rainy season, when over the plains the barometer stood sometimes below, but nearly as often above the mean.

(3) Relatively high pressure over the upper Doab and the western parts of Rohilkhand persistently indicated by the observations of Meerut and in some months also by those of Roorkee and Bareilly.

(4) Relatively high pressure before and during the rains (except in August) over Bundelkhand and the lower Doab, that is over the triangular area included between Allahabad, Agra, and Jhánsi. The pressure was also probably above the true average in Baghelkhand, though this is not distinctly indicated by the observations of Sutna, because the only years with which 1879 can be compared at that station are 1877 and 1878 and the latter half of 1876, and the pressure of 1877 and 1878 was very high all over India.

The barometer probably stood highest over the centre of the Bundelkhand area, but this is not certain because of a break of three months in the Jhánsi register. In some months the Bundelkhand region of high pressure may have been continuous with that of the upper Doab, but in others they appear to have been separated by a belt of lower pressure passing through Delhi.

Most of these anomalies in the distribution of pressure may be explained by the laws that in the dry season variations of the barometer are usually inverse to those of the thermometer, and

that whatever distribution of pressure obtains at the commencement of the rains is generally continued until near their close. Both these laws, which might almost be deduced from the known properties of air and water vapour, are found to hold nearly universally in India. The temperature excess in April and May was greatest along the foot of the Himalayas and least in Bundelkhand and Rajputana; accordingly before and during the rains the pressure was low in the north-east of the province, and higher as compared to the average in the south-west. The immediate cause of the high pressure over the upper Doab is not so evident, but at Meerut the temperature of April and May was not so much above the average as over the rest of the province, and further to the north-west the comparative coolness may have been more decided.

At the end of the year the pressure was below the mean at every station, though the temperature was much less than usual. This exception to the rule of the inverse variations of the barometer and thermometer was probably due to a periodic change in the height of the barometer that runs through all its phases in the course of ten or twelve years. The maximum pressure of the past decade was attained in 1877, and since September, 1878, there has been, allowing for the annual variation, a pretty regular decrease of pressure continuously going on.

The following were the most important modifications of the mean wind direction that were of a steady and persistent character:—

(1) The excess throughout the year of westerly and north-westerly elements in the winds of Chakráta. Taken in connection with the great variability of the wind direction and large proportion of calms observed at Ránikhet, this indicates that at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet there was a region of comparatively low pressure in the north of Kumaun and Garhwál.

(2) The prevalence of north and north-east winds at Lucknow, north and north-west winds at Allahabad, west and south-west winds at Benares, and south and south-east winds at Gorakhpur, indicating that there was a tendency to a cyclonic circulation of the

lower atmosphere round North-Eastern Oudh, which was a region of low pressure. At Allahabad and Benares this tendency was not observed in August, when north-east winds, blowing towards an area of low pressure in the south of Bundelkhand, prevailed.

(3). An excess of easterly and southerly, or a diminution of westerly and northerly elements in the winds of Jhánsi during the first eight months of the year.

All these variations are such as follow from the observed distribution of pressure in 1879. The area of high pressure in the upper Doab does not seem to have affected much the wind directions observed at Meerut and Roorkee, but the scanty rainfall over the greater part of this region shows that the usual easterly winds of the rainy season must have been considerably modified in direction.

Humidity.

The degree of humidity of the air at two hours of observation, 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., has been determined for several years at all the meteorological observatories. Table III compares the mean humidity of each month of 1879, derived from these observations, with the average for several years.

TABLE III.—*Humidity (at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.)*

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 9 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	62	46	—16	54	48	— 6	58	48	—10	57	41	—16	55	44	—11	57	43	—14	50	37	— 13
February ...	61	47	—14	53	47	— 6	57	45	—12	53	40	—13	49	46	— 3	51	40	—11	44	39	— 5
March ...	53	57	+ 4	45	49	+ 4	48	42	— 6	39	32	— 7	39	38	— 1	41	35	— 6	34	26	— 8
April ...	45	37	— 8	37	32	— 5	38	25	— 13	26	16	—10	32	25	— 7	31	22	— 9	26	14	— 12
May ...	49	28	—21	46	32	—14	39	32	+ 7	30	18	—12	37	33	— 4	34	28	— 6	28	18	— 10
June ...	64	66	+ 2	57	64	+ 7	55	62	+ 7	43	47	+ 4	45	51	+ 6	48	53	+ 5	41	43	+ 2
July ...	91	96	+ 5	81	90	+ 9	79	86	+ 7	69	76	+ 7	69	78	+ 9	74	88	+14	67	70	+ 3
August ...	92	96	+ 4	83	88	+ 5	82	87	+ 5	71	90	+19	71	86	+15	75	88	+13	74	82	+ 8
September ...	85	83	— 2	75	79	+ 4	75	75	...	66	88	+22	66	68	+ 2	72	75	+ 3	67	67	...
October ...	60	57	— 3	54	64	+10	56	60	+ 4	47	46	— 1	51	52	+ 1	57	70	+13	44	44	...
November ...	49	44	— 5	47	49	+ 2	50	49	— 1	43	36	— 7	45	47	+ 2	49	55	— 6	38	30	— 8
December ...	55	39	—16	49	53	+ 4	55	49	— 6	53	45	— 8	54	65	+11	55	53	— 2	47	35	— 12
Year ...	64	58	— 6	57	58	+ 1	58	55	— 3	50	48	— 2	51	53	+ 2	54	54	...	47	42	— 5

TABLE III.—*Humidity*—(concluded).

Month.	*Lucknow.*			*Allahabad.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 11-12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 12 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-4 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	53	40	—13	55	48	— 7	57	44	—13	51	37	—14	43	37	— 6	42	35	— 7	44	27	—17
February ...	46	48	+ 2	46	41	— 5	49	41	— 8	41	35	— 6	35	30	— 5	39	39	...	34	27	— 7
March ...	34	29	— 5	34	29	— 5	42	29	—13	29	19	—10	27	22	— 5	35	30	— 5	19	15	— 4
April ...	29	32	+ 3	28	16	—12	38	24	—14	26	12	—14	21	18	— 3	30	17	—13	21	11	—10
May ...	34	35	+ 1	30	21	— 9	49	40	— 9	31	22	— 9	24	20	— 4	33	25	— 8	23	18	— 5
June ...	50	48	— 2	48	48	...	63	62	— 1	49	46	— 3	39	44	+ 5	44	45	+ 1	34	42	+ 8
July ...	72	80	+ 8	73	80	+ 7	77	85	+ 8	74	79	+ 5	67	70	+ 3	63	46	— 7	69	76	+ 7
August ...	74	80	+ 6	75	84	+ 9	79	80	+ 1	76	81	+ 5	70	82	+12	67	79	+12	73	80	+ 7
September ...	71	73	+ 2	74	80	+ 6	76	78	+ 2	72	76	+ 4	65	65	...	59	64	+ 5	65	68	+ 3
October ...	52	59	+ 7	55	65	+10	59	71	+12	53	60	+ 7	40	45	+ 5	38	47	+ 9	45	47	+ 2
November ...	42	37	+ 5	48	46	— 2	50	52	+ 2	46	36	—10	31	25	— 6	34	26	— 8	29	23	— 6
December ...	50	42	+ 8	53	52	— 1	56	60	+ 4	49	44	— 5	38	29	— 9	42	36	— 6	31	24	— 7
Year ...	50	50	...	52	51	— 1	58	56	— 2	50	46	— 4	42	41	— 1	44	42	— 2	41	38	— 3

The degree of humidity always varies inversely with the temperature and directly with the quantity of vapour in the air. In 1879 the humidity was below the average during the first five months at nearly all the stations, the most important exceptions being Chakráta and Ránikhet, where in March there was a slight excess. This was doubtless due to the comparatively low temperature and considerable rainfall of the month at the hill stations.

In April and May the dryness of the atmosphere over the plains and lower hills was almost unprecedented. At the southern stations the degree of saturation often fell below five per cent.

During the rainy season the humidity of the air was generally over the average, the only exception worth noting being that of Ajmere, when the air was seven per cent. drier than usual in July, that month being nearly rainless at Ajmere.

In November and December the humidity again fell below the average, though the low temperature of those months tended to increase it. The proportion of vapour in the air towards the end of the year was thus much below the average, and in consequence December, 1879, and January, 1880, were nearly rainless over the greater part of the provinces.

RAINFALL.

The three years preceding 1879 will long be remembered in Northern India on account of their scanty rainfall. In 1877 the mean rainfall of the North-Western Provinces was considerably under half the usual amount, and a large proportion of it fell in what is commonly the dry season. In many parts of the country, especially in the north of Oudh, 1876 was nearly as dry. The rainfall of 1878 was also defective in every part of the provinces except the eastern half of Rohilkhand.

In contrast to these years, 1879 was characterised by excessively abundant rain all over the north of the provinces. This rain, which in some places was unprecedentedly heavy and in

many amounted to nearly twice the average, was confined almost entirely to the season of the summer monsoon. The winter rains were represented by a few showers over the hills and the districts at their foot in the months of January, February, and March, and the spring rains of the hills were hardly noticeable.

In the last week of May the summer rains commenced along the outer slope of the hills, but this burst did not extend generally over the country, and it ceased about the 5th of June. Rain commenced again along the hills on the 15th of June, and by the 20th of the month had spread over the whole province. The Bundelkhand districts were reached last of all.

From the 20th of June until the 9th or 10th of September rain continued to fall nearly every day, but in the middle of September there was a break of ten days or a fortnight. In the Meerut division no more rain of any importance fell, but over the rest of the province rain began to fall again between the 20th and 25th of September and lasted until the end of the first week of October. The rainfall about the end of September was the heaviest of the year in some of the eastern districts.

The only rain recorded in the month of November over the extensive area included in the following table was five hundredths of an inch at Gorakhpur, and the first three weeks of December were equally dry. In the last week of December the usual "Christmas rains" fell in the Panjáb and the north of these provinces, but the southern divisions and Baghelkhand were rainless.

In table IV the returns from numerous rain-gauge stations have been grouped together, and the average monthly rainfall of each section of the country in 1879 is compared with the average for former years.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*

Month.	*Himalayan Districts (15 stations).*			*Meerut Division* (31 stations).*			*Rohilkhand Division (30 stations).*			*Sitapur Division (11 stations).*		
	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	1·91	0 20	—1·71	0·97	0·07	—0·90	1·05	0·05	— 1·00	0·93	...	— 0·93
February	2 56	1 94	—0·62	0·98	0 57	—0·41	1·05	0·57	— 0·48	0·52	0 26	— 0·26
March	2·07	2 27	+0·20	0 75	0·46	—0·29	0·62	0·45	— 0 17	0·52	0·04	— 0·48
April	1·19	0 25	—0·94	0·37	0·02	—0·35	0·38	0·08	— 0·30	0·29	0 05	— 0·24
May	2·33	0·66	—1·67	0 07	0·06	—0·01	0·89	0·09	— 0·80	0·79	0·43	— 0·36
June	6 44	11·06	+4·62	2·30	3·23	+0·91	4 12	6 02	+ 1·90	4·74	5 75	+ 1·01
July	16·33	25·42	+9·09	8·72	12·32	+3·60	12·84	24 34	+11·50	10 95	23·77	+12·32
August	13 78	26·07	+12 29	7·89	13·23	+5 34	9·37	20 79	+11 42	9·04	17·71	+ 8·67
September	6·69	6·10	—0·59	4·59	3·16	—1·43	6·87	6·00	— 0·87	7·85	5·62	— 2·23
October	0 94	1·88	+0 94	0·66	0 54	—0·12	1 09	2·21	+ 1·12	1 36	6·11	+ 4·75
November	0 03	...	—0·03	0·03	...	—0·03	0 03	...	— 0·03	...	...	...
December	0 82	0·74	—0·08	0·54	0 82	+0·28	0·52	0·49	— 0·03	0·55	0·25	— 0·30
Year ...	55 06	76 59	+21·50	27 ·89	34·48	+6·59	38·33	61·09	+22·26	37·54	59·99	+22·45

* Excluding Dehra Dún.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall*—(continued).

Month.	*Fyzabad Division* (10 *stations*).			*Benares Division* (31 *stations*).			*Allahabad Division* (43 *stations*).			*Agra Division* (34 *stations*).			*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	0·81	...	— 0·81	0·67	...	— 0·67	0·77	0·04	—0·73	0·50	0·27	—0·23	0·76	0·06	—0·70
February	0·55	...	— 0·55	0·64	0·18	— 0·46	0·35	0 02	— 0·33	0·29	0 02	—0·27	0·42	...	—0·42
March	0·27	0·01	— 0·26	0·32	...	— 0·32	0·29	...	—0 29	0·41	0·15	—0·26	0 33	...	— 0 33
April	0·27	...	— 0·27	0·33	...	— 0 33	0 17	...	— 0·17	0·17	0 01	—0·16	0·22	...	—0·22
May	1·16	0·73	— 0·43	0·98	0 28	— 0·70	0 41	...	—0 41	0 51	...	—0·51	0·54	0 07	—0·47
June	4·98	6·48	+ 1 50	4.86	7·08	+ 2·22	3 59	4·40	+0·18	2 16	4·21	+2·05	3 74	4·59	+0·85
July	12·00	26·95	+14 95	12·82	16·14	+ 3·32	11·92	10·13	—1·79	9 69	10 94	+1·25	9·84	17·22	+7·38
August	10·29	14 55	+ 4·26	10·02	13·14	+ 3·12	9·33	11·55	+2·22	8 21	20·79	+12·58	9·60	12·58	+2·98
September	9·86	9·59	— 0·28	7·89	12·39	+ 4·50	7 13	7·34	+0 21	5·43	4·77	—0 71	7·62	6 41	—1·21
October	1·68	4·92	+ 3·25	1·94	5·77	+ 3 83	1 45	2 79	+1·34	0 98	1·28	+0·30	1·18	2·54	+1·36
November	...	...	...	0·06	...	— 0·06	0 03	...	—0 03	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	0·24	0 28	+ 0.04	0·16	0·08	— 0·08	0 21	...	—0 21	0·42	0·19	—0·23	0 41	0·12	0·30
Year ...	42·12	63 52	+21 40	40·69	55 06	+14·37	35·65	36·27	+0·62	28 82	42·63	+13·81	34·67	43·59	+8·92

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*—(concluded).

Months.	*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*N. E. Rajputana* (9 *stations*).			*Jhánsi Division* (13 *stations*).			*Baghelkhand* (3 *stations*).		
	Average 10-11 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 5-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 15 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.	Average 3-17 years.	1879.	Variation in 1879.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
January	0·72	...	—0·72	0·15	0·17	+0·02	0·64	0·19	—0·45	0·92	...	—0·92
February	0·82	...	—0·82	0·35	0·90	+0·55	0·30	0·17	—0 13	0·87	0·66	—0·21
March	0·25	...	—0·25	0·18	0·14	—0 04	0·24	...	—0·24	0·18	...	—0·18
April	0·20	...	—0·20	0·17	0·02	—0·15	0·10	...	—0 10	0·26	...	—0 26
May	0·44	0·01	—0·43	0·90	0·05	—0 85	0·30	0·08	—0·22	0·36	0·25	—0·11
June	8·76	6·37	+2·61	2·77	4·86	+2 09	3·45	3·25	—0·20	5·77	7·80	+2·03
July	10·44	11·74	+1·30	8·04	4·12	—3·92	12·09	9·86	—2·23	18·46	15·25	—3 21
August	9·59	15·43	+5·84	7·93	18·91	+10·98	9·79	16·67	+6·88	13·97	17 62	+3·65
September	8·60	10·68	+2 08	4 39	3·66	—0·73	6·34	5·11	—1·23	6·97	4·83	—2·14
October	1·87	3·65	+1·78	0·78	0·75	—0·03	0 83	1·63	+0·80	1·47	1·99	+0·52
November	...	...	...	0·13	...	—0·13	0 09	...	—0·09	0·09	...	—0 09
December	0·16	...	—0·16	0·38	0·35	—0·03	0·26	...	—0·26	0·10	...	—0·10
Year ...	35·75	47·28	+11·53	26·17	33·93	+7 76	34·43	36·96	+2·53	49·42	48·40	—1·02

The total rainfall of the year over every district in the table except Baghelkhand was above the average. The excess, both absolutely and as compared with the average for the same places, was greatest over the Himalayan districts, Rohilkhand, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and the northern half of the Benares division, that is, over the region where the barometer stood relatively low during the greater part of the year. The excess was least, or there was a relative defect over the Allahabad, Jhánsi, and Meerut divisions, and in Baghelkhand and Rajputana. Over regions marked by relatively high pressure at the end of the hot weather the rainfall was thus lighter than elsewhere.

When the country is broken up into smaller subdivisions, these relations are still more clearly seen. Thus, the districts or collectorships where the excess of rain in 1879 was greatest, were those of Moradabad, Tarái, Pilibhít, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Kheri, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur. In Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar, on the other hand, where the barometric pressure was high, the rainfall was below the average, that of Saháranpur district amounting to little more than 75 per cent. of the usual supply.

In the Bundelkhand region of scanty rain the driest district was Bánda, where the rainfall of the year was 83 per cent. of the average. Rain was defective over all the surrounding districts, namely, Hamírpur, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, the western half of the Allahabad district, and probably the hilly country to the south. It was in very slight excess in Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur. In July the deficiency of rain over this section of the country was most marked, but in August there was an excess that nearly everywhere compensated for the dryness of July. In that month a succession of slight barometric depressions appeared in the south of Bundelkhand and Rajputana, and drew the easterly winds of the Gangetic plain across the table-land to the south as far as Sutna and Jhánsi. Even in August, however, the north of the Bánda district, near the station of Baberu, received only about half the usual supply of rain, and in July grave fears were entertained that that part of the district was to suffer from a fourth year of drought.

SUMMARY.

The chief characteristics of the meteorology of 1879, as compared with the two or three preceding years, and especially with 1877, were the following :—

1. The scantiness of the winter rains and the accompanying snowfall on the Himalayas at the beginning of the year.

2. The great heat and dryness of the air during the first five months, particularly in April and May.

3. The comparatively low pressure over the whole of Northern India throughout the year, especially in the sub-Himalayan zone.

4. The early setting in of the southerly sea winds, commonly known as the "south-west monsoon."

5. The early commencement of the summer rains and their copiousness over the greater part of India, but especially over the outer slope of the Himalayas and the adjacent districts.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY—DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

For the above, see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey.

The area remaining over at the end of last year in the Karwi sub-division of the Bánda district was completed, thus bringing the survey work in all the temporarily-settled districts to a close.

In the three permanently-settled districts the cadastral survey of which is in hand, 527 square miles were completed in Jaunpur and 554 square miles in Gházipur during the past field season, while in Mirzapur survey operations have recently commenced.

2.—Settlement.

Inspection work.—In Karwi, where inspection work only remained to be done at the end of last year, 270 square miles, comprising the unfinished portion of pargana Chibu, were completed in the past field season. There now remains the whole of pargana Tirohan, with an area of 478 square miles, which, it is hoped, will be completed during the ensuing field season.

Assessment.—During the past year the assessment of five parganas were given out—three in Bánda, one in Karwi, and one in Hamírpur. Assessment work has been completed in the first and last district, while in Karwi the parganas of Chibu and Tirohan alone remain to be assessed.

The fiscal results of the assessments declared within the year under report have been as follows :—

District.	Pargana or tahsil assessed during year.	Old revenue.	New final demand.	*Increase or decrease.*		Pargana or tahsil remaining to be assessed.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bánda...	Augasi ...	1,89,794	1,56,575	...	33,219	
	Sihonda ...	1,51,836	1,34,530	...	17,306	
	Badausa ...	1,36,925	1,15,785	...	21,140	
Karwi ...	Darsenda ...	1,57,993	1,49,313	...	8,680	Chibu. Tiro-han.
	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	
Hamirpur,	Mahoba ...	1,07,336	1,07,762	426	...	
	Total ...	7,43,884	6,63,965	426	80,345	...

giving a net decrease on the old demand of Rs. 79,919.

Mapping.—The progress in the reproduction of the village field maps, both of the cadastral and settlement surveys, has been good.

The arrears of the cadastral survey have apparently been wiped off, the maps being reproduced by lithography as well as photozincography by the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts of which the field maps have thus been reproduced are Moradabad and Tarái, Muttra, Azamgarh (two parganas only), and Hamírpur. Those under reproduction are Agra, Bánda, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and Mirzapur.

The settlement survey maps are being reproduced by lithography by the Board's Office, and printed at the Government Press. They comprise the districts of Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, and Bareilly of the Rohilkhand and Meerut and Saháranpur of the Meerut Division. Azamgarh is near completion.

Records.—Since last year the records of two other districts (Mirzapur and Gházipur) have come under preparation, thereby enhancing the proportion of incomplete records at the end of 1879-80, as contrasted with the year preceding.

(1) *Khasra.*—Fair progress has been made in the preparation of this paper. There now remain—

35 per cent. to be faired in rough.
46 „ faired.
22 „ copied.

(2) *Jamabandi.*—Out of 11,220 mahâls for which jamabandis had to be prepared, there remained at the close of the year—

27 per cent. to be prepared in rough.
27 „ attested.
41 „ faired.
25 „ copied.

(3) *Khewat.*—The progress made in the preparation of the Khewat has been satisfactory, and there now remain—

25 per cent. to be prepared in rough.
42 „ faired.
20 „ copied.

(4) *Wajibularz.*—Fair progress has also been made in the preparation of this paper. The percentage incomplete at the close of the year is as follows :—

27 per cent. to be prepared in rough.
40 „ faired.
20 „ copied.

Closing of settlement.—Settlement was closed by notification under section 37, Act XIX. of 1873, in seven parganas during the year under report.

Oudh.

Survey.—In the return of surveys and settlements trifling alterations have been made in correction of errors in earlier statements, and consequent on the assessment in one or two villages having been modified. But both survey and settlement operations have been long since brought to a close, and these returns are intended to illustrate facts as they existed when those operations were completed, and will not be altered year by year with reference to changes of area consequent on alluvion or diluvion, or alteration of the revenue demand by reason of the assessment of waste lands, or reductions of demand which are occasionally called for.

Settlement.—The revised settlement of the Bara Banki district was formally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, and the report submitted to the Government of India, by whom the settlement was confirmed. The final reports of the Hardoi, Gonda, Kheri, and Fyzabad settlements will be shortly disposed of.

3.—Waste Lands.

No waste lands were sold in 1878-79.

The table below shows the progress made in realizing the purchase-money on account of waste lands sold up to the year 1878-79:—

District.	Sale price.	Realized.	Balance.	Interest realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dun	78,948	77,778	1,170	47,684
Saháranpur	33,426	32,051	1,375	...
Kumaun	34,992	34,373	619	959
Garhwál	17,067	17,067	..	375
Bijnor	70,739	70,739	...	22,857
Bareilly	4,787	4,787	...	...
Gorakhpur	49,992	49,992	...	3,718
Total ...	2,89,951	2,86,787	3,164	75,993

Arrangements are being made for the payment of that portion of the Kumaun balance which has become due. The remainder is on account of instalments not yet due.

Oudh.

The return for 1877-78 showed a balance of Rs. 10,753-11-3 due in the Kheri district on account of the balance of principal

and interest of the purchase-money of two allotments which were bought by the same person. During the year an arrangement was made whereby the payments previously made were accepted in satisfaction of the price of one of these allotments, whilst the other allotment was resigned to Government and included in the reserved forests of the province, and the demand on account of balance of purchase-money, amounting with interest to Rs. 11,026-8-7, was withdrawn. The fee-simple of three grants held under the lease rules was purchased by the holder with the consent of the Government of India.

4.—Court of Wards.

The number of estates under the Court on the 1st October, 1878, was 91. During the year the management of 12 more was assumed, while only two were released, so that accounts are furnished for 103 estates, and the number under the Court on the 30th September 1879, was 101. The actual rental of the six estates relinquished in 1877-78 was Rs. 41,621, and the estimated rental of the 12 of which superintendence was assumed, Rs. 3,06,024, of which 2½ lacs are for the Dube estate alone. This property, belonging to the Rája of Jaunpur, was taken over, after much hesitation, on political grounds.

The 103 estates under the Court are classified as follows :—

Of disqualified females	11
Of minors	86
Of lunatics	8
Otherwise incapable	2
Disqualified by Government	22
Encumbered estates managed like Court of Wards' estates...	2
Total ...	111

eight being shown twice over.

The number of villages and shares in villages, revenue-paying and revenue-free, under the Court's management was 3,982, compared with 3,297 in the previous year.

The revenue paid by the Court increased from Rs. 10,48,814 in 1877-78 to Rs. 12,58,998, and the rental demand from Rs. 21,60,974 to Rs. 25,01,083, or between 15 and 20 per cent. The proportion to the revenue demand of the whole provinces is $\frac{1}{14}$th, while the income from all sources was Rs. 32,68,000, against Rs. 26,37,000, in 1877-78.

The assets of the estates on the 30th September, 1879, exclusive of the value of landed property, stock and houses, amounted to Rs. 25,70,234, as follows:—

	Rs.
Government securities	8,83,292
Debts secured	5,96,672
Unsecured debts	70,381
Takávi advances	17,768
Recoverable arrears of cash rents and sayer ...	3,65,907
Cash balance	6,30,814
Total ...	25,70,234

The liabilities were Rs. 29,87,353, as follows:—

	Rs.
Government loans	7,23,505
Court of Wards' loans	1,98,294
Other debts	20,65,854
Total ...	29,87,353

Fifty-one estates have a surplus and 46 a deficit. During the year savings were effected to the extent of nearly 3 lacs, while nearly 1¼ lacs of debts were paid off. The largest surplus, Rs. 5,27,421, belongs to the Kantit estate; and the largest deficit, Rs. 5,76,315, to the Dube estate, lately taken under the Court. Other estates with a large surplus are—Shorkot, Rs. 1,28,140; Awa, Rs. 4,92,973; Mánda, Rs. 3,88,920; Agori Barhar, Rs. 2,84,714. The Sanwani estate, which is hopelessly involved, has a deficit of Rs. 5,46,622; the Sarai Bharat of Rs. 1,29,474; and the estate of Shaikh Faiyaz Ali of Rs. 1,09,948.

The receipts and expenditure for the past and the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Rental	24,59,258	19,67,057
Interest on cash investments or mortgages ..	38,166	32,801
Miscellaneous income	3,91,984	4,94,169
Loans and recoveries of debts	3,66,832	1,20,644
Takávi recovered	11,723	22,413
Cash balance at beginning of the year ...	4,31,176	4,80,321
Total ...	36,99,139	31,17,804
Expenditure.		
Government revenue and cesses	14,71,429	12,17,619
Occupier's rate	83,763	62,602
Cost of management	1,32,750	1,21,321
Miscellaneous charges	3,14,615	2,92,374
Personal expenses, &c.	3,56,091	3,09,886
Improvements	38,929	36,938
Takávi	7,169	38,042
Repayment of loans	4,87,082	2,61,231
Purchase of Government securities	1,32,478	1,00,901
Purchase of landed property	14,801	67,841
Loans on mortgage	29,228	1,14,803
Cash balance	6,30,814	4,41,176
Total ...	36,99,139	31,17,804

The total rental demand was Rs. 29,97,705, of which Rs. 4,96,622 were on account of arrears, and Rs. 25,01,083 on account of current demand. The collections were for arrears Rs. 1,33,144, and for current demand Rs. 23,26,115, or Rs. 24,59,258 in all. The balances were Rs. 5,38,446, classed as follows:—Recoverable, Rs. 3,41,027 : doubtful, Rs. 1,37,270 ; irrecoverable, Rs. 60,149. The percentage of collections to demand was, on account of arrears, 27 per cent.; current demand, 93 per cent., or 82 per cent. on the whole; while the percentage of irrecoverable balance to total demand was 2·01. By far the largest demand was for the Awa estate, and the backwardness of the collections for it have affected the provincial average. The arrears were no less than Rs. 2,26,630, of which Rs. 29,670, or 13 per cent., were collected, while

Rs. 1,44,934 of the remainder are classed as recoverable. As a rule, the arrears are almost nominal on estates which have been some time under management. Thus, the Mánda estate, with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,93,476, had arrears of Rs. 219 only, and the total balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 710, the whole of which is recoverable. In this case, however, the bulk of the property is leased, and collections from lessees of a proportion of the rental is a far easier task than collecting from tenants directly.

It may be noticed, as showing the increasing importance of the Board's duties, that whereas in 1874 the sums invested in notes and mortgages were Rs. 3,87,700 and Rs. 1,91,144 respectively, in 1878-79 the Court held Rs. 8,83,292 in notes, railway shares, and savings banks deposits, besides secured and unsecured debts to the amount of Rs. 6,73,053. The payments on account of Government revenue, rates, and cesses, have similarly increased from Rs. 8,76,530 to Rs. 15,55,182.

The cost of management averaged 4·59 per cent. on receipts for all estates. But when leases are resorted to, as they are very extensively in some districts, the cost shown by no means represents the real cost, and the figures are so far deceptive.

The net profits for the year were Rs. 8,89,914. Against these have to be set off Rs. 2,62,268 on account of ordinary and Rs. 84,561 on account of extraordinary personal expenses, the percentage being 39 per cent. Adding miscellaneous disbursements on account of educational charges, Rs. 9,262; works of improvement, Rs. 38,929; takávi advances, Rs. 7,169; repayment of principal of loans made by the Court of Wards or Government, Rs. 63,997; repayment of principal of other debts, Rs. 4,23,085; purchase of Government securities, Rs. 1,32,178; purchase of landed property and houses, Rs. 14,801; and loans granted on mortgage or otherwise, Rs. 29,228—the total personal expenditure and miscellaneous disbursements come to Rs. 10,65,778, the deficit being caused by the paying off of over three lacs of debt on the Dube estate.

The sum spent on improvements, Rs. 38,929, was very small, but it is expected a much larger sum will be spent during the current year. Special orders have lately been passed concerning this, with a view to its being systematically carried out under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The total amount of takávi advances was only Rs. 7,169, against Rs. 38,032 in 1877-78. This is due to the better circumstances of the cultivating classes. The experiments with the agricultural banks on the Agori Barhar and Kantit estates are still in progress.

The debts due on the 102 estates when superintendence was first assumed were Rs. 60,27,662, and those incurred afterwards come to Rs. 18,10,943. Rs. 50,11,816 have since been paid off, exclusive of interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,26,789 still due.

During the year Rs. 4,87,082 were repaid on account of loans, as compared with Rs. 2,61,131 in 1877-78, and the sums invested were—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government securities	1,32,478	1,00,001
Landed property	14,801	67,841
Loans granted on mortgage	29,228	1,18,203
Total ...	1,76,507	2,87,545

There were 3½ lacs saved during the year for investment, but the orders of Government prevented the treasury balances being decreased. The restriction was very temporary, and was soon withdrawn. The cash balances, which were as high as Rs. 6,30,814, have since been mostly invested.

The most wealthy estates are the Kantit with Rs. 3,67,000 in Government securities, a cash balance of Rs. 1,01,304, secured debts Rs. 38,777, and a net income of Rs. 1,09,816; the Awa

with Rs. 2,00,000 in Government securities, a cash balance of Rs. 37,926, secured debts Rs. 68,866, and a net income of Rs. 1,79,209; Pratap Chand's with Rs. 21,000 in Government securities, cash balance Rs. 81,237, secured debts Rs. 2,49,378, and a net income of Rs. 34,220; and the Agori Barhar with Rs. 1,38,500 in Government securities, cash balance Rs. 78,627, secured debts Rs. 58,042, and a net income of Rs. 49,329. Only two estates are hopelessly insolvent—the Sanwani, the affairs of which have given so much trouble, and the Rani Damar in the Etah district. The estate of the Rája of Jaunpur is deeply involved, so also the Majhauli, Mithwal, Sarai Bharat, and others of less importance.

There are only eight State loans made to estates unliquidated, the oldest of which for Rs. 25,000 was given in July, 1869, to the estate of Kunj Bihari Lal, and the most recent in March, 1876, for Rs. 48,000, to the Arjunpur estate. The total amount actually advanced was Rs. 10,04,029, and the amount due, including interest, at the close of the year, was Rs. 7,23,205. The payments made were Rs. 3,02,633 on account of principal, and Rs. 4,05,103 on account of interest; Rs. 7,07,736 in all.

There were no arrears due on account of principal, and Rs. 21,809 only on account of interest. By far the most considerable loan was that for Rs. 7,55,529 to the Majhauli estate, of which more than two lacs has been paid off.

Twelve loans have been made by the Court to estates under it, aggregating Rs. 2,29,712. The amount due at the close of the year, including interest, was Rs. 1,98,294. Rs. 31,626 had been repaid on account of principal, and Rs. 42,564 on account of interest, up to the close of the year, or Rs. 74,191 in all; and the only arrears were Rs. 209 on account of interest. In both cases these are nominal, and due to the system of account.

Only 118 notices of ejectment were issued by estates under the Court for an area of 1,087 acres, and 46 of these were on the Awa estate. Seven cases for an area of 245 acres were contested

successfully, 35 for an area of 465 acres unsuccessfully; 42 tenants relinquished their holdings with an area of 148 acres, and 34 holding 228 acres were allowed to remain on at enhanced rates.

Eighty applications for enhancement of rent were decreed during the year, 40 of which were for the Mánda estate. The number of tenants concerned was 671, holding an area of 10,831 acres, for which the rent previously paid was Rs. 12,851, and the rent decreed Rs. 15,811. These figures are a proof that comparatively good feeling exists between the Court and its tenantry.

Seven estates were in arrear for the current Government demand at the close of the year to the amount of Rs. 12,719, besides the local cesses (Rs. 539) and the patwári rate (Rs. 239); and three for the demand of the previous year to the amount of Rs. 2,436, and Local cesses, Rs. 53. In two cases, Dharpura Gidhana and Parna, these are due to inability to pay on account of loss by drought and deterioration. They will, however, be liquidated next year.

Oudh.

Wards, and encumbered estates.—In Oudh there were 72 estates under management, of which 40 were held under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870, and 32 were Wards' estates. The annual gross rental of these 72 estates was Rs. 30,21,512. The rental demand was Rs. 29,82,321 on account of the rental proper of the year (Rs. 30,21,512) and Rs. 15,46,603 on account of balances of previous years, or Rs. 45,28,924 in all. The rent collections amounted to Rs. 27,03,175 on account of the rental proper of the year, or, including realizations on account of the outstanding balances of former years and advance collections, Rs. 30,14,014. Thus nearly 90 per cent. of the true rental of the year was collected, and the total rent collections were equal to 99¾ per cent. of a full year's rental. These results are highly satisfactory, indicating, as they do, the general prosperity of the tenantry, whose circumstances may be taken as fairly representing those of the agricultural classes generally throughout the province.

The realization of recoverable takávi advances and of law costs was, as a whole, more satisfactory than in previous years, but there is still much room for improvement, when only 60 per cent. of the demand on account of the former, and 55 per cent. of the latter, are realized within the year.

The balances of revenue were not large, and such as they were, were principally nominal, or paid up shortly after the close of the year.

The cost of management was 4·3 per cent. of the rent collections as compared with 4·5 per cent. of the collections in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year the debts of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 30,59,776; by the close of the year they were reduced to Rs. 23,79,887. The liabilities of five estates held under Act XXIV. of 1870 (Mubarakpur, Paila, Hardaspur, Shahabpur and Girdharpur) were satisfied in full, and the estates released; the debts of the three first named were liquidated entirely from surplus profits obtained under management; the owners of Shahabpur and Girdharpur, tired of the restraints of Government management, made private arrangements for payment of the balances of debt still due to the State.

The income of the year from rents and other sources was Rs. 33,67,190. The annexed table shows how this was appropriated to the various headings of expenditure: —

Heads of expenditure.	Rupees.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Overdue Government demand ...	51,599	1·53
Current ditto ditto ...	16,20,954	48·13
Management	1,29,674	3·85
Maintenance	2,63,589	7·82
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors,	43,671	1·29
Law expenses	70,589	2·09
Subscriptions	17,011	0·55
Schooling expenses of Wards ...	2,376	0·07
Improvements	27,643	0·82
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants) ...	2,60,852	8·34
Debts	7,62,256	22·64
Total ...	32,67,264	97·03
Balance ...	99,926	2·97
Total income of the year ...	33,67,190	100.

5.—Government Estates.

There were 141 revenue-paying Government mahals or shares of mahâls, as shown below. The statement does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, Dúdhi tappas, Chilkia or the Bhabar :—

District.	*At commencement of year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar.	7	42	...	...	7	42	...	...	7	42
Meerut ...	3	602	...	...	3	602	1	2	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor ...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad,	24	8,574	...	...	24	8,574	5	1,524	19	7,050
Bareilly ...	3	560	1	191	4	751	...	...	4	751
Farukhabad.	2	99	...	...	2	99	...	...	2	99
Etah ...	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...	2	63
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda ...	13	7,188	...	...	13	7,188	...	...	13	7,188
Allahabad,	1	16	50	19,853	51	19,869	...	...	51	19,869
Hamírpur,	15	4,389	...	...	15	4,389	1	34	14	4,355
Total ...	88	24,979	53	20,107	141	45,080	7	1,560	134	43,526

During the year 53 properties were acquired by the State, *viz.*, one in Bareilly, which was purchased by the Government at a sale for arrears of revenue, no adequate bid having been made for it ; two in Etah, which were confiscated from dakaits under section 62 of the Indian Penal Code; and 50 in Allahabad, which escheated to Government on failure of heirs on the death of one Thakurayan Rup Kunwar on the 24th October, 1878.

Seven properties, assessed at Rs. 1,560, were disposed of. Grants were made under the orders of Government of India to Resaldar Muhammad Husain Khan, and to Pandit Nain Singh for his services in scientific exploration beyond the British frontier.

Oudh.

Government estates.—There were 106 properties belonging to the State at the beginning of the year; these had an area of 41,821 acres, and were assessed to a revenue of Rs. 18,337. Thirty-six of these with an area of 4,446 acres and bearing a revenue of Rs. 2,774, were sold or otherwise disposed of during the year; two small properties with an aggregate area of 71 acres and revenue of Rs. 98 accrued to the State; thus at the close of the year the Government owned 72 separate properties with an area of 37,446 acres and assessed to Rs. 15,661.

Of the 36 properties shown as disposed of during the year, two were released in favor of the Bahraich Municipality and 34 were sold.

The annual rental of the State properties was Rs. 31,712; the rent collections, including arrears of previous years, were Rs. 33,349. The cost of management was only Rs. 804, or 2½ per cent. of the rent collections.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—Course of Legislation.

See General Summary.

3.—Police.

The chief feature of the year was the great decrease in crime, compared with the preceding year 1878. This decrease was due to two causes:—

(1)—A return to prosperity after a time of distress.

(2)—The very severe fever epidemic which prostrated all classes alike during the autumn of 1879.

In cognizable crime there was a decrease under almost every head, and it was most marked in the following classes of offences:—

(1)—Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking (including attempts).

2—Cattle thefts.

(3)—Receiving stolen property.

There was also a considerable decrease in the more serious offences, *viz.*, offences relating to coin, public justice, murders, grievous hurt, dacoity, robbery, and mischief to animals by poison, &c. Murders decreased by 200, dacoities were both less numerous and of a less formidable nature, and mischief to animals by poison decreased by 340 cases.

In the case of a few crimes only was there an increase. Rioting increased by 117 cases, rape by 63 cases, voluntarily causing hurt by 4,729, house-trespass by 148, and offences against the Railway Act by 125 cases.

On the whole there was a net decrease of 98,298 cases during the year as compared with the number of cases reported in 1878; but 1878 was an abnormal year, and so, to some extent, was 1877 also. During these years a large number of persons, generally not criminal, were led by the pressure of want to commit crimes; the number of offences reported was abnormally large; and the fact that many of the crimes were committed by unskilled persons rendered detection in these cases easy and increased the percentage of convictions to arrests. In order, therefore, to obtain a satisfactory comparison for the statistics of 1879, it is necessary to go back to those of 1876; and the following table illustrates this comparison. The total numbers of crimes reported were:—

1876	...	...	...	...	...	169,041
1879	...	...	...	...	...	192,272

that is to say there were 23,231 more crimes reported in 1879 than in 1876. This increase is to be found chiefly under the head of voluntarily causing hurt, which accounts for 26,155 more cases in 1879 than in 1876. Since this crime was made cognizable by the police, the number of cases reported, or rather the number shown as reported (for at first many reports on which no action was taken were not shown in the returns), has rapidly increased year by year, *viz.*—

						Cases.
1876	...	...	...	...	...	17,713
1877	...	...	...	...	...	33,614
1878	...	...	...	...	...	39,189
1879	...	...	...	...	...	43,868

If this class of offences be excluded, the years 1876 and 1879 present no very marked differences; and it may be considered that the figures for 1879 show only a return to a normal state of things

The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 25·36, compared with 30·54 in the preceding year; but allowance must

be made for the fact already noted, that in 1878 many offences were committed by unskilled criminals, and were, therefore, easy of detection.

Taking the number of offences reported per 10,000 of population, it is found that Dehra Dún stands at the head of the list as the most criminal district, with 89 offences reported per 10,000 persons; Bahraich stands next with 86; Jhánsi third with 72; Moradabad, Benares, and Bareilly following with ratios over 60.

The Oudh districts are no longer marked by that undoubted superiority in faithful reporting, which characterised them in 1878. With the exception of Bahraich, all of them show a falling off, notably Rae Bareli, Unao, and Gonda. The districts in which reporting seems to have been worst are—

	Per 10,000.
Meerut	25
Muttra	23
Jaunpur	22
Mainpuri	19
Bulandshahr	16

Meerut, Muttra, and Bulandshahr, are among the districts that suffered most from fever, and some diminution in crime from this cause was to be expected. They are also districts in which crime for various reasons is not rife, and it is probably right that they should be low down on the list; but the same cannot be said for Jaunpur and Mainpuri.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was slightly below that of the preceding year; and the number of persons arrested was considerably less.

The same characteristics may be observed in the manner in which the more important crimes were dealt with. With the exception of offences under class II. (serious offences against the person), the percentage of convictions to cases tried in court was lower in 1879 than in 1878, and the number of persons arrested was smaller, except in the case of offences under Class IV. (minor offences against the person).

A few remarks may be made about each of the principal headings of offences:—

Class I.—The number of riots reported was unusually large (572). The Benares Division contributed the largest number, and the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad Divisions come next. In 1878, 90 per cent. of cases were convicted; in 1879 only 66.

Class II.—Under the head of murders there was a large decrease. The Rohilkhand Division still shows the largest number (66), but in 1878 the number was 117. Agra comes next with 64, all the other divisions having less than 50 cases each. Out of a total of 395 cases for disposal, conviction was secured in 223 cases, 68 resulted in acquittal, 39 cases were pending at the close of the year, and in 65 cases no arrests had been made. The percentage of conviction was almost exactly the same in 1879 as in 1878.

Class III.—Dacoities were less numerous in the North-Western Provinces, but more numerous in Oudh, than in the preceding year, and the action of the police in dealing with this crime was not, on the whole, successful. Four hundred and fifty robberies were reported against 682 in 1878. Including cases of previous years, the total number for disposal was 476, as against 734 in 1878. Yet in only 186 cases was a conviction obtained, giving a percentage of 39, as compared with 44 in the previous year; while of 559 persons arrested 337 were acquitted. The Rohilkhand Division still maintains its position as having more robberies than any other division in the North-Western Provinces. In the Agra and Benares Divisions there was a decrease.

Classes III. and V.—In respect of burglaries and thefts the action of the police compares unfavorably with the figures for 1878. These are the crimes that are most frequently prompted by hunger, and which in 1878 were in many instances committed by persons who had neither the skill nor often the desire to evade detection. But when examining the figures for 1879, it is seen that in Bareilly, out of 2,199 cases of burglary enquired into convictions were secured in 169 (*i. e.*, 7·68 per cent.) only, and out of 1,758 cases of

theft enquired into 616 only resulted in conviction; when in Jaunpur, out of 643 burglaries enquired into there were 37 convictions; and in Basti, out of 2,643 cases of theft reported there were 410 convictions only; and when in Etah, Azamgarh, Ghâzipur, and the majority of Oudh districts the results were equally bad, or not much better, the conclusion that the police have not dealt satisfactorily with these crimes is irresistible. Still the results do, when compared with those of a series of years, evidence some improvement in dealing with this difficult class of crime. For burglaries the percentage of conviction has been—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces ...	9·3	13·9	22·5	15 7
Oudh	6 9	14 6	8·9	

The figure for 1879, though, as was to be expected, inferior to 1878, is decidedly better than those of 1876 and 1877. In thefts the percentages were—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces	31·1	40·8	30·9
Oudh	19·2	24·0	15·2

Here the results compare unfavorably even with those of 1877. The North-Western Provinces have, however, done far better than Oudh, where the percentages of conviction are miserably low.

Class IV.—Less time and labour were wasted in investigating petty cases, which, though cognizable, do not call for police action. The percentage of convictions to report was nearly the same as in 1878, but was much higher if calculated on the number of cases investigated.

Class VI.—The number of cases of vagrancy and bad character was slightly less than in the preceding year. The powers conferred on Magistrates are not abused or carelessly exercised; the probability rather is that some Magistrates do not work the law vigorously enough. There were altogether 1,081 cases brought into court, and 1,461 persons were ordered to find security. Of these, 338 only succeeded in furnishing it.

Offences against the excise laws were slightly less numerous than in 1878, and the percentage of convictions to reports was good. It is difficult, however, to discover how far the police of different districts were sufficiently active in suppressing such offences. Offences against the salt and customs laws have fallen greatly, owing probably to the abolition of the customs hedge.

Speaking generally, it would seem that the North-Western Provinces police work has been better than the Oudh, but both provinces show a falling off from 1878.

The numbers of cases shown as expunged from the records as false, vary so widely in the different districts, that it seems probable that different systems are followed as regards the procedure by which the orders for expunction are obtained.

There was a decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police, but not so large a decrease as in the case of cognizable crime. In several districts the power of employing the police to investigate non-cognizable cases was abused. The most glaring instance of this is the Hardoi district, where no less than 814 cases were so investigated, with the result that 1,814 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 1,145 were acquitted. In Benares, Bareilly, and Moradabad, the extent to which the police were thus employed was also injudiciously great, though the results in regard to conviction were not so absurd. In the rest of the Benares Division and in the Agra and Jhánsi Divisions more discretion was exercised.

The surveillance over time-expired convicts was fair. Out of 73,203 such convicts, 9,205 are said to have returned to honest courses, and nothing is known of 7,911. Last year the number of whom nothing was known was 12,883.

Habitual offenders were fairly dealt with on the whole. In the case of 33,346 persons convicted of twenty of the more serious offences, 4,828, or 14 per cent., were recognised as old offenders, and previous convictions were proved against them.

At the commencement of the year there were 3,348 absconded offenders on the register, of whom 581 were arrested. The year closed with 2,613 names on the register.

There were nine cases of mail robbery during the year; one was committed on a mail-cart, the rest were attacks on dâk-runners. In five cases convictions were obtained, but in the other four no clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.

It is creditable to the police that there should have been only two instances of torture by them brought to notice during the year, one in Partabgarh and the other in Etáwah. The former resulted in an acquittal; in the latter both the accused persons were convicted.

The assimilation of the Oudh system to that of the North-Western Provinces has steadily progressed, and is complete in all important matters. The chief change during the year has been the introduction of a new grade of constables on Rs 5, and the adoption of a new scale of strength under each grade. These arrangements and also a similar change in the grading of head-constables are being carried out. In clothing and pension the assimilation has been completed, and the equipment of the force with arms and accoutrements of the North-Western Provinces pattern has been almost accomplished.

There were a few changes in the allocation and strength of the regular police, which have resulted in a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 178-4-0 per mensem. Among municipal police there were some changes, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 4,717 yearly. Changes among the town police caused a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 6,916 per mensem. Cantonment police remained unchanged.

Additional police collected for the protection of persons and property at fairs and other large gatherings occasioned no extra expense to Government.

A sum of Rs. 65,354 was expended during the year on the construction and repair of police buildings.

The total cost of the police (provincial, municipal, and town) was Rs. 44,50,984. Of this sum, Rs. 36,66,299 was payable from provincial revenues, and Rs. 7,84,685 from other sources.

The total force consisted of 25,413 men, of whom 7,214 were armed with firearms, 11,822 with swords, and 6,377 with batons only.

Departmental punishments were numerous in Meerut, Moradabad, Agra, and Etáwah; but there is no reason to think that these were awarded injudiciously. They were less numerous on the whole than in 1878. Out of 4,622 officers 759, or 16·4 per cent., were departmentally punished; and out of 20,839 men, 1,583, or 7·6 per cent., were so punished.

Out of the whole force, 522 were rewarded for good conduct by promotion and 3,356 by grants of money.

There was much sickness in the force, but the year was everywhere unhealthy in the autumnal months.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 35,499 were given to 6,630 officers and men of the force. The amount was swelled by the large reward given to Inspector Abdul Wahab, for his splendid service in arresting a notorious forger who had escaped to Baghdad. In 1878 Rs. 30,365 were given in rewards to 8,004 officers and men.

To sum up the general results of the year, there has been a very satisfactory decrease of crime as compared with the preceding year; as might have been expected, the percentage of convictions to reported crimes has fallen off, but the decrease of convictions to arrests, when compared with the preceding year, is not satisfactory. Crime has been of a less heinous character than in 1878, and dacoities have been less numerous and less aggravated; but there has been in many instances lamentable failure on the part of the police in coping with dacoits, and apparently a want of detective

ability in tracking the criminals. In connection with lurking house-trespass and attempts to commit this offence the action of the police still leaves much room for improvement, and, though this is no matter for surprise, was less successful than in the preceding year.

4.—Criminal Justice.

This section treats of the administration of Criminal Justice in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the calendar year 1879.

The total number of offences reported was 239,499, as against 340,018 cases reported in the previous year a falling off of no less than 100,519 offences.

The number of offences prosecuted fell off also, being 97,993 only as against 147,693 in 1878; while the number of persons brought to trial was 178,965 as against 248,954.

The decrease in crime is most noticeable in the case of offences against property, convictions for theft having fallen from 52,064 in 1878 to 21,191 in 1879, and for receiving stolen property from 12,980 to 6,717.

There was a marked decrease also in convictions for offences relating to coin, weights, and measures, and also against the Excise and Inland Customs Acts. Offences against the opium law decreased in number in the North-Western Provinces, but there was a slight increase in Oudh.

Altogether 122,243 persons were convicted. Of these 131 were sentenced to death, and in the case of 112 persons the sentence was confirmed; 209 were ordered to be transported for life, and 175 for a term of years; 2,593 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, of whom 2,137 were in the Oudh province, while in the North-Western Provinces only 456 persons suffered solitary confinement; 28,838 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 1,756 to simple; 5,431 to fine and imprisonment; 68,043 were fined and 11,925 persons

were whipped; 1,075 in addition to, and the remainder in lieu of other punishment.

Of the total number of persons fined, 66,849, or 91 per cent., were fined Rs. 10 or less, and of the total number of persons whipped 34 per cent. received 10 stripes and under, 45 per cent. 20 stripes and under, while 21 per cent. received more than 20 stripes.

The amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 4,02,423, of which Rs. 3,02,191, or 75 per cent., were realized.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven persons were ordered to give security to be of good behaviour, and 3,870 were bound over to keep the peace.

There were fewer witnesses before the Courts, the number examined by Magistrates being 358,491, or 131,637 less than in the preceding year. Only 5 per cent. of these were detained above one day, but 79 witnesses were detained more than a week.

The average duration of cases in the Courts of Magistrates was a little under six days.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from orders of Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates of districts was 3,844. The percentage of these appellants who succeeded in obtaining the reversal or modification of the order appealed against was 29 in the North-Western Provinces and 37 in Oudh.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from orders of Magistrates to Courts of Session was 4354; and the percentage of those who were more or less successful in their appeals was 23.

The number of persons committed during the year to take their trial in Sessions Courts was 3,275, and as the cases of 332 persons were remaining over from the previous year, there were altogether 3,607 persons to be tried. Of these, 68·9 per cent. were convicted, while the cases of 231 persons still awaited trial at the close of the year.

The average duration of committed cases in Courts of Sessions was 35 days; the number of witnesses who attended during the year was 11,639.

Altogether 1,032 persons appealed to the High Court and Judicial Commissioner, of whom 227 (or 22 per cent.) succeeded in obtaining either a modification or a reversal of their sentences or an order for the re-trial of their cases. On the revision side the number of persons dealt with was 2,009. In the North-Western Provinces nearly half the cases submitted during the year came from the Bánda Sessions Division, and arose out of injudicious prosecutions in certain stamp cases in the Hamírpur district.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was 14 days. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner the average duration of appeals was 16 days, that of revision cases 6 days only.

The total amount paid to complainants and witnesses for diet money and travelling expenses was Rs. 38,493.

The distribution of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces was very unequal, 16 per cent. of the whole expenditure being incurred in the Allahabad district alone.

The revision of the system of excise administration, which was carried out in 1877, has had no marked effect on criminal business, but the effect of placing an officer in special charge of the Stamp Department is apparent in the increased number of prosecutions for offences against the stamp revenue. Prosecutions under this head were most numerous in the Allahabad, Jalaun, and Partabgarh districts.

The year was remarkable for the discovery in Oudh of a gang of forgers, who had for years been counterfeiting stamps as well as court-fee labels, chiefly of the value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10, and selling them to litigants not only in Oudh but elsewhere. The ringleaders were convicted and punished.

5.—Prisons.

The total number of jails was the same as last year—namely 52. The following tabular statement gives an abstract of the

numerical statistics of all classes of prisoners as compared with 1878 :—

		1878.		1879.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	30,576	1,691	34,087	2,070	3,511	379	...	...
	Under trial ...	2,857	134	1,199	122	...	...	1,658	12
	Civil ...	218	2	280	3	62	1	...	...
Received during the year.	Convicts ...	78,861	9,362	46,006	4,619	...	...	32,855	4,743
	Under trial ...	78,683	6,101	45,997	3,389	...	...	32,686	2,712
	Civil ...	3,294	71	2,743	46	...	...	551	25
Total ..	Convicts ...	1,09,437	11,053	79,093	6,689	...	...	30,344	4,364
	Under trial ...	81,540	6,235	47,196	3,511	...	...	34,344	2,727
	Civil ...	3,512	73	3,023	49	...	...	489	24
Discharged from all causes.	Convicts ...	78,350	8,973	53,310	5,101	...	...	25,040	3,872
	Under trial ...	80,551	6,146	46,029	3,434	...	...	34,522	2,712
	Civil ...	3,220	70	2,952	49	...	...	274	22
Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	26,783	1,588	...	...	7,304	482
	Under trial ...	1,199	122	1,167	77	...	...	32	45
	Civil ...	280	3	177	1	...	...	103	2
Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ...	35,107·00	2,216·00	31,034·50	1,977·50	...	...	4,072·50	238·50
	Under trial ...	1,992·75	158·25	1,283·00	99·00	...	...	709·75	59·25
	Civil ...	304·00	5·64	260·00	3·85	...	...	44·00	1·79

With the improvement in the general condition of the people the jail population naturally declined. The net population, which had increased in 1878 to the unprecedented number of 143,129, fell during the year under report to 101,763 ; and the daily average from 39,784 to 34,548, or only 2,128 more than in 1876, a normal year. The daily average is affected by the large number remaining in jail on the first day of the year ; so a fairer standard of comparison is the number of persons convicted and imprisoned during the year. These amounted to 41,514, or 31,707 less than in 1878 and 2,063 less than in 1876. It is probable that the epidemic of fever which prostrated the people—the criminal classes as well as the others—during the autumn months had some effect on these figures. The decrease was common to all jails (except Almora), and was greatest where the scarcity had been most felt. Of the prisoners confined on 31st December, 1879, over 73 per cent. were imprisoned for offences against property, and over 15 per cent. for offences against the person.

Out of 12,575 prisoners (excluding habituals) eligible for remission of sentence on the ground of good conduct, 364, or 2·9 per cent, were released. This percentage is much the same as last year., when it was 2·8. Twenty-four were released owing to sickness, and of these no less than 18 were from the Meerut central prison alone. Fifteen were released on other grounds.

During the year the practice was introduced into the Agra jail of teaching juvenile prisoners drill, and this is said to have caused a marked improvement in the health of the boys.

Out of the 28,371 persons in confinement on the last day of the year, under 14 per cent. were sentenced to terms not exceeding six months, while over 60 per cent. were sentenced to terms varying from six months to five years. This, however, gives an imperfect impression of the statistics of the whole year. During the last four or five years the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months amounted to from 50 to 56 per cent. of the whole jail population; 52·28 per cent. of the prisoners belonged to class II (criminals of the worst type and habituals). The number sentenced to simple imprisonment was ·98 per cent. only.

Of the 41,514 prisoners admitted to jail during the year, 6,819, or 16·42 per cent., had been in jail previously; 5,678, or 83·2 per cent., were recognized before conviction and had their previous convictions endorsed on their warrants, and 1,096 were recognised in jail after conviction. In Agra and Cawnpore, where none escaped recognition, the results were specially good. In the following districts the results were not so satisfactory:—

	Recognized before conviction.	*After conviction.*
Azamgarh	45	33
Gorakhpur	178	130
Fatehgarh	140	92
Hardoi	94	42
Bahraich	52	20
Sultanpur	76	43
Bulandshahr ...	65	48

Twenty-eight prisoners effected their escape, 12 from inside the jail and 16 from outside gangs, against a total number of 49 in

1878-79. Fourteen of these were recaptured. The only serious escape was that of two life prisoners from the Orai jail.

There were 9,561 punishments inflicted by Superintendents on 85,782 convicts, which gives a percentage of 11·14, or nearly 2 per cent. greater than in 1878. The percentage was greatest in the Aligarh, Bulandshahr, and Cawnpore jails; but in no jail were the punishments excessive.

The offences were mostly petty, but there were a few serious outbursts on the part of individual convicts. Fortunately none of these outbreaks led to fatal consequences.

There were on an average 622 males and 9 females employed as prisoner-warders; but out of the total number employed (783) no less than 304 were reduced or otherwise punished. This does not, however, in any way condemn the system, of the advantages, of which there can be no doubt.

The diet scales recently introduced tentatively for short-term prisoners have so far answered admirably, and have resulted in effecting an appreciable saving. The practical difficulties in the way of applying a theoretically correct scale are not slight, and changes must be slowly and cautiously made. Where the least relaxation of supervision may permit serious abuse to arise the utmost circumspection is required.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour present in the jail on working days during the year was 28,096, while there was a daily average of 1,343 sick and of 1,486 convalescents. Of the working convicts, 131 were employed on unremunerative labor, and 10,179, or 36 per cent., on manufactures. The rest were employed as prison servants, on gardening, preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, and on repairs to existing jails or the construction of new jail buildings. Out of 61,725 prisoners employed at different trades in jail, only 14,038, or 22 per cent., worked at the trades by which they gained their livelihood in freedom.

The use of machinery in jails is both conducive to the maintenance of good discipline and financially profitable. In jail management, so long as good bodily health is maintained, the objects to

be aimed at are to make imprisonment so distasteful that it shall be a deterrent to crime, and that during it the prisoners shall be inured to industrial habits; and these results are best attained by employing them to work machinery, the introduction of which will tend to secure that the labor exacted in jail shall be of a penal character, while not unprofitable to the State, and shall be such that it cannot be shirked or evaded.

Of the female prisoners released during the year (in all 4,492), 1,482 were made over to their friends at the gates of the prisons, and 3,010 left the jail unattended. Of the whole number 2,166 returned to their homes, while no information was obtained regarding 2,069 further than that 257 of them never returned to their homes; out of 911 persons sentenced to transportation 236 were passed by the local committees as fit for transportation and 217 were sent to Alipur. One of these only (from Lucknow) was rejected and returned. These results are satisfactory.

The gross expenditure on guard and maintenance fell from Rs. 15,25,149 to Rs. 13,08,358. The saving was chiefly in clothing and rations, and was due to the decrease in the number of prisoners and the fall in prices. The gross expenditure is still 3 lacs greater than it was in 1876, when rations cost less than Re. 1 a month per head. The total average cost was Rs. 38-15-0¼, or Re. 0-13-5 less than in 1878 and Re. 1-10-3 less than in 1877. The decrease in contingencies was due chiefly to reduced transfer charges. The re-grading of two jails caused a slight increase under "superintendence," and the increase in hospital charges is sufficiently accounted for by the peculiar circumstances of the year.

The falling off in earnings was due to the prevailing sickness and general depression. The total credits were Rs. 7,78,551, and the total debits Rs. 5,92,991, showing a gross profit of Rs. 1,85,560. If to this is added the value of vegetables supplied to convicts and of labor in making convict clothing the total amounts to Rs. 2,27,913, or over Rs. 40,000 less than last year. Apart from the above, the work done in manufacturing building materials and in building was valued at Rs. 27,291.

The outstanding bills rose from Rs. 51,653 to Rs. 58,972, owing to the non-payment of bills for clothing supplied to the Andaman Settlement by the Agra Jail.

The highest net profit made in central jails was in Agra and amounted to Rs. 62,052, or 43 per cent. The lowest was in Benares, where it fell to 12 per cent. Of the district jails seven only realised less than 20 per cent.

Out of the gross jail population of 139,567 there were 35,555 admissions to hospital. The daily average was 1,387·9 against 1,150·6 in 1878. The percentage of admissions among the various classes of prisoners in the two years was as follows :—

	1878.	1879.
Convicts	22·	40·
Under-trial	3·8	2·6
Civil	4·7	2·

Altogether 1,446 died, of whom 1,387 were convicts ; this gives a death-rate for convicts of 42 per thousand of average population, or 1 per thousand greater than last year. The year was one of great sickness, especially during the autumn months ; and this lamentably high rate of mortality, which is much less than what obtained among the free population, is no proof of the inferiority of jail sanitation. Of those who died no less than 44 per cent. were received into jail in bad or indifferent health, and 317 were suffering from diseases which must in any case have proved fatal. An epidemic of fever of unprecedented severity was fatally prevalent over the greater part of the province during the latter portion of the year, and it could not be expected that the jail population would escape.

The following are the jails in which mortality among convicts was highest : —

Dehra Dún	16·26	per cent.
Agra temporary jail	14·97	,,
Gorakhpur	11·71	,,
Muzaffarnagar	10·39	,,
Aligarh	9·13	,,
Meerut central prison	9·07	
Agra district jail	8·89	,,
Etah jail	8·56	,,

and the following jails show a death-rate above 6 per cent. :—

Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	8·52 per cent.
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	7·43 „
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	7·09 „
Bánda	...	...	...	...	6·46 „
Meerut district jail		...	...	...	6·45 „

The districts in which the mortality in jail was highest were those of which the free population suffered most from the prevalent fever.

(6.) Civil Justice.

North-Western Provinces.

The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was 92,863, and of those disposed of by them 93,005. The number of appeals instituted in the same courts was 8,899, and of those disposed of 9,038.

The aggregate number of suits and appeals instituted was smaller than in 1878 by nearly five thousand, but larger than the average of the preceding ten years by nearly four thousand.

The fatal sickness which decimated the population of several districts checked litigation during the latter months of the year, and but for the change effected in the law of limitation by section 2, and by article 59, schedule II., Act XV. of 1877, in respect of suits for money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, the falling off in institutions would have been still larger. "In all my long residence in this country," writes Mr. Moore in his report on the Aligarh district, "I have never been brought face to face with such a calamity as that which has crippled the action of the civil and other courts for months together in 1879, both here and in the Etah district."

Of the 92,863 original suits, 76,253 were of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and 17,293, or 23 per cent. of the suits so cognizable, were instituted in those Courts, or in the Courts exercising the powers of such courts, as compared with 17,174, or 21 per cent., in 1878.

The total value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was Rs. 1,93,88,631, or lower than it has been since 1870. As an indication of the generally small value of the suits instituted in 1879, it may be mentioned that in the High Court the number of first appeals of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 was little more than half what it was in either of the two preceding years. The falling off in the revenue from court-fees needs no further explanation.

The number of first appeals admitted in the High Court was 132, against an annual average of 155 during the preceding ten years, and of second appeals 1,378, against an annual average of 1,518; 144 first appeals and 1,205 second appeals were disposed of during the year.

The percentage of suits disposed of on the merits after contest in the subordinate Civil Courts was 37 against 39 in the previous year. The decreased percentage is sufficiently explained by the increased proportion of suits for money, which was 86 against 81 in 1878.

The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted was in the Courts of—

	Days.
District Judges	117
Subordinate Judges	75
Munsifs	51
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	24

as compared with—

District Judges	116
Subordinate Judges	74
Munsifs.	44
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	16

in the previous year.

The increased duration is attributed to the epidemic fever, to the operation of section 99A. of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to the Dasahra, Muharram, and Christmas vacations falling closely together at the end of the year.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was three months and nine days, or six days less than in the previous year.

The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal in the Civil Courts in 1879 was 122,426, of which 20 per cent. resulted in complete execution, 23 per cent. in partial execution, and 3 per cent. in duly certified satisfaction out of Court.

Sales of immovable property were 11,249 in number, against 10,288 in the previous year, and of movable property 4,239, against 4,450.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 1870, against 1,220 in 1878.

There were 301 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal. Of these 96 were granted, receivers being appointed in 8 cases, and discharge ordered in the remaining 88. In 75 cases the applications were refused, and in ten of them the applicants were sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts. No applicants were sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with under section 359 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Ninety-eight applications were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 32 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest amount of alleged pecuniary claims against an applicant was Rs. 17,394.

The salaries of 2,501 public officers and of 215 railway servants were attached. Over 1,800 of the public officers were chaukidars, patwaris, police constables, chaprasis, postmen, and others, drawing Rs. 10 a month or less; of the 215 railway servants, 187 were drawing salaries exceeding Rs. 10.

The slight falling off in the proportion of decrees completely executed has been attributed to the amendment of section 230, Act X. of 1877, by section 1, Act XII. of 1879.

Of appeals from decrees of Munsifs decided in 1879, 72 per cent. were heard by Subordinate Judges and 28 per cent. by District Judges, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed on appeal was 28.

Of appeals to District Judges from original decrees of Subordinate Judges, 804 were disposed of in 1879, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 30.

Of appeals to the High Court from original and appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges and District Judges, 1,349 were disposed of in 1879, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 17.

The miscellaneous cases disposed of included 1,237 appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 626 applications for certificate of administration under Act XL. of 1858; 13 applications under Act XXXV. of 1858; 85 applications by mortgagors for redemption and 1,650 by mortgagees for foreclosure under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806; 9 references under Act X. of 1870; 1,796 cases under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799; 40 applications for probate or letters of administration; 447 applications for certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860; 454 applications for permission to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis*; and the cases of 82 persons made over to Magistrates under section 643 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of these 82 persons 43 only were convicted.

The percentage of costs to value of civil suits and appeals was 14, or 2 per cent. higher than in the preceding year; and the average costs per suit were Rs. 26, or 1 per cent. less than in 1878.

The only items of income of Civil Courts that call for remark are the receipts credited under the head of judicial record fund and penalties on instruments not duly stamped.

From the 1st July, 1879, fixed copying establishments were attached to Courts of Small Causes and to Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Notwithstanding that the Dusahra, Muharram, and Christmas vacations intervened, the financial result up to the end of the year was a surplus of Rs. 15,484 to the credit of Government.

The amount of the penalties and duty levied on instruments not duly stamped (for fines are inconsiderable in amount and may be disregarded) was even smaller than in 1878, when the Courts were not expressly required by law to examine every instrument produced before them. That the Courts neglect the duty imposed on them by section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act is shown by the result of the examination of instruments in the office of the High Court. Between the 1st April, 1879, and the 31st March, 1880, the records received in the office contained 4,006 instruments chargeable with stamp duty. Of these 4,006 instruments, 166, or over 4 per cent., were found to be not duly stamped. In respect of two only of these 166 instruments had action already been taken, the remaining 164 having passed undetected through the Courts below.

Under rules which have been enforced from the 1st instant, the nazarat and process-serving establishments have been revised throughout that portion of the provinces to which the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, extends.

Eighteen central nazirs, 16 deputy central nazirs, and 8 assistant central nazirs have taken the place of 18 nazirs and 18 naib-nazirs of District Courts and 33 nazirs of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs at headquarters of districts, the nazirs of 48 outlying munsifis keeping their former posts on increased salaries.

Of the 2,470 peons employed on the 1st January, 1880, 1,224 have been retained as process-servers, 168 as orderlies of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, 65 as daftaris of Munsifs' Courts, 49 as chaukidar-farashes, and 45 as chaprasis in offices of central nazirs and Clerks of Courts of Small Causes.

The remaining 919 peons have been discharged. The annual saving to the Government from the enforcement of the rules under section 22, Act VII. of 1870, is Rs. 70,000 a year.

The number of Civil Court amins having proved insufficient, twelve additional amins were appointed. This and the location

of amins in the interior of districts, which has been rendered possible by the permission recently accorded to them to pay the proceeds of sales into sub-treasuries, will very greatly facilitate the despatch of the business of the Courts.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the system under which the processes of all the Courts at district headquarters are served and their accounts kept by the central nazir and his staff, rules for regulating the cash and court-fees accounts of Civil Courts have been brought into operation. The rules on these subjects were till recently scattered over some scores of circular orders of the High Court, the Government, and the Account Department, some of which were nearly half a century old and most of them partially obsolete. Enquiry made in 1879 had shown that the system of account-keeping varied in almost every district.

During the close of 1879 and the first half of the current year many changes have been made, at the instance of the High Court, in the limits of the jurisdictions of Civil Courts. In several Courts whose work was light enough when their limits were adjusted eighteen years ago, business had increased to such an extent that the presiding Judges were unable efficiently to cope with it. Where relief was needed it has been given. Two important munsifis have been transferred to the Shâhjahânpur from the Bareilly district, and two parganas from the Muzaffarnagar to the more lightly worked munsifis of Deoban and Shamli. The munsifis at Dataganj, Akrabad, and Khair have been abolished, and new munsifis established at Khurja, Mahâban, and Aligarh; the Mainpuri munsifi has been relieved by the transfer of a portion of its jurisdiction to the Munsif of Shikohabad; and the division of the Basti district between the Munsifs of Basti and Bansi has been equalised.

Oudh.

The chief feature of the year was the introduction in the beginning of August of the new civil judicial scheme. Under this scheme four District Judges', twelve Subordinate Judges' and twenty-two Munsifs' Courts were established to dispose of purely civil litigation. Hitherto (with the single exception of Lucknow)

no separate tribunals had existed for the trial of such suits, and the object of the change was to relieve an overburdened magistracy of a considerable quantity of judicial work and leave them more time to devote to their executive duties. Another advantage of the new scheme is that suits will in future be decided with greater punctuality and promptitude, though it could not be expected that the result would be obtained immediately on its introduction.

There was a considerable decrease in litigation during the year, as the following statement of suits instituted in the various classes of Courts shows:—

			1878.	1879.
Ordinary Civil Courts	...	...	36,290	30,931
Small Cause Courts	...	...	6,125	4,881
Rent Courts	...	...	26,815	24,293

The decrease was due chiefly to the improvement in the condition of the people, and the decline in rent suits affords a further satisfactory proof—if one were wanting—that the cultivating classes are emerging from the difficulties in which they were plunged by the scarcity of 1877-78.

Altogether 32,038 civil suits, excluding those tried by Courts of Small Causes, were disposed of during the year. The total value of these suits was Rs. 38,30,065, or Rs. 4,33,390 less than in 1878. The percentage of cost to value remained unaltered (11), though in the case of suits of small value it rose. The reason assigned is that these suits were more hotly contested, but the attention of all Civil and Rent Courts has been called to the necessity of exercising vigilant control to repress unnecessary costs, by discouraging the employment of pleaders where there is no need for professional aid, and in refusing pleaders' fees where they do not render proper aid to the Court.

The number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 4,144, against 5,170 in 1878. The average duration was unfavorably affected by the uncertainty as to the date when the new system would be introduced and the numerous transfers of officers it ren-

dered necessary. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits dismissed for default and decreed *ex parte*—a result which is in a great measure due to the stringent orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner on the subject.

The number of witnesses examined was 28,259 against 26,789 in 1878, and 97 per cent. are reported to have been discharged after one day. Last year the percentage was 99, but there was reason to believe that the statistics were untrustworthy. Of 28,608 decrees for execution, of which application was made, 9,240 were completely executed. The attention of the Judges having jurisdiction has been called to the number (4,104) remaining unexecuted from other causes than the fault of the decree-holder, lest the failure should be due to any cause for which the Courts and their establishment are responsible.

The total number of rent suits decided was 24,826, or 2,345 less than in 1878. The number left pending was 1,448, and the average duration compares favourably with that of the preceding year. A larger number of cases, however, was dismissed for default, but this was probably due to the fever epidemic in the autumn months. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases decreed *ex parte*. The number of such decrees (3,360) is large; but in rent cases, where the arrears are admittedly due, the defendant frequently prefers to let judgment go by default to taking the trouble of attending the Court.

While suits for arrears of rent were fewer, there was a large increase in the suits instituted and applications made by tenants. Applications connected with distraint were naturally fewer. The total value of the property under litigation was Rs. 8,22,765, or more than a lakh less than in 1878. The number of witnesses examined was 12,800, or 749 less than in the preceding year.

Fewer appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners. The appellate work of Commissioners, on the other hand, largely increased, owing chiefly to the increase in suits to contest notices of ejectment.

7.—Infanticide, N.-W. Provinces.

The number of districts in which the Act is in force increased from 28 to 30 by the formation of Pilibhít and Ballia into districts; but this does not affect the proclaimed population, as the villages of these two districts were formerly shown in the districts from which the new districts were formed. The resultant population of 1878-79 was 342,360 in 2,869 villages; the intial population of 1879-80 is 333,727 in 2,725 villages. The districts in which there was a change in the number of proclaimed villages are shown in the following table:—

Serial number.	District	Number of villages at close of last year, i.e., 1878-79.	Number excepted with effect from 1st April, 1879.	Number newly proclaimed from 1st April, 1879.	On list on the 1st April, 1879.	Remarks.
1	Sahárunpur ...	217	...	...	217	*a Transferred to the Etah district. Nagla Jagannpur was hitherto shown as one with its parent village Shakhupur. Mandanpur, the parent village, has been transferred to Etah, but Nagla remained in the Agra district, where it had to be treated as a separate village: hence 51 are shown and not 50.
2	Muzaffarnagar ...	78	...	...	78	
3	Meerut ...	71	...	...	71	
4	Bulandshahr ...	45	...	...	45	
5	Aligarh ...	57	...	...	57	
6	Agra ...	55	5*a	...	51	
7	Fatehgarh ...	174	2	...	172	
8	Mainpuri ...	250	3	...	247	
9	Etáwah ...	158	...	...	158	
10	Etah ...	152	...	5*b	157	b Received by transfer from the Agra district.
11	Bijnor ...	146	...	...	146	
12	Moradabad ...	61	4	...	57	
13	Budaun ...	105	19	...	86	
14	Bareilly ...	65	8c	...	57	c Transferred to the Pilibhít district.
15	Pilibhít ...	...	...	8d	8	d Received by transfer from the Bareilly district.
16	Shahjahánpur ...	157	75	...	82	

Serial number.	District.	Number of villages at close of last year, i.e., 1878-79	Number exempted with effect from 1st April, 1879.	Number newly proclaimed from 1st April, 1879.	On list on the 1st April, 1879.	Remarks.
17	Cawnpore ...	177	16	...	161	
18	Fatehpur ...	50	5	...	45	
19	Bánda ...	30	...	...	30	
20	Allahabad ...	25	...	...	25	
21	Hamírpur ...	18	...	...	18	
22	Jaunpur ...	285	...	...	285	
23	Basti ...	164	...	...	164	
24	Azamgarh ...	131	6a	...	125	a Transferred to the Ballia district.
25	Mirzapur ...	18	...	...	18	
26	Benares ...	4	...	...	4	
27	Gházipur ...	84	40	...	44	
28	Ballia ...	...	...	39	39	Thirty-three transferred to the Ballia district. Six received by transfer from Azamgarh. Thirty-three received by transfer from Gházipur.
29	Jalaun ...	87	14	...	73	
30	Jhánsi ...	5	...	...	5	
	Total ...	2,869	197	52	2,725	

According to the figures in columns 2 and 3 in the table there should be only 2,724 proclaimed villages, but the difference of one is accounted for in the remarks opposite the Agra district.

Tests.—Statistics for five years are given in the following table :—

	England.	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.
1. Number of births of boys as compared with those of girls.	404,081 to 393,347	8,636 to 7,900	8,593 to 8,539	8,722 to 8,804	5,833 to 5,504	7,830 to 7,295
2. Percentage of births of boys to total births.	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51·76
3. Percentage of births of girls to total births.	49·32	47·96	48·99	48·78	48·53	48·24
4. Number of deaths of boys under one year as compared with those of girls under one year.	69,699 to 56,169	2,243 to 1,984	2,116 to 1,904	2,068 to 2,190	1,170 to 1,142	2,449 to 2,363
5. Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	53·07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·88
6. Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	46·93	47·37	51·44	49·40	49·12
7. Percentage of deaths under one year to births during the period.	15·78	25·40	23·06	25·	20·38	31·30
8. Percentage of deaths of male infants (under one year of age) to male infants born.	17·24	25·97	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26
9. Percentage of deaths of female infants (under one year of age) to female infants born.	14·27	24·93	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39
10. Number of population between 1 and 12 years of age (average).	3,470,160 to 3,250,197	77,557 to 30,264	73,720 to 29,640	69,955 to 30,167	71,257 to 35,199	63,903 to 32,062
11. Percentage of male deaths on male population of this age.	1·59	2·3	2·	2·05	3·68	8·04
12. Percentage of female deaths on female population of this age.	1·63	4·	3·79	4·52	7·13	14·28

TEST A.—The percentage of girl and boy births on total births was as follows :—

	English rates.	North-Western Provinces.				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys ...	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51·76
Girls ...	49·32	47·96	48·99	48·78	48·53	48·24

During 1878-79, owing to the scarcity of the previous year, the general birth-rate sank to about 33 per mille; during 1879-80 it went up fully 14 per mille, and is much the same as it was in 1877-78. This increase is remarkable, considering how terribly the province suffered from fever during the year, and it is still more remarkable that during the latter part of the year, when almost the whole population of a great part of the province was more or less affected by the fever, the births did not decrease.

The above table shows a very uniform birth-rate of the sexes for the last four years. The districts which show a high percentage of boy births are—

	Percentage of boy births.		Percentage of boy births.
Saháranpur ...	54·23	Bareilly	53·30
Bulandshahr ...	53·28	Hamirpur ...	52·63
Mainpuri ...	52·72	Jaunpur	53·34
Etáwah ...	53·76	Azamgarh ...	52·75
Etah ...	53·53	Jhánsi	51·05
Bijnor ...	52·79		

On the other hand, in the following districts the difference is in favour of girls :—

Meerut ...	51·96	Fatehpur ...	53·76
Aligarh ...	50·85	Allahabad ...	54·17
Moradabad ...	52·84	Mirzapur ...	57·34
Budaun ...	50·40	Ballia... ...	51·99
Shahjahánpur ...	50·88		

Test B.—The percentage of boy and girl deaths on total deaths is shown thus:—

	English rates of 1874.	*North-Western Provinces.*				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys ...	55·38	53 07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·88
Girls ...	44 62	40 93	47·37	51·44	49 40	49·12

In 1878-79 the infant deaths were very much fewer than in the preceding year, and this was accounted for partly by the decrease in births and partly by the change in the system of ageing. The past year shows an increase of over 100 per cent. in infant deaths:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1878-79	1,170	1,142	2,312
1879-80	2,448	2,363	4,811

This is not accountable for by any change of system, but is an actual increase of deaths, and may be entirely attributed to the fever pestilence. The deaths of the second half-year were nearly double in number those of the first half.

The following districts show a considerable percentage in favour of girls:—

Fatehgarh	...	5·26	Bánda ...	...	25 00
Mainpuri	...	5·10	Hamírpur	...	17·50
Etáwah	...	7·58	Ballia ...	...	15·38
Etah ...	...	7·48	Azamgarh	...	17·64
Cawnpore	...	6·48			

Hamírpur continues to show a low percentage of female infant deaths. Etáwah and Bánda also show greatly in favour of girls.

In many of the districts, however, the infant girl death-rate was greatly in excess of that of the boy, notably—

Meerut, to prejudice of girls		...	...	...	12·38
Budaun	ditto	...	...	...	11·36
Moradabad	ditto	...	...	...	6·26
Bareilly	ditto	...	...	...	12·84
Gházipur	ditto	...	...	...	8 34

The infantile mortality for the last five years, as compared with English rates, is shown in the following table :—

English rate of 1874.	*North-Western Provinces.*				
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
15·78	25·46	23·06	25·	20·38	31·80

The percentage of infant deaths on births was lower in 1878-79 than in any of the previous years; but that was entirely attributable to the new system of ageing brought in that year. The death-rate of the past year shows 6 per cent. in excess of any previous years, and is a proof how terribly fatal the epidemic fever of 1879 was. In Bulandshahr and Aligarh, the districts which sufferod most from the fever, the mortality reached the enormous number of 58 and 52 per cent.

Test D.—The percentage of infant deaths of each sex on births of that sex was as follows :—

	English rates.	*North-Western Provinces.*				
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79.	1879-80.
Boys	17·24	25·99	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26
Girls	14·27	24·92	22·29	20·37	20·74	32·39

Here again the rates are, as in the two previous years, unfavorable to girls. All these have been years of scarcity or pestilence, and, as much greater value is placed on male than on female life, it was not to be expected that in abnormal years female mortality as compared with male would bear comparison with what it is in England. If, however, the English figures are taken as the basis of calculation, then taking 31·80 as the general provincial death-rate,

the boy death-rate should be 34·80 and the girl 28·81. Again, on the English basis, as the boy death-rate is 31·26, the girl death-rate should have been 25·87, whereas it is 32·39. The following districts show a very high percentage of infant girl deaths on births of the sex as compared with that for boys :—

	Deaths. Percentage on births.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Meerut	31·25	37·07
Bulandshahr	54·47	62·12
Budaun	34·22	42·32
Bareilly	23·44	34·64

On the other hand 14 districts show a percentage in favour of girls, notably so—

	Deaths. Percentage on births.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Fatehpur	28·15	23·47
Bánda	25·31	16·32
Hamírpur	39·16	30·55

The following is the table of child mortality for each year of life :—

Age.	Population.		Deaths.		Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Under 1 year ...	7,745	7,254	2,448	2,363	31·60	32·57
1 ,, ...	4,690	3,966	1,186	1,190	25 28	30·
2 years ...	5,854	4,599	914	1,115	15·61	24·24
3 ,, ...	5,501	4,330	670	739	12·17	17 10
4 ,, ...	5,637	4,183	536	508	9·50	12 14
5 ,, ...	5,450	3,858	415	361	7·09	9 35
6 ,, ...	6,146	3,505	394	252	6·41	7·18
7 ,, ...	5,547	2,493	251	165	4·52	6·61
8 ,, ...	5,516	2,215	227	132	4·11	5·95
9 ,, ...	5,319	1,815	188	97	3 53	5·34
10 ,, ...	5,805	1,478	144	55	2 68	3 72
11 ,, ...	5,456	1,164	216	52	3·95	4·11
Total ...	68,625	40,950	7,589	7,029	11·05	17·16

The death-rate for children is, therefore, 6·11 to the prejudice of girls. This is much higher than it has ever been before. In 1878-79 it was 3·62; in 1877-78, 3·92; in 1876-77, 2·95. It must be acknowledged that this looks bad, for although the excessive mortality is fully accountable for, there is no apparent reason why it should have fallen so much more heavily on the female than on the male children. At the first glance it undoubtedly gives rise to the suspicion that the proclaimed clans have taken advantage of a year of great sickness to make away with their female children, but a closer examination of the figures leads to the conclusion that this is not so. It is generally understood that among the clans practicing infanticide after the fifth year of life the danger to female life ceases. On comparing the figures of 1878-79 with those of the past year, the increase in the difference in the death-rates of the sexes to the prejudice of females is found to be proportionately less among female infants and girls between 1 and 5 years than among girls between 5 and 12 and adult females. The following figures show this:—

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.	Difference to prejudice of girls.	Percentage of deaths of boys on boy population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl population.	Difference to prejudice of girls.
Under 1 year,	20·32	21·11	·79	31·60	32·57	·97
1 to 5 years,	8·36	10·74	2·38	15·24	20·81	5·57
5 to 12 years,	1·51	2·15	·64	4·68	6·69	2·01
Adults ...	2·10	2·12	·02	4·64	5·53	·89

The child population is shown in the following table:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Remarks.
Under 1 year ...	7,745	7,254	Girl percentage under 1 year is 48·36.
1 to 4 years ...	21,682	17,018	Ditto between 1 and 4 years is 44 04.
5 to 11 years ...	39,198	16,628	Ditto between 5 and 11 years is 29 78.

The girl percentage under one year is somewhat lower than it was in the previous year, but between 5 and 12 years it is 3·68 higher.

Natural increase.—Although a natural increase in the female minor population is shown, it is extremely small :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
Initial number ...	66,775	35,353	34·61
Add births ...	7,830	7,295	
	74,605	42,648	
Deduct deaths ...	7,589	7,029	
	67,016	35,619	34·70
Increase ...	·09		

Arrivals and removals.—An abstract of these events is given in the following table :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
			Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	
Arrivals ...	3,371	15,903	276	5,758	371	4,158	29,897
Removals ...	5,094	14,899	361	6,361	412	4,873	32,000
	+(R) 1,723	−(R)1,064	+(R) 85	+(R)603	+(R)41	+(R)715	(R)2,103 removals in excess.

Arrivals and removals of pregnant women.—These amounted to 13·76 per mille on the proclaimed female adult population. This is a slight improvement on the preceding year, but still there is no doubt that there is great irregularity in reporting these events in many districts, notably Bulandshahr, Bánda, Ballia, Jalaun.

Transfers.—Altogether 5,292 boys and 942 girls, or 7·92 and 2·66 respectively per cent. on initial population of each sex, were transferred from minors to adults.

Exemptions.—One family was exempted in Fatehpur and 118 in Jalaun.

Midwives.—The number has been reduced from 6,970 to 6,152.

The following table shows the inquests held during the past five years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Inquests	1,409	1,437	1,494	1,502	3,557
Post-mortem examinations ...	679	702	790	600	973
Suspicious cases	51	59	34	35	29
Cases judicially tried... ...	21	22	13	6	5

The results in cases judicially tried are shown in the following table for five years:—

Year.	Total number tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
		Cases.		
1875-76	21	9	12	42·85
1876-77	22	9	13	40·90
1877-78	13	1	12	7·69
1878-79	6	4	2	66·66
1879-80	5	...	5	...
		Persons.		
1875-76	33	14	19	42·42
1876-77	39	13	26	33·33
1877-78	16	1	15	6·25
1878-79	11	5	6	45·45
1879-80	11	...	11	...

There were 29 cases in which, more or less, grounds of suspicion existed, but in all except five of them the proof forthcoming was considered insufficient to warrant their being sent up for trial, and in not one of the five sent for trial were the accused punished.

In the Agra case the evidence of the Civil Surgeon was to the effect that the child had been killed by having mud forced down its throat, and this could only have been done by the mother and grandmother, or with their knowledge; they were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted. The Sháhjahánpur case, there is little doubt, was a case of infanticide; the grandmother and the midwife were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life, but they were released by the High Court on appeal. In the Budaun case both of the accused, the mother of the child and her brother, made a clear confession before the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, but they retracted it when before the Judge, stating that they had been forced to confess by the police. The Judge, considering the evidence most contradictory, acquitted them. In a Fatehgarh case the father and the midwife were committed to the sessions, but were acquitted. In three cases in Allahábad the Civil Surgeon was of opinion that there had been foul play. In the first two starvation is said to have been the cause of death, but there was no proof. Minor punishments were inflicted on 255 chaukidars, 4 midwives, and 292 heads of families.

Infanticide (*Oudh*).

A census was taken in 490 villages in Oudh. The total child population (*i.e.*, under four years of age) was found to be 6,488, and the girl percentage 41·02. In the North-Western Provinces the girl percentage was 44·4. The results, however, vary widely in the different districts. Lucknow has the low percentage of 31·37 only; but as the census was taken in fifteen villages only, and as these were villages with small populations, the percentage is not of much value as an indication of general practice.

On the whole there is reason to believe that if a census of the whole Rajput population were taken a very favorable result would be obtained. The crime is dying out; it still exists, however, to some extent, in Partabgarh, Gonda, and Unao, though even in those districts the girl percentage is fair. The districts of Khori and Bahraich, where the girl percentage is over 48, have been exempted

from the operation of the rules. There are, however, some glaring instances showing that in particular districts and villages infanticide must be practised, and that the time has not yet come for abrogating the rules entirely.

8.—LITIGATION TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY.

The total number of cases for disposal during the half-year ending 30th September, 1879, was 124 in the North-Western Provinces and 25 in Oudh. Of these, 42 in the North-Western Provinces and 14 in Oudh were decided in favour of Government, while 21 in the former and 1 in the latter province were decided against Government. At the close of the half-year there were 61 cases pending in the North-Western Provinces and 10 in Oudh. Of the 124 cases shown above for the North-Western Provinces, 119 are contested cases, 4 were compromised by payment of Rs. 2,740, and 1 was withdrawn unconditionally by the plaintiff.

In regular suits the State appeared as plaintiff in 43 cases and as defendant in 51. Of these cases, 24 and 15 respectively were decided in favour of Government, and 1 and 11 respectively against it. The cases in which Government was plaintiff were more numerous and for larger sums in the Rohilkhand than in any other of the divisions, one claim in Bareilly being valued at Rs. 26,009.

As defendant the State's litigation was largest in the Benares Division.

In Oudh State litigation was almost confined to the Fyzabad district. In nine suits, valued at Rs. 360, Government was plaintiff, and obtained decrees for the full amounts claimed. In seven cases the Government was defendant: of these, two were decided in favour of Government, and the remainder are still pending. A large number of these suits concerned nazúl property.

In regular appeals the State appeared as appellant in 16 cases, of which 8 were decided against it, representing a sum of Rs. 13,538.

The State appeared as respondent in 27 cases, and was successful in nine of them. One appeal, valued at Rs. 3,000, was decided against Government, and the remainder were pending at the close of the half-year.

In special appeal the Government appeared once only, and that unsuccessfully.

As respondent in special appeal the Government appeared in 11 cases, of which 8 were decided in its favour.

There were no special appeals in Oudh.

The litigation in Oudh, compared with the North-Western Provinces, was almost nominal, and the Court of Wards has supplied the largest share of the total litigation in both provinces. Claims amounting to Rs. 7,48,550 were made against the Court of Wards, of which Rs. 15,063 were decreed and Rs. 3,64,750 were dismissed. Claims aggregating Rs. 3,68,737 are still pending.

Almost the whole of the claims that were dismissed are accounted for by five suits against the Sunwani estate.

The general percentage of success has been as follows :—

North-Western Provinces.

	1878-79.	*Half-year ending 30th September, 1879.*
Government	... 97	62
Municipal	... 68	71
Court of Wards	... 87	67

Oudh.

Government	... 93	92
Municipal	... 50	100

Progress made in recovering claims decreed.—A sum of Rs. 7,806 was decreed and Rs. 4,193 recovered, but the whole of the balance is said to be recoverable, except Rs. 5, which is considered doubtful.

Rs. 27,564 were decreed against the State; and this sum was paid up in full, except Rs. 3,000, of which payment was withheld pending the result of an appeal.

The outstanding balance on March 31st, 1879, amounted to Rs. 76,476, of which Rs. 8,574 only were realized in the half-year.

If costs be included with claims, the remissions were nearly as large as the realizations.

In Oudh the outstandings were much less, and the progress in their realization was comparatively more satisfactory, though there was still a large sum outstanding in Bara Banki.

Under the head of pauper suits the sum due was Rs. 43,196, of which Rs. 8,746 only were recovered, while Rs. 11,609 were expunged. The results can therefore hardly be said to be satisfactory.

9.—Registration.

The receipts during the year as compared with the budget estimate were as follows:—

		Estimate.	*Actuals.*
		Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	...	3,10,300	2,44,828
Oudh	...	74,000	70,155
	Total ...	3,84,300	3,14,983

In 1878-79 they stood as under:—

		Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	...	2,84,000	2,94,061
Oudh	...	68,000	78,683
	Total ...	3,52,000	3,72,744

Income was thus less by Rs. 57,761 in 1879-80 than it was in the preceding year, and expenditure was also less by Rs. 1,489, being Rs. 1,82,011 against Rs. 1,83,500 in 1878-79.

The total number of documents registered in both provinces was 170,351, or 39,085 less than were registered in 1878-79 and

55,407 less than in 1877-78. The falling off is most marked in the North-Western Provinces, where a smaller number of documents was registered than in any of the preceding seven years, while the income derived from registration was less than in any preceding year except 1875-76. In Oudh the number of documents registered in 1879-80 was very nearly the same as the number registered in 1875-76, being 37,805 in the former and 37,784 in the latter, while receipts fell but little as compared with 1878-79 and the year immediately preceding.

While the number of documents registered decreased, the receipts from the sale of general stamps rose during the same period by Rs. 56,979 in the North-Western Provinces and by Rs. 33,558 in Oudh.

The decrease in the number of documents registered was common to all districts except Jalaun, Jhánsi, Hardoi, and Bahraich, and it was most marked in Bareilly (4,433 less), Meerut (2,600), Muttra (2,443), Gházipur (2,217), Azamgarh (2,153), and Muzaffarnagar (2,089); while the only districts in Oudh which show a noticeable decline are Lucknow (1,493), Rae Bareli (1,192), and Bara Banki (1,038).

A comparison of the figures for "compulsory" and "optional" registrations shows that the decrease of the two classes in the various districts went hand-in-hand: for, of the nine districts in the North-Western Provinces, where *compulsory* registration decreased to a marked extent, no less than six are among the first nine in which *optional* registration fell off most; and in Oudh Rae Bareli takes the first place in both lists.

The following table shows the number of documents affecting immovable property that were registered:—

	N.-W. Provinces.		*Oudh.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Gift	981	1,071	332	352
Sale	36,321	30,385	7,009	5,711
Mortgage	68,813	53,711	18,729	15,466
Leases	13,414	11,656	2,810	2,607
Other instruments ...	9,249	8,724	1,022	944

Besides the above, 23 more "certified copies of decrees" were registered in the North-Western Provinces than in 1878-79; while in Oudh the number was one less. Under "Awards" there were 73 less, and under "Miscellaneous" 210 less in 1879-80 than in the previous year. The chief decrease thus occurred in the number of instruments of sale and mortgage, a decrease that in the North-Western Provinces was marked equally both under *optional* and *compulsory*. In Oudh, on the other hand, there was an increase (134) in *compulsory* registrations of deeds of mortgage; but *optional* registrations of the same class of instrument were less by 3,397. Of deeds of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, the falling off was most marked in Meerut (442), Azamgarh (355), and Saháranpur (336); and of deeds of sale of a less value, Agra shows a decrease of 355, Moradabad of 352, and Saháranpur 320. The increase shown in a few districts is very slight. Of mortgage deeds of more than Rs. 100 in value, there was a slight increase in three districts only of the North-Western Provinces, and a marked decrease in Meerut (1,217), Saháranpur (1,049), and Gházipur (1,006); while in Oudh there was an increase in seven districts, Hardoi showing the greatest increase (236). Mortgage deeds of less than Rs 100 in value show a slight increase in Sháhjahánpur and Jhánsi only; while they have decreased in number in all other districts, the number registered in Meerut being 1,366 less, in Saháranpur 1,349, and in Agra 1,323 less.

The following figures show the registration of documents affecting movable property:—

	N.-W. Provinces.		*Oudh.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Sale	4,113	3,379	1,255	811
Obligations—				
(*a*) agricultural advances,	3,533	3,534	153	84
(*b*) others	16,441	14,135	6,249	6,440
All others	4,822	4,512	5,327	5,238

There was thus a falling off of 8,249 in the North-Western Provinces and of 2,624 in Oudh, as compared with the figures for 1878-79. Bareilly, alone accounts for a decrease of no less than

4,461 documents,—from 7,296 in 1878-79 to 2,919 in 1879-80,—and in twenty-one other districts the decrease exceeded 100.

The chief decrease occurred in the registration of obligations for payment of money, the number in 1879-80 being 9,083 less than in the previous year. The decrease was greatest in the case of obligations to secure money advanced *for agricultural purposes.* In Bareilly 4,377 fewer documents of this last description were registered,—a result which is attributed to the failure of the sugar-cane crops. Under "other obligations" the principal decreases were in Lucknow (794), Agra (494), Saháranpur (381), Meerut (372), and Gonda (332).

Three reasons have been assigned for the decrease in the number of documents registered, *viz.*:—

i. Returning agricultural prosperity;

ii. The prevalence of fever during the rains of 1879;

iii. Fear that the registration records would be utilized in the assessment of license tax.

License tax operations may possibly have had some effect in checking registration; but the effect has undoubtedly been exaggerated, and the falling off evidenced in the year's returns is easily explicable by other causes. This view is borne out by the figures for optional registration, which are as follows:—

N.-W. Provinces.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Affecting immovable property	48,433	35,761
Ditto movable ditto	33,909	25,660
Total ...	82,342	61,421

Oudh.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Affecting immovable property	14,866	10,421
Ditto movable ditto	14,984	12,360
Total ...	29,850	22,781

If it were the case that the people are reluctant to acknowledge their money dealings face to face with the tahsíldar, who is responsible for the assessment and realization of the license tax, it might naturally be expected that the decrease in optional registration would be proportionately larger in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, where the tahsíldars are not sub-registrars; but in regard to registration of deeds affecting immovable property, this is not the case. There is no reason to suppose that the people would be so foolish or blind to their own interests as to refrain from registering documents to the validity of which registration is necessary. And, as already noted, the falling off in optional registration of documents affecting immovable property is generally greatest in the districts where the decrease in regard to documents compulsorily registrable is largest.

Although, therefore, it is difficult to reconcile the figures for the year with the increase in the sale of general stamps, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that other causes equally, if not to a greater extent, such as returning prosperity and the fever epidemic, operated to reduce the number of documents registered to so low a point. The great decrease in the number of documents affecting movable property is confined to a few districts where a special and apparently correct explanation can be given of it. Whatever may have been the effect when the assessment of the license tax was being thoroughly made for the first time, and searching enquiries as to the circumstances of persons likely to come within the operation of the Act were being carried out, there is no ground to suppose that the same result will be visible in future, when the minimum of taxable income has been raised and the likelihood of changes of classification will be less.

The fees realized from *compulsory* registration were :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	1,66,550	1,37,098
Oudh	32,488	29,880
Total ...	2,01,068	1,66,333

Those realized from *optional* registration were:—

	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	44,737	32,165
Oudh	17,331	12,665
Total ...	62,068	44,830

The decrease has therefore been larger under the head of *optional* than *compulsory*, and among the former classes of documents the decrease has been greatest in the case of instruments of sale and mortgage of a less value than Rs. 100.

The number of leases registered was smaller in both provinces, both in the case of those of which registration is compulsory and of those of which it is optional.

There was also a continued decrease in the number of bonds, securing the re-payment of money, that were registered:—

	Rs. 1877-78.	Rs. 1878-79.	Rs. 1879-80.
North-Western Provinces ...	21,643	16,441	14,135
Oudh	10,648	8,249	6,440
Total ...	35,291	24,690	20,575

It is true that the year 1877-78 was an exceptional year, during which poverty compelled the people to borrow largely, and 1878-79, though a better year, was not so prosperous as 1879-80; but it seems clear that the number of these bonds that are executed cannot be measured by the number that are registered.

The chief operations of the department other than registration during the last two years were as follows:—

	Rs. 1878-79.	Rs. 1879-80.
Wills deposited	18	23
„ withdrawn	5	6
„ removed to courts	3	15
General powers of attorney	1,210	1,389
Special ditto ditto	2,949	2,732
Commissions	925	1,085
Visits	1,337	1,446
Refusals to register	515	404
Prosecutions	7	2
Applications for copies and searches ...	14,894	14,627

The number of special powers of attorney registered in Oudh was still remarkably large, though smaller than in the preceding year. The lowering of the fee for visits seems to have had some effect, as there was an increase in the number of visits paid both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Of the 404 refusals to register, 37 were appealed, with the result that in 28 cases registration was ordered and in the remaining cases refused. Applications for copies and searches, which are generally considered a fair test of the usefulness of the department to the public, have decreased slightly in the North-Western Provinces, but have risen in Oudh.

Two cases of false personation were reported during the year,—one from Meerut and one from Gonda. There were also two cases of forgery reported,—one from Dehra and one from Saháranpur.

One hundred and one documents that have been unclaimed for some time were destroyed during the year, besides some destroyed in Gorakhpur.

The average cost of registration per deed during the year was Re. 0-14-10 in the North-Western Provinces, and Re. 1-0-5 in Oudh.

The aggregate value of immovable property affected by registered deeds fell in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 4,84,70,030 to Rs. 4,53,80,444, and in Oudh from Rs. 1,44,92,737 to Rs. 1,32,74,427, a total decrease of Rs. 43,07,896. As to movable property, the value of the property affected diminished in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 64,83,776 to Rs. 51,17,584, while in Oudh it diminished from Rs. 90,59,710 to Rs. 30,02,204, a total decrease of Rs. 74,23,693. The greater portion of this decrease in Oudh is due to a falling off in the value of movable property affected by "other documents" in Lucknow.

10.—Municipal.

During the year 1879-80 the provisions of Act XV. of 1873 were extended to three towns. This raised the number of municipalities in the united provinces to 110.

Population.—The population within municipal limits in 1879-80 was 2,894,879 as compared with 2,884,198 in 1878-79. The inclusion in the returns of the figures for the three towns noted above accounts to some extent for the alteration, as also the fact that in several municipalities in Oudh a careful enumeration of the population within municipal limits resulted in a smaller number of people being returned than in the previous year. The approaching census will, however, set all doubts in this respect at rest.

Constitution of municipal committees.—In most municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oudh the members of the municipal committees are appointed by popular election; but it cannot be said that, as a rule, the residents in towns fully appreciate the privilege of voting for members to represent them in a municipal committee, nor is it yet to be expected that they should do so, but there are signs that this apathy will disappear as education advances.

The number of *ex-officio* and non-official members during 1878-79 and 1879-80 was as under :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Ex-officio	... 438	439
Elected and nominated members	... 996	1,040

Of the above, there were 485 official and 994 non-official members as compared with 465 and 969 in the previous year. The number of Europeans is to that of natives in the proportion of one to three.

Taxation.—There are ten kinds of municipal taxation in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, octroi being by far the most important.

The other taxes are—

(*a*) Tax on houses and lands.
(*b*) License tax on trades.
(*c*) Tax on vehicles.
(*d*) Tax on animals.
(*e*) Tolls.
(*f*) Conservancy tax.
(*g*) Stall tax.
(*h*) Tax on circumstances and property.
(*i*) Site tax.

The number of towns in which the above systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years is shown in the following table :—

Tax.	No. of towns.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Octroi	94	95
Tax on on houses and lands	14	16
License on trades	13	13
Tax on vehicles	18	17
Tax on animals	3	1
Tolls	1	4
Conservancy tax	2	2
Stall tax	1	1
Tax on circumstances and property	6	9
Site tax	1	1

The income from each tax and the percentage of the realizations from each to the total income from taxation are given below for the past two years:—

Species of tax.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi	18,56,465	90·16	18,18,220	89·69
Tax on houses	46,738	2·27	46,903	2·29
Licenses on trades	98,538	4·79	99,128	4·88
Tax on vehicles	13,617	·66	14,689	·72
Tax on animals	10,563	·51	896	·04
Tolls	591	·03	10,413	·51
Conservancy tax	11,812	·58	11,608	·58
Stall tax	228	·01	153	·01
Tax on circumstances and property,	18,392	·89	26,377	1·29
Site tax	2,123	·10	1,982	·09
Total ...	20,59,102	100·	20,20,673	100·

Incidence of taxation.—The provincial incidence of taxation per head of population was 11 annas 2 pie as compared with 11 annas 5 pie in the previous year. Excluding the hill municipa-

lities of Mussooree and Naini Tal, where the population is variable, the incidence was highest in Meerut (Rs. 1-4-1) and lowest in Ballia (2 annas 9 pies).

Octroi.—The total receipts from octroi; the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole; the general incidence of the tax per head of population who pay it, and the incidence of the receipts in each class, are compared in the following statement for the past two years:—

Classes.	1878-79 (*a*)		1879-80 (*b*)	
	Receipts.	Incidence.	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	11,30,519	0 6 9	10,87,653	0 6 7
II.—Animals for slaughter ..	57,526	0 0 4½	56,755	0 0 4
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting and washing.	1,45,211	0 0 10	1,19,839	0 0 9
IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.	79,779	0 0 6	72,513	0 0 5
V.—Drugs, gums and spices ...	88,261	0 0 6½	1,08,450	0 0 7
VI.—Tobacco ...	50,892	0 0 4	51,867	0 0 4
VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	2,58,001	0 1 7	2,64,174	0 1 7
VIII.—Metals ...	47,176	0 0 3	56,969	0 0 4
Total ...	18,56,465	0 11 2	18,18,220	0 10 11

(*a*)—Population ... 2,653,020 (*b*)—Population 2,653,033

The decrease in the receipts from classes I., II., III. and IV., is due chiefly to the severe fever epidemic which prevailed over a large portion of the provinces—notably the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Sitapur, Lucknow and Jhánsi Divisions. This checked imports to a great extent, and many municipalities were barely able to meet the necessary expenditure on establishments from the funds at their disposal. The same cause also accounts for the increase under class V.

Incidence of octroi.—The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie. But after deducting Rs. 2,16,402 paid away in refunds, the incidence falls at 9 annas 7 pies, the maximum being 14 annas 11 pies at Meerut, and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to octroi, 1 anna 10 pies at Muhamdabad in the Sitapur district.

Refunds.—A sum of Rs. 2,16,402 was granted in refunds as compared with Rs. 1,29,455 in the previous year. This shows that the system of refunds is being worked more vigorously each year, and that every effort is being made to give effect to the orders of Government on the subject. Care is taken that every facility is afforded to traders to obtain refunds on exportation of their goods.

The consumption per head represented by the total net duty paying imports of the chief articles is compared in the following statement for the past two years with the standards of average consumption adopted by Government :—

Articles.	Average of 1878-79.		Average of 1879-80.		Government standard
	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	
Grain ...	8 23 14		7 12 12		7 maunds.
Refined sugar ...	0 6 13		0 7 8		From 5 to 6 seers.
Unrefined sugar ...	0 33 4		0 22 11		15 seers.
Gúr ...	0 3 0		0 2 15		From 3 to 4 seers.
Oil and oilseeds ...	0 25 11		0 16 1		4½ seers of oil.
Drugs, gums and spices.	0 0 7		0 0 8		From 1 to ½.
Tobacco ...	0 3 0		0 2 15		4 seers.
Cloth ...	...	8 6 10	...	9 9 8	From Rs. 4 to 6.
Metals ...	0 2 8		0 3 2		From ½ to 2.

With the exception of cloth, which is ⅓rd in excess of the limit, the rates per head of the other taxable articles closely approximate to the Government standard. The high consumption of cloth is generally accounted for by the fact that villagers from all the country round prefer to purchase cloth in the large towns, presumably because, in spite of the octroi, they can obtain it better and cheaper there than in petty bazars from small dealers. But the individual purchases do not amount to enough to admit

of the minimum refund, four annas, being claimable on them, although the number is so great as to materially add to the apparent consumption.

Income from other sources.—The income from other sources is compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Details.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c. ...	2,10,373	2,14,990
Fines	23,776	26,479
Miscellaneous	1,97,799	2,47,356
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	2,431	2,021
Grants-in-aid from provincial or local funds ...	13,513	35,355
Total ...	4,47,892	5,26,201

There was a large increase in the receipts from miscellaneous sources. The figures however are unduly swelled by the practice which has hitherto prevailed in many municipalities of showing in their annual account of receipts, sums which represent repayments from advances, made during the year for different objects, the whole advance being shown under expenditure. Instructions have been issued for discontinuance of this erroneous procedure.

The increase in the income from grants-in-aid is due to the inclusion in the accounts of the year of Rs. 25,000, being the Government contribution to the Lucknow city police.

Total income and expenditure.—The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserve compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	28,54,152	24,63,556	3,90,596
1879-80	29,47,969	25,25,686	4,22,283
Increase ...	93,817	62,130	31,687

The increase in the reserves is due chiefly to the fact that many municipalities had to keep in hand sufficient money to meet demands on account of refunds.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole, are compared in the following statement for 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Head.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Interest on debt ...	12,224	·40	11,311	·44
Establishments.				
Head office	46,155	1·87	52,458	2·07
Collection of octroi ...	2,07,542	8·43	2,05,899	8·15
Ditto of other sources of income.	11,861	·48	10,043	·39
Conservancy and cleansing,	3,95,378	16·05	4,25,433	16·84
Police	5,47,010	22·20	5,70,237	22 57
Registration of vital statistics.	3,512	·15	3,645	·14
Lighting	52,776	2·14	52,132	2 06
Watering roads ...	27,498	1·11	28,398	1·12
Total, establishments ...	12,91,732	52·43	13,48,245	53·34
Other charges.				
Construction and maintenance of roads.	3,62,192	14·71	2,95,520	11·70
Drainage works ...	97,245	3·92	56,188	2·22
Water supply ...	21,046	·86	14,392	·57
Buildings	1,00,635	4·09	1,43,271	5·67
Other Public Works ...	67,913	2 76	79,918	3·16
Sanitary and charitable grants, vaccination, &c.	91,080	3·68	81,022	3 26
Education, science, and art,	59,337	2·41	56,799	2·24
Miscellaneous ...	2,48,183	10·09	3,56,496	14·11
Contribution to provincial or local funds.	58,278	2·37	50,682	2·00
Repayment of debt ..	53,691	2·19	31,857	1·27
Total ...	11,59,600	47·08	11,66,130	46·22
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,63,556	1·00	25,25,686	1·02

Police.—The following table shows the strength of the police force entertained by municipalities as it stood on 1st December, 1879 :—

Rank.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Constabulary.		
Inspectors	7	7
Sub-inspectors	32	32
Head-constables	318	315
Mounted constables	1	1
Foot constables	2,759	2,772
Non-constabulary.		
Jamadars	221	203
Daffadars	22	39
Chaukidars	4,053	3,997
Total	7,413	7,366

Registration of vital statistics.—The number of births and deaths registered during the year is shown below :—

	No. registered.	*Ratio per mille.*
Births	83,899	29·59
Deaths	1,40,598	49·59

The registration of vital statistics in the municipalities was effected with considerable care.

Public works.—Nearly 23 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to public works against 27 per cent. in the previous year. Less was expended under every head except buildings and miscellaneous public works.

Sanitary and charitable grants.—There was a large decrease in the expenditure under this head, due to the reduction by many municipalities, in consequence of their straitened circumstances, of their annual contributions in aid of dispensaries. The grants aggregated Rs. 31,842. Grants to blind and leper asylums continue to be made

by the Saháranpur, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares municipalities. Poorhouses are also maintained in several towns. Altogether the expenditure for these objects amounted to Rs. 16,000 in 1879-80. A sum of Rs. 10,576 was expended on vaccination as compared with Rs. 10,406 in the previous year. Vaccinators are entertained by very nearly every municipality. The number of operations performed was 88,955 in 1878-79, and of these 85·2 per cent. were successful against 84·5 per cent. in 1879-80.

Education.—A sum of Rs. 47,625 was expended on education as compared with Rs. 41,982 in 1878-79. The money was chiefly devoted to the maintenance of free schools for the gratuitous elementary instruction to the children of indigent parents. Grants were also made to mission and other schools, and scholarships awarded to deserving students. The grants were apportioned as under :—

			Rs.
High and middle schools.			
Government and aided institutions	For boys	...	10,966
	For girls	...	24
Primary schools			
Government and aided institutions	For boys	...	33,715
	For girls	...	2,920

Miscellaneous charges.—The increase in the miscellaneous charges was chiefly due to the large sums paid in refunds of octroi.

Investments.—Of the 110 municipalities in the provinces, 34 had money to the extent of some Rs. 2,24,712 invested in Government promissory-notes and light railway shares.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

Besides municipalities proper, there were 339 towns under Act XX. of 1856, as compared with 331 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same. The tax is raised chiefly to provide for the maintenance of a police force in each town. After meeting the necessary expenditure under this head, the balance is devoted to conservancy and works of local improvement.

The aggregate population of the towns amounted to 1,562,232, the number of houses was 352,044; of the latter 177,472 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross yield of taxation was Rs. 3,26,396, but including the balance of the previous year and miscellaneous receipts, the total available income was Rs. 4,09,040. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 annas 4 pies and per assessed house Re. 1-13-5. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,44,273, of which Rs. 1,64,447, or 48 per cent. were spent on police, Rs. 68,754 on conservancy, and Rs. 68,854 on works of local improvement. The towns have greatly benefited by the attention paid to their sanitary wants and by the general interest taken by district officers in their administration.

12—13.—Military and Marine.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Patwáris' and Kanúngos' Records.

During the past year the patwáris' and kanúngos' rules have been under revision. These rules were first framed in 1876, in consultation with experienced revenue officers of the province, and were worked experimentally for two years in the temporarily-settled districts, when the opinion of officers under whom they were worked was invited as to any alterations in them which their experience might suggest. These opinions have shown that the rules, as they now stand, can be and are easily worked in districts where the records are in a satisfactory condition; where the staff of supervisors has been reorganised and placed on a proper footing; where the patwáris are not totally worthless on account of bodily infirmity or ignorance, and where the district officers have shown a sufficient interest in the work. The alterations suggested are, therefore, few and unimportant, tending chiefly to the simplification and reduction of work prescribed for the patwáris and the district compilers of statistics (registrar kanúngos). These alterations have been embodied in the revised rules, which are now in circulation among district officers for final criticism, before they are submitted to Government for final sanction.

The Director of Agriculture and Commerce held several examinations of the kanúngo staff during the past year, and examined 375 men, of whom 88 finally passed. The total number of men in the supervising and compiling staff (supervisor and registrar kanúngos) is 578 in the 31 temporarily-settled districts, of whom 191 have finally passed, and the remaining 387 have still to pass the whole or parts of the test examination. Considerable improvement has also been effected in the staff of

sadr kanúngos, an official placed over the kanúngos of each district to control and supervise their work and to give them the necessary technical training for the performance of their duties. Out of 31 sadr kanúngos in the several temporarily-settled districts, 16 have been pronounced qualified to perform the duties prescribed for them. Besides the two grades of supervising staff just mentioned, the village records are further scrutinised by a more intelligent and trustworthy agency, *viz.*, the European assistants of the district officers. Each part of the district has been put under the charge of a special officer, called the pargana officer, and it has been made the duty of that officer to test, when on tour, in the cold weather, a percentage of entries already tested by the kanúngo staff, in order to ascertain whether they have faithfully performed their duties or not. Fictitious returns are impossible under this system of treble checking, and the result, as proved by the diaries of these pargana officers submitted during their last cold-weather tour, is that the village records are approaching to that degree of correctness which it is the object of the new system to attain. In the cold weather of 1878-79 upwards of 1,286,000 entries in the village records of 15 districts were examined, of which 1,250,000, or 97 per cent., were found correct. In 1878-79, in one district (Fatehpur), 1,508 entries were examined, and 1,350, or 89 per cent. were found correct; in 1879-80, out of 41,391 entries examined in the same district, 40,574, or 98 per cent., were found to be correct. Similar comparison cannot as yet be made in other districts, as statements have not yet been received.

The difficulties enumerated in the last administration report, however, still exist, and efforts are constantly made to overcome them. The employment of patwáris and kanúngos in other duties than those prescribed by the rules has been strictly prohibited, and incompetent patwáris are gradually being weeded out. In many places the difficulty regarding the excessive size of the patwáris' circles is being obviated by the appointment of assistants, or by the formation of new circles; and incorrect village maps are being put right by competent surveyors. Efforts are also being made to compel the patwáris to reside within their own circles.

Great punctuality is now also observed in the submission of statistical statements by the patwáris. The year before that in which the new rules came into force (1875-76) in 10 districts (in which comparison is possible), only 63 per cent. of the rent-roll statements (jamabandi) were filed within three months of the date in which they were due, whereas in 1878-79, 92 per cent. were filed within the same time.

2.—Weather and Crops.

The rainfall was very heavy last year, but was generally favorable to the crops. Rice gave a bumper crop in almost every district, and although the other crops suffered much from incessant heavy rainfall, the outturn on the whole was above the average. The low-lying lands throughout the province were as a rule submerged, and crops almost totally destroyed in consequence. Even on higher ground, where inundation did not occur, the excessive moisture did harm by promoting the growth of weeds, and leading to the undue development of leaf and stalk in place of grain. The rain which fell in October was specially harmful in the case of bájra, pulses, and cotton, preventing as it did proper fertilisation by drenching the flowers. Cotton and arhar suffered from severe frosts in November, and sugarcane was so severely injured in some places by inundation as to give an extremely poor crop. Indian-corn and juár, on which the poor people live for a certain part of the year, was a little above the average. The most noticeable point about the season was the prevalence of fever, which seriously interrupted agricultural operations both at sowing and harvesting.

Rabi.

The rabi harvest was on the whole good. The soil had benefited by the heavy rains, and water was available for irrigation in tanks and wells, of which the water-level had been raised. On the other hand, the fever, which was so prevalent throughout a large portion of the province, left large areas imperfectly tilled or not tilled at all. The *arhar* (pulse) crop suffered from frost, which was felt unusually early in the season. The winter rainfall (*mahawat*) was abnormally light, and what there was, was unevenly distributed.

In some districts rats did considerable damage to the crops in their earlier stages. Wheat and barley gave crops which ranged from a 12-annas crop to a full, or in some instances a bumper crop; and owing to the high prices, the larger portion was retained in the country, export to England not being profitable at the high rates in India and the low rate at home. Gram and oil-seeds gave an indifferent crop: the failure of the former was attributed to insects; of the latter, to the unusual outturn of the principal crop and the early frosts.

3.—Horticulture.

(*a*)—*Botanical Gardens.*

The Saháranpur and Mussooree Botanical Gardens have continued to do good work in the cause of science and horticulture. The Superintendent has, in communication with the scientific men in different parts of the world, made many additions to the garden, which are of great scientific interest. A large number of valuable and interesting plants have been added to the garden, and large collections of botanical specimens have been received for the herbarium, the most valuable of which is a magnificent set of Afghanistan plants, presented by Dr. Aitchison, containing about one thousand specimens, and representing the flora of a portion of country of great botanical interest. The Superintendent himself made expeditions to the upper Himalayas and collected a large number of specimens, a complete set of which has been mounted and added to the Saháranpur herbarium, while duplicate specimens have been distributed to Kew and other botanical gardens. The garden was not behind-hand in the practical side of its work. During the past year a large number of useful fruit trees has been procured for the garden. From the Horticultural Society of Tuscany have been received one thousand grafts of sweet chestnuts of good varieties, as well as fifty kinds of azalea, cuttings of apple, apricot, cherry, nectarine, pomegranate, &c.; and seeds of various kinds of vegetables and flowers have been obtained from the gardens around Kandahar. The garden cultivation consisted in the raising of seeds and plants for distribution, and of various kinds of vegetables,

flowers, fruits, fodder-plants, and trees of economical value. During the past year 78,358 plants or cuttings and 11,958 packets of seeds were distributed. The financial results of the gardens during the last year were as follows:—Receipts from sale of seeds and plants, Rs. 9,100 ; expenditure on the gardens, Rs. 28,479. Deducting Rs. 2,000 from the receipt side, being the price of seeds and plants supplied to public gardens, which was not taken into account last year, the receipts amount to Rs. 7,100, or Rs. 338 more than that of last year. The expenditure is less than that of last year by Rs. 427.

The trial of machines for the extraction of rhea-fibre, sent in to compete for the Government prize of £10,000, was held at the Saháranpur gardens last October, before a committee composed of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce as President, with the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, the Superintendent Roorkee Workshops, and the Chemical Examiner to Government, as the other members. Ten competitors appeared in the field, three of whom withdrew their applications before trial. The rhea plant was obtained from the Saháranpur gardens, from Dehra Dún, and from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. Motive power was supplied to the machines by two steam engines procured from the Roorkee Workshops and the Canal Department. A report on the result of the trial, together with samples of the fibre produced, has been sent to the Government of India.

Lucknow Horticultural Garden.

The work of this garden consists of fruit and vegetable, flower culture, and arboriculture. Each head is again subdivided into the improvement of indigenous kinds and the introduction of new kinds. The principal fruit trees taken in hand during the past year were oranges, mangoes, grapes, peaches, chestnuts, Arabian date-palms, &c. There are at present fifteen varieties of mango in the garden, including six new varieties added. The Arabian date-palm fruits well in the Lucknow garden, and 2,659 date trees have been distributed to several districts of Oudh,

which are now from one to 25 feet in height. The total number of fruit trees distributed last year was 1,630. Many experiments were made in vegetable culture, and Rs. 1,714 were realised from the sale of imported and acclimatized seeds. New varieties of flowers have been produced in the gardens by hybridization, and a considerable number of exotic flowering annuals has been successfully acclimatized. A central nursery for roadside arboriculture and a plantation for raising exotic trees have been formed under the Superintendent. The former contains upwards of 65,000 seedlings, chiefly of various kinds of country fruits. In the latter the trees at present planted are carob, *eucalyptus*, *Pithecolibium saman* or rain tree, mahogany, *Rhus Thunbergii*, &c. During last year the receipts of the garden from the sale of fruits, plants, &c., amounted to Rs. 13,200, and the expenditure to Rs. 12,000. The surplus, Rs. 1,200, was transferred to the Cawnpore Farm.

(b)—Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The work of this farm is now divided under two heads: (1) agricultural experiments, which consist mainly in the measurement of the results of various methods of cultivation; (2) mechanical experiments which relate to the development of agricultural machinery. The agricultural operations conducted on the farm during the last year consisted of experiments to determine the effect of different manures, selection of seed, their sowing, irrigation, deep cultivation and inversion of the soil, and the experimental cultivation of flax and various kinds of imported wheat and barley. Attached to the farm there is a workshop, from which cheap ploughs, waterlifts and winnowers are distributed. The plough made at the Cawnpore Farm has been proved to be well suited to the requirements of the country, and its use is gradually extending over the whole province: 600 ploughs have up to date been sent out from the Cawnpore Farm. In a less degree applications for winnowers are also received, and enquiries are also made about threshing-machines, but their cost is too great to allow a general introduction of them. The experiments in waterlifts still continue,

and small chain pumps are proved to be very effective for lifts under 15 feet The farm is still in the immediate charge of the Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce, pending the employment of a competent Superintendent. An Assistant Engineer is also attached to the Department.

Allahabad Government and Sewage Farm.

The Allahabad Government Farm had practically ceased to exist before 1879-80, the greater part of the area having been restored to the Allahabad Municipality; the remainder was retained as supplementary to land taken up by the advice of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose of utilising the refuse and sweepings of Allahabad city and suburbs. The arrangements were under the superintendence of the Government Farmer, controlled by the Department of Agriculture, the profits being made over to the Allahabad Municipality. Though there is some difference of opinion as to the financial success of these particular operations, there is no reasonable doubt of this being, under proper management, the most profitable method of disposing of town sewage. The entire area of the Allahabad Government Farm, and the control of the sewage farm operations, have been now made over to the Allahabad Municipality.

Kumaun orchards.

A large number (some 15,000) of apple seedlings has been raised at the locality selected for a central orchard in Kumaun, known as Muktesur, near Peora, on the road to Almora. Sweet chestnuts are also being raised, and there is every reason to expect not only a great extension of cultivation of the apple and chestnut trees throughout Kumaun, which is already to some extent in operation through the agency of the Forest Nursery at Ranikhet, but at no very distant time a considerable trade in apples and chestnuts with the large towns in the plains, where these fruits will, instead of the luxury they are now, become a valuable addition to the ordinary food supply.

(c) *Sericulture.*

The total expenditure on sericulture was Rs. 2,265-9-3, under the following heads :—

	Rs.	aa.	p.
Establishment	536	6	0
Plantation	1,118	14	8
Sheds	24	8	0
Rearing	216	0	9
Purchase of tools	15	8	3
Canal rent	16	2	0
Rent of land	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	238	2	7
Total ...	2,265	9	3

The receipts were Rs. 1,102-13-3, thus :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Sale of garden produce, &c.	67	14	9
Sale of cocoons...	905	8	9
Sale of three carts	42	0	0
Rawánnas for straw, &c.	9	10	9
Rent from sub-tenants	62	3	0
Refund of pay of absconded men	15	8	0
Total ...	1,102	13	3

The cost to Government was therefore Rs. 1,163-12-0, a considerable portion of which is outlay in capital; but of the Rs. 905-8-9 realised from sale of cocoons, Rs. 723-14-0 was on account of those sold in the previous year.

The position of sericulture in the Dún, and the question of how it is to be carried on in future, have formed the subject of much correspondence which it is unnecessary to notice here. Briefly, it has been decided that the management shall be entirely made over to Messrs. Lister and Co., an eminent silk firm of Bradford in England, on certain terms which have not yet been settled, pending the arrival of the senior member of the firm, who is expected very shortly.

During the year a representative of this firm arrived, and the whole of the operations hitherto carried on by Government were

made over to him, the arrangement made being that he should buy all the cocoons raised, have the use of all the mulberry trees on roads, canals, &c., and all Government sheds, while Government would pay for Kashmiris to instruct the Dún villagers, and to make advances to those willing to take them.

Six men were selected, to whom advances, amounting to Rs. 112-11-0, were made, and who turned out 14 maunds 2 seers 6 chittacks of cocoons, for which they were paid Rs. 562-6-0. Prizes were also given by the firm to those who had done best, and medals to those who had done anything at all. This is said to have had an excellent effect, and the recipients are all anxious to come forward again.

The following useful information and experience were gained:—

(1) Kashmiris are lazy and useless;

(2) The *Morus sinensis*, hitherto known in the Dún as *Morus multicaulis*, is the best mulberry for rearing. It would seem, however, that the identification of the species of tree is not yet clear, and that there are two distinct species;

(3) Mulberries on roadsides are not so valuable as those in fields or on canal banks, owing to the leaves being spoilt by dust; and

(4) Half a mile is the outside limit it will pay to carry leaves.

The outturn would have been much greater had not a large shed, in which the best worms were located, been blown down and burned. So far the operations financially would seem to have been a failure, and a fatality of some kind has occurred each year to prevent the practical success being attained which is confidently hoped for. Three lakhs of mulberry cuttings were laid down, of which half are doing well, and will be ready for transplanting next year. An attempt is also being made to introduce the castor-oil feeding worm; the advantage of this species being that the castor-oil plant takes only three months to reach maturity, while the mulberry tree takes three years.

(d)—Arboriculture.

On 31st July, 1877, Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, asked the Government, in the Public Works Department, to allow him to undertake the administrative control of district arboriculture for the following reasons :—

(1) The nurseries at the different gardens were under his control, from which supplies of seeds and plants could be arranged and new and useful trees introduced.

(2) He could superintend the system of thinning out of road-side trees, by which a fund could be created to meet a considerable portion of the expenditure.

(3) He could exercise continuous supervision, so that the work of one officer who might take an interest in the subject might not be thrown away by the neglect of his successors.

(4) Arboriculture, being one of the most important elements in the agricultural stability of the country, from the fact that trees counteract the aridity of the climate in the hot months and supply vegetable manure from their decayed leaves, is intimately connected with the work of the Agricultural Department.

(5) It is also therefore a duty of that department to increase, by a proper selection of trees, the food supply of the people and of cattle.

Shortly after Mr. Buck submitted a detailed note giving a programme of operations he had in contemplation. The chief features of the plan sketched in this note were—

(1) Formation of central nurseries in different parts of the province in which trees suitable to the climate and soil might be reared.

(2) Discouragement to the establishment of small nurseries in several parts of a district without some guarantee of their being properly taken care of.

(3) Thinning out existing avenues which are in a very neglected condition.

(4) Planting out new avenues with fruit or fodder producing trees only.

(5) Formation of plantations near large villages and towns of fruit trees of a superior class.

(6) Plantations on waste lands.

Government generally approved these proposals, and the planting of new avenues was placed under the control of the Agricultural Department from the financial year 1878-79, with a grant of Rs. 17,300 for the 47 districts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Little, however, could be done that year beyond giving instructions to the district officers as to carrying on the arboriculture operations under the new system. The advisability of planting only fruit and fodder trees was also pointed out to them, and arrangements made for the supply of seeds and plants of such trees from the central nurseries.

Later on the whole arboricultural work, both in old and new avenues, was made over to the Agricultural Department, and the grant was at the same time increased to Rs. 35,000.

Full instructions were issued during 1879-80 to district officers in charge of arboriculture operations on the following points :—

(1) Raising plants in nurseries.

(2) Planting out.

(3) Protection from cattle, &c.

(4) Watering.

(5) Lopping and fellings.

(6) Kinds of trees to be planted.

These instructions embodied the experience gained by the officers of the Agricultural Department from experiments in public gardens

as well as the experience acquired by the officers of the Forest Department in their professional capacity.

The following trees were recommended for planting :—

Feronia elephantum	Vernacular,	Kathal.
Ægle marmelos	„	Bel.
Zizyphus jujuba	„	Ber.
Mangifera indica	„	Am.
Buchanania latifolia	„	Piar or chironji.
Moringa pterygosperma	„	Sajna.
Tamarindus indica	„	Imli.
Ceratonia siliqua	„	Carob.
Prosopis spicigera	„	Jand.
Inga dulcis	„	Dakhni babul.
Acacia arabica	„	Babul.
Terminalia bellerica	„	Bahera.
„ chebula	„	Harra.
„ tomentosa	„	Assair.
Eugenia jambolana	„	Jaman.
Bassia latifolia	„	Mahua.
Mimusops indica	„	Khirni.
„ elengis	„	Munisari.
Diospyros melanoxylon	„	Tendu.
Cordia myxa	„	Lasora.
Morus alba et nigra	„	Fut.
Ficus indica	„	Bargad.
„ religiosa	„	Pipal.
„ infectoria	„	Pakar.
„ cordifolia	„	Kabar.
„ glomerata	„	Gular.
Artocarpus integrifolia	„	Kathar.
„ lakucha	„	Barhal.

The planting of nim and sissu trees has been allowed in particular cases. The planting of purely ornamental trees, such as the kachnar, the siris, &c., has been forbidden.

The total length of the roads in the 47 districts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 23,145 miles, of which 1,430 miles were under operation during 1879-80.

One hundred and ten nurseries supply these roads with plants, besides the central nurseries at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. At the beginning of the year these nurseries (as reported by

district officers) contained 86,726 seedlings. 219,561 seedlings were planted during the year in the nurseries, and 51,841 plants were transplanted on to the roads, leaving at the end of the year 263,262 seedlings in the nurseries for use in future years.

The following statement shows the number of the principal kinds:—

Name of tree.	Transplanted on roads during 1879-80.	Remaining in the nurseries at the end of 1879-80.
Mango	11,610	95,176
Jaman	9,965	57,933
Mahua	2,419	14,813
Gular	729	12,554
Pipal and pakur	1,013	8,763
Babul	3,375	239
Tamarind	499	7,421
Lasora	77	1,996
Jack	33	21,000
Nim and bakain	2,389	4,276
Other fruit or fodder trees	2,647	16,858
Trees not producing fruit or fodder ...	12,170	16,833
Total ...	46,926	257,864
Number of trees for which no details received ...	4,915	5,398
Total ...	51,841	263,262

The trees shown above as transplanted were put on 479½ miles of roads in the several districts.

Four central nurseries have already been formed at Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. The Lucknow one is by far the most important; new land has been taken up and a large

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number of seedlings put in. The number remaining at the nursery at the end of 1879-80 is returned as follows :—

Eucalyptus	resinifera	...	...	...	...	250
,,	rostrata	...	...	...	...	770
Jack fruit	...	...	...	...	...	406
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
Pakar	...	...	...	...	...	400
Mahua	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Pipal	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	190
Gular	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Jaman	...	...	...	...	...	13,276
Mango	...	...	...	...	...	27,750
				Total	...	65,941

The Gorakhpur central nursery has upwards of 22,000 plants in stock. The expense of carriage, however, from central nurseries (especially of three-year old trees as recommended by Mr. Buck) has proved so great that subsidiary nurseries have in many places been established near the field of operations. In addition to economy the maintenance of these nurseries frequently gives the officer in charge of any given portion of a road a special interest in the work entrusted to him.

The planting of trees on roadsides was carried on in almost all districts, except where the seedlings in the nursery were too small to allow of their being transplanted. A larger grant was allowed for this purpose to districts south of the Jumna, where trees are very scarce. In the Bánda district alone 14,131 trees were put down on roads last year, of which 6,620 were jaman, 2,671 mango, and 1,410 mahua. In the hill districts, where trees from the plains will not grow, plants suited to the climate are being raised in the nurseries and planted on roads. In the Kumaun nurseries there are 3,000 cherries, 400 chestnuts, and 4,200 tallow trees, besides a large number of others of less usefulness. Last year 220 chestnuts, 25 cherries and 525 tallow trees were planted out, as well as about 200 of other varieties. The Garhwál nurseries are chiefly used for the distribution of useful fruit trees to the villagers, quite a legitimate object under arboriculture.

Groves have also been planted here and there. Instructions were given for their establishment on an extensive scale in the Jhánsi division, but no report has yet been received on the progress made in this direction.

Attempts are now being made in several districts to induce the zamindars and cultivators to plant trees on condition of their being allowed to use the fruit and dead wood. It is well known that Hindus consider the work of affording shade to wayworn passengers an act of great piety. On this consideration a few miles of the Basti-Jaunpur road have been planted by a rich merchant with the hope of being blessed with a son in return for this good deed. This system has worked very well in the Gonda district, where "the cultivators and pattidars came forward eagerly to obtain permission to plant, and so complete was the success of the scheme that on examining the state of the trees and *thalas* it was found that far more had been planted than could be paid for out of the year's grant. The talukdars who planted do not require any payment." The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli also hopes that the scheme will succeed in his district. He writes :—"In this district the poorness of a great deal of the soil and the great prevalence of white-ants make the maintenance of avenues somewhat difficult, but from the excellent spirit which prevails among the talukdars and zamindars, it is hoped that success will be achieved in the course now being entered on of getting gaps filled and avenues planted by the owners instead of by Government." In Muttra, too, the trees on the greater part of the Muttra-Dig road were planted by private persons, who look after them and take the fruit and dead wood. In the Cawnpore district the zemindars have planted 4,847 trees. Considering the small amount of money that can be allotted to each district from the Government grant, this system will prove a great boon to the arboriculture cause, if it can be extensively introduced into other districts. Constant efforts are being made in this direction.

As stated before, the grant placed at the disposal of this department for arboriculture purposes was Rs. 35,000. This amount

was distributed according to the requirements of each tract of the provinces, the well-wooded districts along the Himalayas receiving less than the bare tracts forming the southern portion of the province. A normal grant of Rs. 250 is in the first instance allowed to each district, which is increased or decreased on receipt of explanations regarding its special requirements. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,804-11-1; the savings amounting to Rs. 4,356-4-11, lapsed to Government. This was due to the fact that the new system was not in full working order. In future years the full grant will be expended.

Connected with arboriculture, the work of extending better varieties of the indigenous fruit trees has also been taken in hand. The superintendents of the various gardens have had their attention called to the importance of improving the quality of indigenous fruits and propagating superior species for distribution. Much attention has been paid to the mango, being the best and most common fruit in India, and arrangements have been made for the distribution among zamindars and cultivators of grafts of the best kinds at a very low rate. The system of inarching with small seedlings of the same year will, it is expected, prove of great service, as it reduces the cost of grafting, and, on account of their lightness, the freight in sending the grafts out. The selling price of each graft was formerly from eight annas to a rupee, now it has been reduced to two annas apiece. The net cost of each graft on this system is only half an anna. Difficulty, however, was experienced in obtaining a large number of grafts for want of sufficient mature trees for inarching. The Canal Department was requested to allow their plantations in the Saháranpur district to be utilised for the purpose, and arrangements have been made for obtaining grafts in 1880-81. During the same year 5,000 grafts will also be purchased from the Khushru Bagh at two annas each, and about 2,000 more will be raised at the Cawnpore Farm garden. All these grafts will be offered to the public at two annas each, exclusive of freight, and they consist principally of the three varieties, the Maldah, Bombay, and Lengra. Another variety, the Fazli, considered to be the best in Bengal, will also shortly be imported.

The district officers have also been asked to set aside a portion of every nursery established for permanent maintenance, which will be planted with mangoes of the best kinds, in order to establish a stock of mature trees from which to raise grafts in future years for distribution. But for purposes of Government arboriculture the planting of grafted mangoes will probably have to be limited to village groves or minor roads, for, on account of their shrubby nature, they afford insufficient shade on first class roads.

General agricultural improvements.

The zamindars and cultivators of the province are now gradually interesting themselves in the improvement of agriculture, and advantage is taken of any successful experiments on the farms to communicate the results to them. They are at first asked to make such simple and inexpensive experiments on their own land as have been proved successful on the Government farms. Various nstructions have in this way been circulated during the last year.

But more effective steps have been adopted for the introduction of improved agriculture through the estates under the Court of Wards. The three estates in which the improvement of agriculture is chiefly prosecuted are Karm Ali Khan's estate in Meerut, the Rawutpur estate in Cawnpore, and the Awa estate in Etah. The subjects dealt with at present are improved seed, cheap irrigation, improvement of cattle fodder, new staples, and implements. Under the first head attention is at present chiefly directed towards the improvement of indigenous crops, *e. g*, wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, &c. Efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of the white wheat of the Meerut division, which is one of the best varieties of wheat in the world. The work under the head of irrigation consists in the construction of wells, introduction of effective waterlifts, and cheap experiments in using irrigation as a means of curing or preventing the efflorescence of the saline substance known as *reh*. Enquiries are still being made with the view of ascertaining in what way it may be possible for Government to improve the home-bred cattle of the province.

The large cattle fairs, such as Batesar and Makanpur, will be made, by means of prizes, effective agents in this direction. A few selected bulls have already been distributed by the Department of Agriculture, and the further extension of the system is under consideration. One of the chief obstacles to the maintenance of a high class of cattle is the want of sufficient fodder at all seasons of the year. Attention is now greatly directed towards the promotion of grass reserves and arboriculture, cultivation of root crops, retention of oil-cake, improvement of indigenous fodder plants, and the introduction of new ones. The foreign kinds that have found most favor in the province are the *Reana* (*Euchlæna*) *luxurians* or *teosinte*. The lucerne and the *Sorghum saccharatum*, or *Impl.* Lucerne, is already known in the upper districts of the province, and its cultivation is being encouraged in districts where it is hitherto unknown. The *Reana luxurians* has as yet not got beyond the stage of garden cultivation, and is a favourite food with milch-cattle. In well-manured land *Sorghum saccharatum* also gives an abundant crop. In addition to a modified plough, waterlift, and a cheap winnower, the Bihia sugar mill has been widely introduced into the province. The mills have been found by repeated experiments to possess great advantages over the country *kolhu*, both in the quality of sugar and in the saving of labour, and are gradually superseding the latter in the eastern districts. Much attention has also been directed towards tree-planting in the Court of Wards' estates. A great deal of land now classed as waste can undoubtedly bear good trees. In the Awa estate alone there are 1,200 acres of such land, of which 60 acres have been taken up for planting during the past year. Some six years ago ten acres of waste lands were planted in the Aligarh district as an experimental measure; this has proved to be a complete success. The most important considerations in the extension of arboriculture of this kind are that the land will be eventually reclaimed for the cultivation of crops from the layer of decayed leaves that will be gradually formed on the soil, and the provision of a valuable grazing area for the cattle, which are at present, and especially in a dry year, in a normal condition of semi-starvation in the districts where such waste lands abound.

Such waste lands, called the *usar* tracts, are formed by the exudation of a saline earth (impure carbonate of soda), called *reh*. The evil is gradually assuming such proportions as to threaten very serious consequences to certain districts, if some effectual remedy cannot be found to cure or prevent it. With this object investigations have been commenced by the Agricultural Department, with the assistance of a specially skilled officer of the Public Works Department. The site chosen for the investigation and experiments is the Awa estate, as the village of Awa itself lies in a section of a long series of plains, which are infected with *reh* in every stage of progress. Connected with the subject of *reh* is the manufacture of glass, since *reh* is the principal material from which it is made in this province. Awa is situated in the vicinity of *reh* plains, and it has therefore been made the duty of the officer in charge of the *reh* investigations to devote some attention towards the instruction of glass-makers in the manufacture of glass on a scientific system. Though the manufacture of bottles may not at present be remunerative, when every bazar is full of the empty beer and wine bottles imported by Europeans, there is every reason to suppose that an already existing but languishing trade in glass beads may be revived by the application of scientific methods adapted from European manufacturers.

To attack and, if possible, exterminate the destructive weed, *kans*, referred to in last year's report, a steam plough has been imported, which, under the professional supervision of an Engineer and the local experience of the Collector of Bânda, is expected to achieve highly satisfactory results.

4.—Manufactures.

For the encouragement of indigenous ornamental industries, for which several of the large towns of this province are justly celebrated, a repository for approved samples of them has been established at Allahabad. Government has made an advance of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose, and by this means several articles have now become very widely known, and their sale has largely increased.

The articles for which there is now a very great demand are Benares, Moradabad and Lucknow metal wares, Azamgarh silk, Nagina carved ebony, &c.

Melbourne Exhibition.

The collection of articles for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1881 was entrusted to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. Rs. 2,500 were sanctioned by Government for the purpose. Supplemented by articles sent by private exhibitors on their own account, the collection was a rich one. The specimens sent consisted chiefly of food-grains, spices, oil-seeds, oils, fibres, dyeing materials, salt, sugar, tea, beer and rum, carpets, rugs, mattings, ornamental metal manufactures, wood manufactures, Agra inlaid stone-ware, Azamgarh silk cotton manufactures, jewellery, tents, leather manufactures, &c.

5.—FORESTS.

The divisions and sub-divisions into which the forests are divided are shown below :—

Division.	Area in square miles.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.	1,468
Naini Tál	Protected.
Ránikhet	7
Kumaun	635
Garhwál	505
Jhánsi	37
Lalitpur	143
Bijnor	These forests now form portion of Garhwál division.
Ganges	141
OUDH CIRCLE.	1,079
Bareilly	137
Bhirakheri sub-division	427
Trans-Sárda Kheri	...
Bahramghát	...
Bahraich	257
Gonda	143
Gorakhpur	115
SCHOOL CIRCLE.	732
Jaunsár	114
Dehra Dún	278
Saháranpur	276
Tons	64

In the Central Circle the Garhwál and Bhagirathi divisions were reconstituted, and a new division, the Ganges, formed. The Bijnor forests were taken over by the Forest Department from the Collector, with the exception of the Chandi forest. In the Oudh Circle, owing to the formation of the new district of Pilibhít, comprising the parganas in which the forests of the Bareilly division are situate, the name of the division has been changed to the Pilibhít division. Orders were passed during the year on the reports of the Special Commission with regard to (1) general orders connected with the privileges of villages adjoining the Oudh forests generally; (2) overruling the claims of the Rája of Khairagarh; (3) compounding with the Máharája of Balrampur for arrears of grazing dues, and giving him a contract for them for a fixed period; (4) bringing the forests that were formerly grants in Oudh under the same rule as to privileges as other forests in Oudh.

In the School Circle the Jaunsár division was found too large to be properly managed by one officer in addition to the instruction of probationers and apprentices, and a new division, consisting of the leased forests of Teri, Garhwál, and of Bushahir, in the valleys of the Tons, Rupin, and Pabar, together with the Kunigadh and Deogarh forests of Jaunsár-Báwar, was formed out of it, called the Tons division. The following probationers and apprentices entered the forest school during the year:—

	Probationers.	*Apprentices.*	
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	0	Ranger.
„ Panjáb.	0	1	Ranger.
„ Berar	0	1	Apprentice.
Total ...	5	2	

They are all "natives of India," have been fully employed in the forests, and are reported to have done good work. Applications for the admission of apprentices were received from Assam, Sind, and the foreign minister to the State of Patiála, but under present circumstances they could not be complied with.

The total area of reserved forests at the beginning and end of the year may be shown thus :—

	Area on 1st April, 1879.	*Area on 31st March, 1880.*	*Increase or decrease.*
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Central Circle ...	1,468	1,468	...
Oudh ditto ...	1,072	1,079	+ 7
School ditto ...	720	732	+ 12

The nominal area of the Central Circle remains unaltered, but the correct areas for all the divisions have not yet been furnished by the Survey Department, nor the maps published. Fair progress was made in the demarcation of boundaries. The outer boundaries were nearly all completed, and the village lands and the areas open for the exercise of recorded rights were being marked off.

The increase of seven square miles in the reserved forests of the Oudh Circle is due, excepting 225 acres which were purchased, to the resumption and transfer to the department of certain waste land grants. The demarcation of the Bahraich forest made good progress, and will be completed during the coming field season. The increase of area in the School Circle is due to the correct area of the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur forests having been found to be 2,560 acres more than previously shown : to the Jaunpur forests with an area of about 1,280 acres having been taken over from the Central Circle ; and to the forests of the Thakurs of Raiengarh and Dadi, with areas of about 2,560 and 960 acres, having been leased. The boundary lines and marks of the forests in British territory are in good order, and the demarcation of the leased forests was in progress, but had not been commenced in Bushahir or Dádi. Valuation survey work was continued in the Central and School Circles, and data collected for the preparation of working plans.

The area covered by plantations was :—

	On 1st April, 1879.	*On 31st March, 1880.*	*+ or —*
	Acres.	Acres.	
Central Circle ...	585	695	+ 110
Oudh ditto ...	309	445	+ 136
School ditto ...	1,058	1,122	+ 64

And the amount expended was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	13,800	16,217
Oudh ditto	4,894	6,085
School ditto	15,950	17,369
Total ..	34,644	39 671

The increased area in the Central Circle is due to 110 acres having been added to the Jabar Deodar plantation in the Naini Tal Division, at a cost of only Rs. 6, as shown in form 46. This and the Ayarpatta oak plantation are the only two in the division.

The Rânikhet plantations are by far the most important, and comprise 367 acres out of the total area, and Rs. 11,538 were spent on them out of Rs. 16,217. They continued to do good work as usual. The seeds sown as a rule vegetated freely, but it is said the climate is too severe for the gum tree. 25,825 deodars, 3,158 alder, 2,854 ash, 769 sweet chestnut, 44 acacias, in all 32,650 trees, were planted in the forests. The following forest and fruit trees were distributed during the year:—

Forest trees.

Gums.	Ash.	Deodar.	Walnut.	Horse-chestnut.	Willows.	Miscellaneous.
185	...	2,139	5,647	1,890	185	772

Fruit trees.

Apple.	Pear.	Apricot.	Plum.	Cherry.	Peach.	Miscellaneous.
634	117	376	294	318	25	217

The revenue derived by sale of fruit amounted to Rs. 533-7-3. The stock in the nursery consists of—

(1) *Forest trees.*

Deodar	...	...	130,130
Walnut	...	...	78,000
Horse chestnut	...	...	29,626
Oak	...	...	9,416
Willow	...	...	5,642
Picea Smithiana	...	...	1,419
Pines	...	...	923
A. pindapo	...	...	286

(1) *Forest trees*—(concluded).			
Cypress	2,209		
Eucalyptus	3,746		
Miscellaneous	2,411		
		263,521	
(2) *Fruit trees.*			
Apple grafts	788		
„ stock	3,867		
Pear grafts	5,756		
„ stock	4,255		
Apricot, budded	750		
„ stock	5,140		
Peach, budded	563		
„ stock	17,100		
Loquat	263		
Quince	247		
Fig	200		
Currant	578		
Chestnut	150		
Plum, budded	1,785		
„ stock	2,745		
Cherry, budded	595		
„ stock	7,693		
		52,675	
Total		316,196	

The plantations in Oudh were experimental only, except at Gorakhpur, where 137 acres were added. A forest garden with an area of nearly five acres was formed near Dehra in the School Circle, but the success gained was small. A site has also been selected at Chakráta; sál and deodar seeds were largely sown with varying success and a large number of young trees planted out.

The area in which protection was attempted; that in which it failed; that successfully protected from fire; and the total cost of protection up to 30th June, 1880, was as follows:—

	Area attempted to be protected in acres.	Failure in acres.	Actually protected in acres.	Cost.
				Rs.
Central Circle ...	182,602	483	187,119	48,474
Oudh ditto ...	145,389	4,297	141,092	22,369
School ditto ...	96,422	1,464	94,958	19,171
Total, 1879-80 ...	429,413	6,244	423,169	90,014
Total, 1878-79 ...	392,012	90,721	301,291	67,564

Thus, though the area attempted to be protected was greater, the area in which failure occurred was considerably less than in 1878.

Progress has been made in all three circles in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings. The amount expended was as follows compared with 1878-79 :—

	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	20,496	3,318	1,040
1878-79	19,987	5,460	87
Oudh Circle	13,854	16,583	2,171
1878-79	8,754	12,356	2,933
School Circle	7,081	27,572	16
1878-79	11,587	884	180
Total ...	41,431	47,503	3,227
1878 79 ...	40,328	19,190	4,120

In the Central Circle the roads were much damaged by excessive rain, and required extensive repairs, which were carried out. In the Oudh Circle the house and the machine shed of the late North-Western Contract Company, with land adjoining, were purchased for Rs. 5,000 for the Bâhramghat depôt, and in the School Circle Rs. 26,060 were spent on the purchase and repair of the new buildings for the Forest School.

The results of prosecutions for breaches of forest rules are shown in the following table for this and the preceding year :—

	Prosecutions.		*Convictions.*	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central Circle, 1878-79 ...	278	580	232	465
	321	611	292	540
Oudh do. 1878-79 ...	92	184	70	137
	71	136	66	120
School do. 1878-79 ...	55	129	51	102
	67	143	57	117

By far the greater number were for unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.

There were 24 cases of injury to forests by fire, involving 51 persons.

In the Central Circle 47,302 trees were kokat, cut in thinning forests in the Kumaun division, and mostly poles or saplings; 4,179 were sál. 34,449 sál trees were cut in the Oudh Circle, but of those only 2,412 were matured trees, *i. e.*, over six feet in girth; the rest were nearly all thinnings of from 3 feet to one and a half feet and under one and a half feet. 18,951 asna trees were felled also, mostly of small size. In the School Circle 2,683 deodar and 23 chír trees only were felled as mature crop, the remainder, consisting of sál, fir, oak, sain, khair, and kokat, were all removed as thinnings.

The number and contents of logs and sleepers and other scantlings cut and exported is shown in the following table:—

	On hand.	Cubic feet.	Number felled.	Cubic feet.	Number disposed of.	Cubic feet.	Closing balance.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle...	72,710	124,044	48,415	97,536	93,590	181,741	27,535	39,917
Oudh ditto ...	296,102 and 16 stacks.	746,087	150,994 24 stacks.	641,878	196,505 30 stacks.	743,847	250,591 10 stacks.	644,118
School ditto ...	30,718	175,839	114,607	316,400	81,527	265,204	63,798	227,035

The following are the statistics and accounts for timber and other produce brought to depôt during the year:—

Circle.	Description of timber &c	Balance in hand.	Brought to depôt during the year.	Total.	Lost or used by the depôt.	Removed by purchasers.	Balance.
Central.	Timber ...	37,373	112,444	149,817	59	93,861	33,265
	Bamboos ...	280,885	38,796	319,681	21	308,664	10,996
	Kirás and kurias.	19,367	24,077	43,434	373	34,289	8,772
	Firewood and charcoal (maunds).	2,818	60,273	63,091	35	61,997	1,039
	Grass (bundles) ...	85,000	..	85,000	33,700	27,608	23 692
	Baskets ...	...	1,301	1,301	...	518	783
	Lime ...	...	90	90	10	72	8
School.	Timber ...	71,093	81,036	152,129	...	94,934	28,005
	Fuel ...	105,075	90,434	195,509	...	113,497	63,960
	Charcoal ...	...	298	...	...	...	298
	Timber ...	8,425	7,237	15,662	7,323	1,302	7,037
	Golas and ballis ...	8,532	2,419	10,951	809	6,025	4,117
Oudh.	Canoes and boats,	505	648	1,153	86	21	1,046
	Scantlings ...	49,963	169,530	217,493	25,744	153,151	cubic ft, 38,598
	Charcoal ...	2,902	3,831	6,733	1,522	4,614	mds. 597
	Fuel ...	11,703	28,840	40,543	15,712	12,795	12,016

The value of timber and other produce sold was for the—

	Rs.
Central Circle	1,76,980
Oudh ditto	2,42,409
School ditto	2,16,324

A large number of trees were also given free to villagers as usual.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from, and expenditure incurred on, timber and other produce sold to public departments from the depôt during the year.

	Amount of revenue.			*Cost of Forest Department.*			*Comparison of revenue and expenditure.*	
	Due.	Received.	Outstanding.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all others, &c.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	30,581	30,581	...	19,193	2,824	22,017	8,564	...
Oudh ditto ...	1,25,886	1,24,291	569	43,275	12,077	55,352	71,381	431
School ditto ...	2,05,392	2,05,392	...	82,455	34,103	1,16,85s	88,834	...

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*		*Surplus.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	4,93,495	3,67,601	2,96,679	2,32,234	1,96,726	1,35,366
Oudh ditto ...	3,06,570	3,84,923	2,39,602	2,45,547	66,968	1,39,377
School ditto ...	3,26,789	2,87,442	2,73,697	2,36,813	53,093	48,629
Total ...	11,26,758	10,39,966	8,09,978	7,16,594	3,16,777	3,23,372

The receipts were derived from the following sources:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	Timber and other produce, &c.	Timber and produce removed, &c.	Confiscated drift or waif wood.	Revenue from forest, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	1,76,980	1,84,132	2,778	...	3,711	3,67,601
Oudh ditto ...	2,42,410	1,37,521	2,727	...	2,265	3,84,923
School ditto ...	2,16,324	69,069	739	...	1,310	2,87,442
Total ... 1879-80 ...	6,35,714	3,90,722	5,244	...	7,286	10,39,966
Total ... 1878-79 ...	7,55,245	3,62,721	3,704	...	5,085	11,26,755

The receipts in the Central Circle fell off by no less than Rs. 1,25,804, and the surplus by Rs. 61,539. The falling off is due to the Ránikhet division, where receipts were Rs. 46,199 less than in 1878-79, owing to so few troops being at Ránikhet and the stoppage of public works. The Commissariat Department took only about one-eighth of the amount of fuel they did in 1878-79. There was also a decrease in the sale of deodar sleepers from the leased forests of Rs. 96,018. For the five years 1864-65 to 1868-69, the average gross receipts were Rs. 6,06,389; for the five years 1869-70 to 1873-74, Rs. 10,79,363; and for the years 1874-75 to 1878-79, Rs. 9,13,262. The net receipts for the same periods were Rs. 2,66,129, Rs. 2,68,347, and Rs. 2,75,504 respectively. Up to 1876-77, a considerable income was realized from the sale of sál timber, felled previous to the existence of the Forest Department, which was lying in the forests, and from the timber cut on forests cleared for cultivation. From 1871-72 to 1875-76 the sale of deodar sleepers for State Railways was very large, and far outran what could be expected to be the maximum average annual yield.

Deodar fellings have now been in a great measure stopped, and the revenue has suffered accordingly. If the only object were to raise the greatest possible amount of revenue for a few years, this could easily be done at the expense of the future by increasing the number of fellings; but one of the chief aims in creating a special department for the management of the forests was to ensure that a permanent supply of timber is kept up, and with this view it may often be necessary to curtail or even stop altogether the felling of trees where this has been excessive in the past, leading though it must to a temporary decrease at any rate in income. During the last two years also bad seasons, the very general sickness prevalent, and the consequent impoverishment of the people and lessened demand for forest produce, have told considerably against the revenue.

The increased surplus in Oudh, Rs. 72,408 more than last year, is due to arrears of revenue for timber having been paid up, as also arrears of grazing dues in Gonda and Bahraich and better sales generally.

In the School Circle receipts were Rs. 39,338, and the surplus Rs. 4,454 less than in 1878-79. The revenue here is chiefly dependent on sales to the Public Works Department and the supply of railway sleepers. When the valuation surveys in progress have been completed, it will be possible to determine what the annual outturn may be expected to be in future; until this is done the revenue must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain.

There was a decrease in the expenditure in the Central and School Circles of Rs. 99,329, from which, deducting the increase of Rs. 5,945 in the Oudh Circle, there remains a total decrease of Rs. 93,384.

Taking expenditure under the two main heads—

(*a*) Conservancy and works,

(*b*) Establishments,

the figures are—

A.

	I. Timber and other, &c.	II. Timber and other, &c.	III. Confiscated drift, &c.	IV. Rent of leased, &c.	V. Live and dead stock.	VI. Communications and buildings.	VII. Demarcation, &c.	VIII. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	58,943	16,387	371	4,000	8,364	24,884	24,149	486	1,37,564
Oudh ditto ...	98,881	6,914	76	...	14,270	32,608	13,406	1,267	1,66,532
School ditto ...	97,269	4,054	3	8,504	3,078	34,670	10,265	1,632	1,59,475
Total 1879-80,	2,55,103	26,455	450	12,504	25,712	92,162	47,820	3,385	4,63,591
Total 1878-79,	4,08,858	24,008	415	10,351	21,299	63,638	37,981	5,536	5,72,086

B.

	I. Salaries.	II. Travelling allowances.	III. Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	82,829	7,910	3,910	94,649
Oudh ditto	69,151	12,037	3,827	79,015
School ditto	66,815	9,790	2,733	79,338
Total 1879-80 ...	2,12,795	29,737	10,470	2,53,002
Total 1878-79 ...	1,96,941	29,258	11,692	2,37,891

The following summary shows the actual profits of the year :—

Particulars.	Amounts.
Central Circle.	Rs.
Receipts of the department during 1879-80	3,67,601
Expenditure ditto ditto	2,32,234
Surplus...	1,35,367
Value of timber at the commencement of the year	72,040
Ditto ditto close ditto	69,937
Difference against the year to be deducted	2,103
Balance...	1,33,264
Value of live and dead stock at commencement of the year ...	74,721
Ditto ditto close ditto ...	78,629
Balance to be added	3,908
	1,37,172
Deduct—	
Amount of revenue realized on account of previous periods ...	809
Balance...	1,36,363
Add—	
Outstandings of the year *minus* bad debts	12,220
	1,48,583
Add—	
Amount disbursed on account of previous periods	*Nil.*
	1,48,583
Deduct—	
Amount due on transactions of the year, but not yet paid ...	65
	1,48,518
Deduct—	
Outstandings at commencement of the year	10,326
Balance showing actual profits of the year ...	1,38,192
Oudh Circle.	
Receipts	3,84,933
Expenditure	2,45,847
Surplus...	1,39,086
Deduct—	
Decrease in value of timber stock	42,940
Balance...	96,146
Add—	
Increased value of live and dead stock	14,205
Net surplus...	1,10,351

Particulars.		Amount.
School Circle.		
Surplus revenue of the year	48,629	
Add—		
Balance of outstandings at close of year in favor of department	1,04,341	... 1,52,970
Deduct—		
Decreased value of stock	48,555	
Balance of outstandings at commencement of year in favor of department	25,824	74,379
Balance in favor of department ...	...	78,591

The actual profits for this and the preceding year, therefore, compare as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80	+or—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	1,01,473	1,38,192	+36,719
Oudh ditto	72,710	1,10,651	+37,941
School ditto	16,766	*78,591	+97,351

The following statement gives the outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers during the year :—

	Department debtor.			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash, &c.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By Department (liabilities).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle...	65	43,118	43,183	10,326	45,013	55,333	12,220	65
Oudh ditto ...	983	2,79,873	2,80,855	46,511	2,55,800	3,02,312	21,527	70
School ditto ...	...	1,27,944	1,27,944	23,408	2,01,816	2,29,225	1,01,308	28

*Really Rs. 46,591.

The outstandings on account of revenue were—

	Rs.
Central Circle	736
Oudh ditto	42,989
School ditto	3,061

The large outstandings in Oudh are mainly owing to the arrears of grazing dues in Bahraich and Gonda.

The statement below compares the work at the Bahramghát saw mills during the past two years :—

Year.	Value of work done at hand labor rates.	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79	13,661 14 6	10,367 2 11	3,214 15 8
1879-80	13,997 5 9	10,129 9 11	3,872 11 10
Increase in surplus ...	...	...	577 12 2

The cost of sawing per 100 cubic feet was Rs. 13½, as compared with Rs. 16¾ last year, and over Rs. 20 the year before.

The forests have now been gazetted, and nearly all the rules required under the Forest Act issued. The next great step is the preparation of working plans, for which data are being collected, but the work is one involving much time and labor. For the majority of the forests only preliminary working plans are at present practicable.

6.—Mines.

The Kumaun iron mines have been leased to a company. The history of these mines was given in the report for 1877-78. The amount paid by the company during the year was Rs. 1,286.

7.—TRADE.

In treating of the commercial features of the year, it will be convenient to distinguish between the trade which these provinces transacted with the countries of Tibet and Nipal and that which they transacted with all other places. Trade with Tibet and Nipal is registered on the frontier as completely as possible, while of all other streams of trade which enter or leave the provinces, only that portion has been registered which travels by rail.

A.—Trade with the countries of Tibet and Nipal.

Trade with Tibet is transacted entirely by road, or rather by the steep hill passes, which are the only means of communication. Trade with Nipal is transacted partly by road and partly by river; the use of river communication is however almost entirely restricted to the import of timber, and the greater portion of the traffic is conveyed by road. The road routes leading to the Nipalese frontier meet the railway in these provinces at Bahrámghat, Fyzabad (Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway), and Zamaniah (East India Railway).

The amount and value of the trade transacted during the year under report are detailed below, and compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

	Weight (in maunds).					
	Tibet.		Nipal.		*Total.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Imports from ...	49,387	61,516	13,49,453	18,46,802	13 98,840	19,08,318
Exports to ...	37,170	45,541	1,13,212	1,18,170	1,50,382	1,63,711
	Value (in Rupees).					
	Tibet.		Nipal.		*Total.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	2,73,478	3,73,754	41,06,153	49,42,205	43,79,631	53,15,958
Exports to ...	1,17,402	1,88,372	19,16,024	27,79,304	20,33,427	29,67,676

The most noticeable facts shown in the foregoing table are:—

(i.) The unimportance of the traffic as compared with that which crosses the other frontiers of the provinces.

The total value of the trade is but little over 82½ lacs of rupees, or only one-sixth of the value of the trade* which these provinces annually transact with the Panjáb.

(ii.) The disproportionate shares taken in the trade by Tibet and Nipal.

The total value of the Tibet trade only amounts to 5½ per cent. of the whole.

(iii.) The increase in both Tibet and Nipal trade as compared with the trade of the preceding year.

This increase amounts in value to—

	Tibet.	*Nipal*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,00 276	8,36,051	9 36,327
Exports	70,970	8,63,279	9,34,249
Total ...	1,71,246	16,99,330	18,70,576

(iv.) The great excess in the value of the imports from both countries over that of the exports to them, which must involve a considerable drain of rupees from these provinces.

This excess during the year under report amounted to—

Tibet.	*Nipal.*	*Total.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,85,382	21,62,900	23,48,282

Although the gross traffic of the year under report exhibits such a large increase, yet the excess in value of the imports over the exports is only a little more than in the year preceding, exports and imports having increased in almost the same proportion.

* As shown in the trade returns for the year ending March 31st, 1879 the only year in which inter-provincial trade was fully registered.

The actual increase in the traffic compared with that of the year preceding is, in the case of *Tibet*, partly due to a decrease of traffic in the year preceding, as will be evident if the statistics for 1877-78 be taken into the comparison and the returns of traffic over the Nilang pass (which was not registered in that year) be omitted from the totals for 1878-79 and 1879-80. Treated in this way the statistics of the two last years may be fairly compared with those of 1877-78, since all three will include the returns of the same four routes.

	1877-78.	*1878-79.	*1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,09,507	2,38,073	3,26,269
Exports	94,924	1,13,016	1,64,880
Total ...	4,04,431	3,51,089	4,91,139

The increase shown by the figures for 1879-80 is then due in part to a diminution of trade in 1878-79; compared with the figures for 1877-78, the increase sinks from 39 to 21 per cent.

The amount by which the trade of the year under report exceeded that of the year preceding it is—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	12,119	1,60,276
Exports	8,371	70,970

The increase in imports is in great measure due to the larger import of salt, which exceeded that of the year preceding by 11,812 maunds, valued at Rs. 73,849. The increase in exports is the result of increased traffic in almost every article of export.

The increase in Nipal trade shown by the returns of the year under report indicates a considerable expansion of traffic when compared with that of either of the two years preceding. As in the case of Tibet the trade of 1878-79 was rather less than that of 1877-78, but not to anything like the same extent, and the increase of traffic in 1879-80 is of almost equal dimensions, whether judged by the traffic of 1877-78 or by that of 1878-79.

* Excluding the returns of the Nilang post.

The amount by which the trade of 1879-80 exceeded that of the year preceding is:—

		Mds.	*Rs.*
Imports	...	4,97,349	8,36,051
Exports	...	4,958	8,63,279
Total	...	5,02,307	16,99,330

The increase in imports is almost exactly accounted for by the increase in the imports of rice (husked and unhusked), which amounted to 4,70,838 maunds, valued at Rs. 9,45,329. The increase in exports may in like manner be ascribed to the increase in the export of cotton and cotton goods, which amounted to 11,266 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,48,210.

The excess in value of the imports over that of the exports amounts on the trade of both Tibet and Nipal to Rs. 23,48,282 in the year under report, against Rs. 23,46,204 in the year preceding. There is therefore a very slight increase which is entirely due to Tibet trade, the excess in value of imports over exports in Nipal trade being rather less than in 1878-79 as will be seen from the subjoined figures.

Excess in value of imports over that of exports.

		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tibet	...	2,14,588	1,56,076	1,55,382
Nipal	...	17,57,523	21,90,128	21,92,900
Total	...	19,72,111	23,46,204	23,48,282

The excess noticeable in Tibet traffic calls for no special remarks: it represents the export each year from British territory of between 1½ and 2 lacs of rupees, for which, as recent writers have shown, there is a considerable demand in Tibet, where they appear to be coming into more or less general use as a medium of exchange. The annual excess in Nipal trade is far more considerable and indicates a yearly drain on these provinces for over 20 lacs of rupees—that is to say, Nipalese goods to that amount are annually purchased and the purchase-money retained in Nipal. It was shown in last year's foreign trade report that the goods, the price of which is thus hoarded, were probably rice and timber,

which are in great measure bought up by large contractors and not by the travelling *banya*, in whose hands the rest of the traffic lies. The supposition was based on the fact that the value of the rice and timber imported (Rs. 21,57,114) corresponded very nearly with the excess in the value of the imports over exports (Rs. 21,90,128), and it is further strengthened by the statistics of the year under report. For, taking into consideration only those routes which show in their traffic an excess value of imports over that of exports, the value of the rice and timber imported differs from the excess value of the total imports (Rs. 23,02,444) by only Rs. 2,35,463, and good ground is therefore given for believing that, with the exception of some two lacs of rupees worth (or 11 per cent.), the whole of the grain and timber which is imported is paid for in cash, and the cash hoarded or absorbed as currency in Nipal, instead of being employed in the re-purchase of British Indian commodities. It is known for certain that the timber is sold directly by the Nipal Darbar, and in the present ignorance which prevails concerning the practices of the Nipal Government, a conjecture may be hazarded that the control of the rice trade is also in some degree in its hands, and that a portion, at all events, of the price paid by British Indian traders does not return to this country, because it is appropriated by the Darbar in the shape of land rent or some other form of tax.

The fluctuations which the traffic with Tibet in the most important articles of commerce has undergone during the last three years are shown in the following table :—

			1877-78.*	1878-79.	1879-80.
Imports.	Borax ...	Maunds...	22,694	18,546	18,948
		Rupees ...	71,433	92,729	94,616
	Salt ...	Maunds .	31,709	27,973	39,785
		Rupees ...	1,09,072	1,07,832	1,81,681
	Wool ; woollen goods ...	Maunds...	7,297	7,305	2,685
		Rupees ...	1,09,845	54,143	51,275
Exports.	Cotton goods ...	Maunds...	305	262	417
		Rupees ..	12,674	18,455	19,409
	Grain ...	Maunds...	18,164	34,646	39,289
		Rupees ...	49,151	74 276	1,16,919
	Sugar. ...	Maunds...	7,561	1,868	5,177
		Rupees ...	23,068	12,067	28,437

* No returns for the Nilang pass.

During the last two years the value of *borax* has somewhat recovered from the depression which in 1877-78 seemed to threaten the total extinction of the trade in it. There is a considerable increase in the import of *salt*, amounting in value to over Rs. 70,000 on the imports of either of the two preceding years. The exports of *grain*, whether compared with those of 1877-78 or 1878-79, show a large increase which partly counterbalances the increase in the import of *salt*, for which, indeed, grain is the usual exchange in the system of barter which prevails on the frontier. The exports of sugar are considerably in excess of what they were in 1878-79, but less than in 1877-78, although the statistics for this latter year only include returns for four instead of five routes. In short the figures show the traffic to have recovered from the depression which characterized it in 1878-79, while there has been a marked increase in the imports of salt partly counterbalanced by an increase in the exports of grain.

The principal articles which figure in the traffic which these provinces transact with Nipal are—*imports*, rice, ghi, spices, oilseeds, and timber; *exports*, cotton goods, salt, sugar, and tobacco. The following table shows the fluctuations which the traffic in each has undergone during the last three years:—

Imports.

Article.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Rice ...	Maunds...	5,01,390	5,41,033	10,11,871
	Rupees ...	9 85,042	15,05,496	24,50,826
Ghi ...	Maunds...	11,933	12,600	15,399
	Rupees ...	2,69,065	2,79,730	3,94,493
Spices ...	Maunds ..	46,556	30,004	18,533
	Rupees ...	8,59,019	5,62,164	2,51,277
Oilseeds...	Maunds...	93,526	60,835	1,17,042
	Rupees ...	2,54,816	2,46,599	3,48,647
Timber...	Maunds...	5,91,892	5,21,486	4,44,162
	Rupees ...	5,48,193	5,11,618	5,57,708

Exports.

Article.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Cotton goods	Maunds...	23,460	23,142	34,408
	Rupees ...	12,12,660	12,79,169	21,27,379
Salt ...	Maunds...	29,191	23,508	25,577
	Rupees ..	1,61,020	1,27,204	1,29,351
Sugar ...	Maunds...	26,138	15,373	18,786
	Rupees ...	91,629	98,893	1,17,666
Tobacco	Maunds ...	4,745	3,761	3,808
	Rupees ...	34,288	25,903	31 535

The fluctuations exhibited by most of the articles noted do not call for remark. Taking into consideration the fact that the 1877-78 returns do not include figures for three important routes, it is evident that there was a considerable depression of trade in 1878-79, from which in 1879-80 it has been recovering.

The enormous increase in the *rice* traffic is the most remarkable feature in the trade of the year; the rice imports being almost double what they were in either of the two preceding years.

A considerable decrease in the import of *timber* was noted in last year's report, and the decrease is apparently continuing. The extent can be judged of from the following table in which the imports during the last three years are classified according to the locality from which they were drawn :—

		Forests on the Koriali (upper Gogra) and west of it.	Forests east of the Koriali north of the Bahraich and Gonda districts.	Forests north of the Basti and Gorakhpur districts.	Forests on the Naraini (upper Gandak).	Total.
1877-78,	Maunds	1,34,934	3,13,318	1,03,640	Not registered.	5,51,892
	Rupees	1,32,984	3,17,305	97,904	...	5,48,193
1878-79,	Maunds	25,960	24,725	1,95,935	2,74,416	5,21,036
	Rupees	65,283	61,677	2,59,635	2,85,023	6,51,618
1879-80	Maunds	76,817	11,295	76 263	2,81,787	4,46,162
	Rupees	96,022	14,116	95,329	3,52,233	5,57,702

The decrease will be still more patent if the imports by the river Gandak are excluded from the returns for 1878-79 and 1879-80, when the total import in each year is reduced to—

1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5,51,892.	2,46,620.	1,64,375.

The decrease must be due to the exhaustion or closure of the forests in the strips of Tarái between the Koriali and Naraini, north of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur districts. Imports from forests west of the Koriali and imports by the river Gandak both show a slight increase.

The increase in the export of *cotton goods*, amounting in value to Rs. 8,48,210, counterbalances in great measure the increase in the import of rice.

The most interesting fact in connection with this item in the trade is the commercial connection which it indicates between England and Nipal, since a large and increasing portion of the cotton goods which are exported are of British manufacture. The proportion which British goods bear to those of Indian manufacture in the traffic which crosses different portions of the frontier may be judged of from the figures contained in the following table:—

Cotton goods exported from

		Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and the Kheri district.		The Bahraich and Gonda districts.		The Basti and Gorakhpur districts.	
		European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.
1877-78 ...	Maunds ...	290	1,143	1,241	3,440	3,166	9,180
	Rupees ...	26,967	62,530	1,02,704	3,36,676	3,00,066	3,63,317
1878-79 ...	Maunds ...	496	1,467	1,016	4,336	4,429	11,899
	Rupees ...	51,431	67,544	86,407	1,90,343	4,35,207	4,46,237
1879-80 ...	Maunds ...	482	1,822	3,229	4,286	7,529	17,978
	Rupees ...	46,170	87,278	2,95,901	1,62,031	7,52,110	7,91,899

The export therefore both of European and Indian piece-goods shows a steady increase. The districts which adjoin Nipal are

none of them cotton-producers, and the exports are almost entirely drawn from stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and East India Railways.

B.—Railway trade between these provinces and places other than Tibet and Nipal.

The external railway trade of the provinces during the year under report is contrasted with that of the year preceding (1878-79) in the subjoined table:—

		Imports from the		*Exports to the*	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Panjáb ...	Mds. ...	22,34,653	11,92,868	20,57,191	37,58,420
	Rs. ...	1,46,38,901	1,06,88,537	1,84,28,340	2,43,88,873
Rajputana and Gwalior.	Mds. ...	13,05,322	24,61,098	12,02,783	13,12,371
	Rs. ...	60,09,227	95,31,445	74,27,823	81,22,106
Central Provinces.	Mds. ...	2,10,213	1,83,656	7,11,005	6,68,289
	Rs ...	35,11,617	15,36,526	54,63,170	54,77,135
Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Bombay city).	Mds. ...	54,974	1,64,297	12,27,425	17,93,073
	Rs. ...	8,20,836	11,55,979	80,46,978	92,66,601
Bengal (excluding Calcutta).	Mds. ...	30,71,354	37,38,155	8,[illegible],393	10,89,229
	Rs. ...	1,15,79,423	1,21,90,962	76,40,897	1,14,75,249
Calcutta ...	Mds. ...	15,68,673	24,84,640	52,41 610	56.65,155
	Rs. ...	4,73,35,228	4,96,37,930	5,12,43,243	497,66,662
Bombay ...	Mds. ...	2,14,337	2,41,536	37,62,120	21,40,385
	Rs. ...	87,47,475	1,01,93,382	1,46,80,048	74,86,537
Total ...	Mds. ...	86,59,526	1,04,66,150	180,02,527	164,96,922
	Rs ...	9,26,35,707	9,49,34,761	11,29,30,499	11,59,83,163

The total external traffic by rail during the year under report exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly 32 lacs of maunds in weight or by the value of more than half a crore of rupees, notwithstanding that the prices of agricultural produce had declined considerably and the value of the traffic was *pro tanto* diminished. Increase of traffic is noticeable under both imports and exports, amounting, respectively, to—

	Rs.
Exports	30,52,664
Imports	22,99,054
Difference in favor of export	7,53,610

The returns for the preceding year showed a balance in favor of these provinces (*i.e.* an excess in value of exports over imports) amounting to Rs. 2,03,06,392, which was therefore increased to Rs. 2,10,60,002 in the year under report.

A more detailed comparison of the external traffic of the two years brings out very striking differences in some of the "streams" into which the trade is sub-divided. In the following analysis is noted the increase or decrease which each stream of import and export traffic shows when compared with what it was in the preceding year, and the items are shown to which such increase or decrease is mainly due :—

(i)—Trade with the Panjáb :—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total decrease	10,41,785	39,50,364
Decrease under grain	8,25,423	21,24,691
" " salt	4,91,111	26,15,232
	13,16,534	47,39,923
Exports.		
Total increase	17,01,229	59,60,533
Increase under grain	7,28,264	24,16,366
" " sugar	6,07,251	21,94,816
	13,35,505	46,41,181

Better harvests changed the current of the grain trade from import into export, and gave great stimulus to the export of sugar. The decrease in the import of salt is partly due to the increasing share in salt supply engrossed by the Sambhar Lake, and partly to the decline in the importance of Delhi as a salt *emporium*. Since the Gurgaon salts (*Noh* and *Sultanpuri*), when conveyed straight through from the Rajputana State Railway to the East India Railway (without breaking the journey at Delhi), are shown as Rajputana and not as Panjáb salt, and through consignments

appear to be on the increase. Imports of Lahori (rock) salt from the upper Panjáb was insignificant in both years.

(ii.)—Trade with stations on the Rajputana State Railway (Rajputana):—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	11,55,776	35,29,218
Increase under salt	9,10,135	30,00,687
Exports.		
Total increase	1,09,588	6,94,283
Increase under sugar	3,21,877	18,81,343
Less decrease under ghí	32,382	10,46,345
	2,89,495	8,34,998

The increase in salt imports, though partly due to the gradual engrossment of salt supply by the Sambhar Lake, may also be partly ascribed to recovery of the lower classes from the effects of the scarcity of 1877, and the consequent increase in their purchasing power. The cause of the increase in export of sugar was the excellent harvest of 1878-79 in the districts of the upper Doáb. Decrease in the export of ghí was a feature in other streams of traffic besides this one, being especially noticeable in the trade with Bombay.

(iii.)—Trade with the Central Provinces :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease...	26,657	19,75,091
Decrease under cotton	69,614	13,18,261
Manufactured leather	...	9,65,290
Total ...	69,614	22,83,551

Exports show no difference of importance.

Decrease in import of cotton may be attributed to the better character of the cotton crops, which influenced the trade of the year,

and which rendered these Provinces more independent of supplies from outside.

(iv.)—Trade with Bombay and Madras Presidencies :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	1,09,323	3,35,143
Increase under salt	106,727	4,15,276

The salt imported from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies is of the sort known as *Baragara*, manufactured on the sea-shore at places north of Bombay.

Exports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase...	5,65,648	12,19,623
Increase under cotton goods ...	4,320	3,28,200
" " grains ...	4,62,302	6,42,127
" " sugar ...	1,40,175	9,10,444
Total ...	6,06,797	18,80,771
Less decrease under liquors ...	...	51,890
" " ghí ...	13,439	4,10,335
" " oilseeds ...	56,444	2,44,261
Total ...	69,883	7 06,486
Balance increase	536,914	11,74,285

An increase in the export of grain and sugar and a decrease in the export of ghi were features already noticed in the traffic transacted with Rajputana.

(v.)—Trade with Bengal :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	6,66,801	6,11,539
Increase under coal	10,64,762	10,64,762
" " silk manufactures ...	774	7,74,000
Total ...	10,65,536	18,36,762
Less decrease under grain	4,39,588	11,60,667
Balance increase	6,25,948	6,78,095

Exports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	2,88,836	38,34,352
Increase under cotton	31,613	2,11,129
„ „ opium	14,787	29,37,400
„ due to increase in valuation of indigo seed	...	3,37,601
Total ...	46,400	34,86,430

The opium exported to Bengal merely consisted in opium transferred from the Gházipur to the Patna factory. The export of indigo seed was but slightly in excess of that in the preceding year, but its value has been much enhanced by raising the value rate per maund from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-6-0. The increase is an apparent and not a real one, since it arises from the valuation of the preceding year having been too low, and not from any rise in price during the year under report.

(vi.)—Trade with Calcutta :—

Imports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	9,15,967	23,02,702
Increase under cotton	37,493	25,87,425
„ „ metals	2,32,142	4,70,477
„ „ coal	3,96,808	3,96,808
Total	6,66,443	34,54,710
Less decrease under liquors	...	11,02,560
Balance increase	6,66,443	23,52,150

Exports.

Total increase in weight	4,23,545	...
„ decrease in value	...	14,76,581
Increase under cotton	4,86,220	52,50,538
Less decrease under opium	8,077	23,42,330
„ „ indigo	30,602	27,55,290
„ „ tea	8,800	4,85,935
„ in value of oilseeds	...	9,95,395
Total ...	47,479	65,78,950
Balance increase in weight ...	4,38,741	...
„ decrease in value	...	13,26,412

The large increase in the export of cotton is nearly balanced in value by a decrease in the export of opium and indigo. The decrease in value which results from the lower valuation of oilseeds is partly apparent only, since although their price was much lower in the year under report than in the one preceding it, yet the valuation of the preceding year was undoubtedly above the mark.

(vii.)—Trade with Bombay:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total increase	27,199	14,45,907
Increase under cotton goods ...	18,153	15,42,575
Exports.		
Total decrease	16,21,735	71,93,511
Decrease under grain	10,56,125	31,76,928
„ „ oilseeds	5,68,158	28,90,161
„ „ ghí	42,998	13,76,188
„ „ cotton goods ...	2,614	1,94,775
	16,69,895	76,38,052
Less increase under cotton ...	57,893	7,32,011
Balance decrease	16,12,002	69,06,041

The large decrease in the export of grain was due to the better harvests in Guzerat, the tract for which most of the grain exported in the previous year was intended. Decrease in export of ghí and increase in export of cotton have already been noticed as characteristic of the year under report.

Almost every point of difference between the external trade of the two years brought out in the foregoing analysis tells in favor of a considerable increase of prosperity in these Provinces during the year under report. Looking first of all at the *export trade*, we find that it shows a marked increase in four out of the seven streams into which external traffic has been sub-divided and a decrease in two streams (those with Calcutta and Bombay).

The increase in the exports to the Panjáb, Rajputana, and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies amounts in value to nearly 80 lacs of rupees. This is almost entirely due to increase in the exports of grain and sugar, which accounts for, respectively, 34 and 62 per cent. of the increase.

The increase of Rs. 38 lacs in the exports to Bengal is due in great part to the transfer of Government opium from the Gházipur to the Patna factory, but since the opium is valued at its *cost* and not at its *monopoly* price, its value denotes the amount expended in the Provinces on its production and manufacture and may fairly be credited to them.

The decrease in exports to the port of Calcutta is apparent only, since it results from the too high valuation of oilseeds in the traffic of the preceding year. Indeed, were it not for a large decrease in the export of China opium, the export trade to Calcutta would show a considerable increase, since the cotton exports increased by the value of over half a crore of rupees, which the decrease in the value of indigo and tea did not nearly balance.

Export to Bombay is not, as a rule, for shipment to Europe, but to supply local consumption. The decrease in it during the year under report (84 per cent. of which was due to decrease in the export of grain and oilseeds) was a consequence of better harvests in Guzerat and the country round it, which rendered supplies from these Provinces no longer necessary.

The import trade shows an increase in five out of the seven streams of external traffic and a decrease in two (those with the Panjáb and Central Provinces).

In the case of Rajputana and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the increase amounts to over 38 lacs of rupees, 89 per cent. of which is due to increased import of salt, while the increase in imports from Bengal is accounted for by increase in the import of coal and silk manufactures.

The increase in import from Calcutta is due to increase in the import of European cotton goods (Rs. 25 lacs), metals (Rs. 4 lacs),

and coal (Rs. 4 lacs), while the increase in imports from Bombay is wholly accounted for by an increase in the import of cotton manufactures (Rs. 15 lacs).

Fifty-eight per cent. of the decrease in imports from the Panjáb and the Central Provinces (which amounted to Rs. 58 lacs) resulted from the cessation of the import of grain and raw cotton, both of which these Provinces were able to supply for themselves.

The broad commercial features of the year were, therefore, an increase in *export* under nearly all heads but indigo, tea, and opium, and an increase in *import* of less than corresponding amount under the head of most of the commodities (such as salt, metals, &c.) which these Provinces have to purchase from outside. What decrease there was in *export* was confined to trade with Bombay, and resulted from improvement in the condition of tracts in its neighbourhood, which in the preceding year were compelled by scarcity to become large purchasers. The decrease in *import* was confined to those articles which the provinces can produce for themselves, and is therefore an additional proof of improvement in their condition.

The principal commodities which figure in the trade of the Provinces and which need special notice, are cotton, cotton goods, indigo, grain, lac, hardware, salt, oilseeds, and sugar:—

Cotton.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	5,53,986	88,79,049	11,99,146	1,51,91,979
„ import	85,498	15,75,260	30,997	4,01,994
Net export ...	4,68,488	73,03,789	11,09,249	1,47,89,985

The export traffic by rail was therefore more than double what it was in the year preceding, while the imports suffered a more than corresponding decrease. The cotton trade dealt in during any year is only partly the produce of that year, a large proportion being produce of the year preceding. The cotton trade of 1878-79 was influenced, therefore, in part by the harvest of 1877. But 1877 was the year of scarcity, and hence the cotton contributed by it was far below the normal quantity, and reduced proportionately

the cotton trade of the whole year. The excess which the cotton exports of 1879-80 show over those of 1878-79 is therefore due in all probability more to the contraction in traffic which followed the scarcity of 1877 than to any unusual expansion of the trade in the years which followed it.

Out of the 11 lacs of maunds *exported*, nearly 9¼ lacs maunds were consigned to Calcutta, the principal despatching blocks being the middle and lower Doáb, which contributed 4,92,570 maunds and 3,67,796 maunds respectively. Next to Calcutta, Bengal is the principal customer for cotton, receiving 1,10,392 maunds.

Cotton goods.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail	5,55,363	4,05,72,846	6,23,651	4,54,22,950
Gross export	67,496	48,42,606	78,884	58,14,400
Net import ...	4,87,867	3,57,30,240	5,44,767	3,96,08,550

Since no distinction is made on the East India Railway invoices between cotton goods of European and those of Indian manufacture, the proportion contributed by European piece-goods and twist can only be inferred from the imports from Calcutta, all of which must probably have been of European manufacture. The amount of cotton goods imported from Calcutta was :—

1878-79.		1879-80.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4,03,822	2,94,17,925	4,41,315	3,20,05,350

The greater portion of this was consigned to stations in the Benares and lower Doáb blocks, which received during the year under report 1,78,009 maunds and 1,94,634 maunds respectively, Gházipur in the Benares block and Cawnpore in the lower Doáb being the principal emporia.

Indigo.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	70,778	82,92,163	35,109	52,39,350
Gross import	601	58,760	651	97,650
Net export ...	70,177	82,33,403	34,458	51,41,700

The great diminution in exports, as compared with those of the year preceding, is partly explained by the fact that the exports of the year preceding were abnormally large, while it is partly due to the unfavorable character of the season in the year under report. The excessive rainfall of July and August, 1879, did in many cases far more harm to the indigo crop than would have resulted from a total failure of rain, since indigo in the Doáb is almost universally grown on irrigated land, and there is less need of rain to stimulate the growth of the plant than of sunshine to develop its dye properties and prevent it from becoming discolored and flaccid. Great loss was also caused by the terrible fever epidemic which visited the chief indigo-producing districts in the manufacturing season, and which, disabling 90 per cent. of the population, left no hands available for work either in field or factory. Some planters in the districts of the middle Doáb were actually reduced to the expense and trouble of importing laborers from Bengal. Out of the total exports 30,565 maunds were consigned to Calcutta, the principal consigning blocks being—

	Mds.
Middle Doáb (Aligarh and Bulandshahr)	10,363
Lower Doáb (Etáwah and Cawnpore)	11,350
Benares	3,978

The remainder of the exports were principally sent to the Panjáb.

Grain.

	1878.	1879.	1879	1880.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail ...	68,87,974	1,91,98,121	67,48,925	1,83,12,140
Gross import ...	16,70,524	45,63,148	6,33,244	14,36,914
Net export ...	52,17,450	1,46,34,973	61,15,681	1,68,75,226

Although the gross amount of the grain trade was nearly the same in the two years, yet its character was widely different.

The chief features of the traffic in 1878-79 were the import of grain from the Panjáb to the western portions of the Provinces (the Meerut division importing 14½ lacs of maunds *net*) and the export of large quantities of grain (some 34½ lacs of maunds) from

Rohilkhand, Oudh, and the Lower Doáb to Bombay and the Bombay Presidency for consumption in Khandesh and Guzerat. Export to Calcutta amounted to 15½ lacs of maunds, six lacs of which consisted of wheat. On the other hand, during the year under report, there was a net export from these provinces across every portion of the interprovincial frontier. Import from the Panjáb changed into a large export, amounting by rail alone to 11,05,909 maunds *net*, more than half of which was drawn from the Upper Doáb, the tract which imported grain so largely in the preceding year; the major portion of the remainder being drawn from Rohilkhand and Oudh. Export to Bombay and the Bombay Presidency still continued, but to a rather less amount, exports aggregating 28,70,777 maunds. Exports to Calcutta remained at almost the same figure as in the preceding year. There is an increase noticeable in the export of wheat to the ports as compared with that of the year preceding:—

	1878.	1879.	1879.	1880.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bombay	1,88,345	5,65,035	5,90,389	16,23,570
Calcutta	11,42,438	34,27,314	13,74,980	37,81,203
Total ...	13,30,783	39,92,349	19,65,369	54,04,773

The increase is, however, principally to be seen in the exports to Bombay, which are destined for Indian consumption, and not for export to Europe. The price of wheat maintained too high a pitch throughout the year to allow of export to Europe yielding substantial profits.

Grain traffic with the other tracts surrounding these Provinces deserves no special notice, with the exception of the export of coarse grain to the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the former of which amounted to nearly 1½, and the latter to nearly three lacs of maunds. Traffic in grain with Bengal was of small dimensions, and it is somewhat remarkable that so little rice was imported from that province.

An analysis of the external traffic in grain is given in the subjoined table, only *net* export being shown in each case.

Net export to—

	Calcutta	Bombay.	Bengal.	Panjáb.	Rajputana.	Central Provinces.	Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
			Net import.		Net import.		
From the Upper Doáb ...	2,46,43	30,625	1,546	3,83,973	1,22,754	522	15,173
			Net import.	Net import.			
„ „ Middle „ ...	3,85,822	60,261	12,114	14,348	3,567	1,884	31,512
			Net import.	Net import.	Net import.		
„ „ Muttra-Háthras ...	24,626	10,314	1,413	10 977	1,252	677	6,244
„ „ Lower Doáb ...	4,24,165	7,77,621	20,578	85,901	54,875	1,23,256	8,80,338
			Net import.	Net import.			
„ Allahabad	28,114	1,57,254	284	7,475	24	34,652	1,93,868
„ Benares	99,450	82,375	77,991	393	623	24,283	1,21,047
„ Rohilkhand and Oudh ...	2,54,673	2,37,214	3,381	5,94,053	2,53,903	46,706	1,01,046
„ Oudh and Benares ...	77,350	1,50,856	10,563	74,389	73,737	8,827	85,034
Total ...	15,39,631	15,06,520	97,154	11,85,909	2,62,723	2,39,497	13,64,257

Lac.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail ...	73,056	19,29,142	74,294	19,03,840
„ import	52,838	10,68,494	54,816	10,70,020
Net export ...	20,218	8,60,648	19,478	8,33,820

The traffic in lac may be summarized as the import of stick lac from Bengal and the Central Provinces to Mirzapur for manufacture and the export of the manufactured article (chiefly shell-lac) from Mirzapur to Calcutta.

Metals.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail ...	7,71,977	92,32,635	9,66,778	92,53,520
Gross export	1,06,644	21,20,845	1,38,924	20,44,175
Net export ...	6,65,333	71,11,790	8,27,854	72,09,345

The traffic which these Provinces transact in metals and hardware consists almost entirely in import from Calcutta and Bombay, and it forms with cotton goods the principal portion of the return made to these Provinces for the raw produce they export to Europe.

The share taken by Bombay in the trade is small, since it only sent 26,282 maunds to these Provinces, while the imports from Calcutta amounted to 8,85,890 maunds. By far the most important metal dealt in is iron, which constituted 7,57,698 maunds out of the total 9,66,778 maunds imported. Next to Calcutta and Bombay, Central India is the place whence these provinces import metals most largely; the Central Provinces sending 22,885 maunds during the year under report, nearly all of which consisted of indigenous iron.

The two cities in which the metal trade of these Provinces centres are Cawnpore and Benares. The amount imported by the former can be accurately ascertained, since its traffic was separately

registered; the imports into Benares city can only be judged of from the imports into the Benares block, nearly the whole of which, however, it is believed to have engrossed. During the year under report Agra city also imported largely, chiefly, it is believed, on account of the Sindhia State Railway in construction between Agra and Gwalior.

Import from Calcutta to.

Agra.	Cawnpore.	Benares block.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1,26,263	3,35,145	2,97,859

This accounts for nearly seven-eighths of the total amount imported from Calcutta.

Nearly the whole of the brass and copper imported were taken by the Benares block as raw material for the metal manufactures for which Benares city is noted.

Salt.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross import by rail ...	20,60,990	95,99,646	25,58,593	1,02,34,372
„ export ...	13,436	60,853	57,544	2,30,176
Net import ...	20,47,554	95,38,793	25,01,049	1,00,04,196

This is exclusive of salt consigned to Agra city by the Rajputana State Railway and unloaded there, which was not registered since it did not come on to the East India Railway, and arrangements for the registration of Rajputana State Railway traffic were not completed till the commencement of the current year. Some idea may be formed of the amount of salt which Agra received in this way from the amount distributed from Agra by rail, which was 2,75,314 maunds; adding (say), 22,350 maunds to this on account of the local consumption of Agra, the result (nearly 3,00,000 maunds) may be assumed to be the amount imported into these provinces by consignment to Agra.

Leaving the consignments to Agra out of consideration, the imports by rail into these Provinces during the year under report

exceed those during the preceding year by more than 4½ lacs of maunds—an increase which may probably be ascribed with justice to an improvement in the condition of the lower classes, and therefore in their purchasing power.

Oilseeds.

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gross export by rail	42,99,319	1,87,03,905	33,88,410	1,28,70 498
Gross import ,, ...	13,180	50,195	45,330	1,59,012
Net export ...	42,86,139	1,86,53 710	33,43 080	1,27,11,486

Out of the 33,88,410 maunds exported by the Provinces during the year under report, 29,10,251 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and Bombay, and it is with the ports, therefore, that the bulk of the traffic lies. The decrease of nearly 25 per cent., shown by the returns of the year under report, as compared with those of the year preceding, is principally due to a falling off in the export to Bombay, since export to Calcutta is almost precisely the same as in 1878-79.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Calcutta	24,53,158	24,21,662
,, Bombay	10,56,847	4,88,649
Total ...	35,10,005	29,10,251

The chief exporting blocks were :—

	Middle Doáb.	Lower Doáb.	Benares.	Rohilkhand, Oudh.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Calcutta	3,17,721	15,94,418	2,40,609	1,22,854
,, Bombay	51,199	3,00,975	18,888	10,776

Sugar.

		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs
Gross export by rail	Refined ...	3,11,410	58,71,274	3,28,979	47,50,194
	Unrefined ...	9,43,163	74,04,849	20,22,509	1,36,51 936
„ import ...	Refined ...	1,31,653	23,71,014	1,54,476	22,39 900
	Unrefined ...	1,48,615	10,76,142	78,908	5,32,628
Net export ...	Refined ...	1,79,857	35,00 260	1,74,503	25,10,294
	Unrefined ...	7,94,548	63,28,707	19,43,601	1,31,19,308

With the exception of grain, sugar is the only product which these Provinces export very largely elsewhere than to the ports. It forms one of the principal items in every stream of export which leaves these Provinces, except in the case of Calcutta and Bengal, from both of which there is a net import. The principal customers are the Panjáb and Rajputana, which receive it in return for their salt and cotton, and it is entirely due to an expansion of the export to these two tracts that the total exports during the year under report are more than double those of the preceding year.

	Panjáb.		*Rajputana State Railway.*		*Central Provinces.*		*Bombay and Madras Presidencies*	
	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79.	1,38,947	3,92,501	49,120	2,80 000	44,760	1,15,591	61,196	85,944
1879-80.	1,35,281	10,03,321	42,745	6,08,252	47,380	1,78,9 10	9x, 99	1,98,546

There is also a net export of small amount to the port of Bombay.

It is noticeable that the increase is only to be seen in the exports of unrefined sugar, export of refined sugar being rather less than they were in the year preceding. This is due to the fact that the expansion in the traffic resulted from an excellent harvest in the districts of the upper Doáb, where sugar-refining is but little practised, and nearly the whole outturn is in the form of *gúr* or *compost*.

8.—Public Works.

(a)—*Roads.*

The following figures show the expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.

The following statement distributes the gross outlay for the year by funds :—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Funds			3,31,661	
Add increase to suspense balance			4,221	3,35,882
Provincial Funds—	Rs.			
Provincial	24,82,826			
Deduct decrease in suspense	6,132			
			24,76,694	
Local Incorporated	4,44,258			
Restoration of tanks, Jhánsi district ...	5,742			
			4,50,000	
Local Excluded			6,624	
Total Provincial Funds ...				29,33,318
Contribution funds			...	16,245
Outlay made for and transferred to other departments ...			...	14,040
Total Buildings and Roads ...				32,99,485

Statement showing expenditure in Buildings and Roads Branch by Services and Main Heads of Accounts.

	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and Plant.	Increase or decrease, suspense balances.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military buildings,	13,701	13,398	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (Other Services) buildings.	52,474	43,652	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,175	57,050	24,646	1,61,943	1,847	×4,221	3,35,882
Provincial Service.							
Civil buildings ...	4,55,244	2,08,319	...	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	2,73,282	9,66,081	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements.	24,162	12,510	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,52,688	11,86,910	9,00,611	...	9,241	—6,132	29,33,318
Other Departments,	11,329	...	2,339	...	372	...	14,040
Contributions ...	12,606	1,820	1,819	...	...	...	16,245
Total ...	27,06,879	13,11,593	10,19,415	1,81,943	11,460	—20,986	52,10,314

The following statement shows the revenue accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1879-80:—

Buildings and Roads.

	Rs.
Imperial.	
Military	1,590
Other Services	12,239
Thomason Civil Engineering College	32,132
Total, Imperial	45,961
Provincial.	
Rents of public buildings	12,715
Sale of produce	19,416
Ditto houses, land, &c.	1,237
Ditto old materials	1,761
Ditto tools and plant	8,258
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	7,478
Total, Provincial	45,867
Local Incorporated	*Nil.*
Ditto Excluded	*Nil.*

In the month of May of the year under review orders were received from the Government of India to curtail expenditure in every possible way, and to prohibit the initiation of any work estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500. A subsequent telegram from the Supreme Government, while confirming the previous order, further enjoined the postponement of all repairs that could be deferred without injury to buildings or communications. On receipt of these orders the budgets were carefully scrutinized and the assigned amounts reduced so as to effect a saving under original works of Rs. 5,24,000, under repairs of Rs. 10,28,400, and under tools and plant of Rs. 10,000, making up Rs. 15,62,000.

In computing these reductions it was assumed that for the year under review the immediate stability of all existing buildings might be preserved at one-third of the ordinary expenditure, and that in the case of communications, all metalled communications other than trunk lines, military roads, and those carrying a wheeled

postal service, might be kept up on one-third the usual charge. Second class roads were similarly treated, while third and fourth class roads (with the exception of those in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions) were left without repairs for the year.

The proposed saving amounted to Rs. 15,62,000, but it was decided to leave a margin of 33 per cent. and declare a saving of 10 lakhs only. Meanwhile the programme was circulated to all heads of departments and their views obtained.

These opinions were carefully considered, and the grant for original works and repairs was finally fixed at Rs. 21,73,604. It is to be feared that the large reductions in the grants made for repairs have had a serious effect upon the efficiency of the communications of the provinces. Frequent reports of the unsatisfactory condition of roads have been received, and urgent appeals for funds to restore to their normal and proper condition those which have fallen into disrepair have been received by Government. It seems very probable that the amounts that will have to be expended in restoring the communications of the provinces to a satisfactory state of efficiency will exceed considerably the amount of the savings effected on them during the year under review.

First Circle.

The following remarks by the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle (extracted from his narrative progress report) strongly bear out the opinion expressed above: "The great reduction in the allotments for the maintenance of roads made during the past year has borne the fruits which were anticipated, and has led to a general complaint in every division of the deterioration in the means of communication throughout the country. * * * " A large number of special repair estimates have been sanctioned for the Agra Division, and it may fairly be assumed that for every rupee saved in 1879-80 an expenditure of two rupees in addition to the ordinary annual expenditure will have to be incurred during the next three years in order to bring the roads into fair order again.

The following are the more important works commenced or carried on during the year.

The schedule appended to the report shows the works of minor importance.

Government House, Naini Tal.—Good progress was made on the building during the year, but the work was so much delayed by the heavy rains and the stormy winter of 1879-80, that the completion of the building by the 1st April, 1880 (which was confidently expected) was rendered impossible. The main building was, however, roofed in, and the plastering and flooring of the dwelling rooms completed, as well as the staff quarters and out buildings. Expenditure Rs. 1,28,301.

Archæological buildings.—The *Buland darwaza* at Fatehpur Sikri, one of the most striking specimens of architecture in the vicinity of Agra, has, during the last two years shown serious cracks, not only in the dome but also in the walls on which the dome rests. As soon as it was ascertained that the cracks were increasing in size, measures were taken to support the dome and thoroughly examine it. This was a work requiring great skill and the closest attention, owing to the great height of the scaffolding and the large size of the stones of which the dome is composed. As soon as the dome was supported, the Executive Engineer proceeded to examine the side walls, which, though apparently of great thickness, were found on close inspection to be mere shells, connected together by cross walls.

The replacing of all injured blocks by new ones both in the dome and in the walls (a work of considerable difficulty) was successfully carried out.

Fort buildings, Agra.—The renewal of the injured stonework in the *Jahangir Mahal* was completed, thus placing this interesting palace, which a few years ago was fast falling into ruins, in a stable and secure condition, and preventing the further destruction

of its bold and magnificently carved corbels and capitals. All the portions of the inlaid work in the Fort which it was proposed to renew have been completed during the year, and the new work will bear very favourable comparison with the old.

The dome of the *Summan Burj* overlooking the river has been taken down and completely rebuilt. This work was a difficult and tedious one, owing to the size of the marble blocks of which the dome was composed.

Extensive repairs were also carried out in the *private apartments of Akbar* in the buildings on the northern side of the Anguri Bágh.

The Táj.—The "Jawab" to the mosque has been thoroughly repaired. The roofs of the arcades on the south enclosure wall have been renewed, and the east and west enclosure walls have been repaired and pointed.

Sikandra.—The restoration of the large entrance gateway has been completed, and all injured portions of the main building, "Akbar's Tomb," have been renewed or repaired.

Etmad-ud-daula's Tomb.—The repairs to the floors of the lower story of this beautiful piece of architecture have been completed, and the renewal of the minarets is in hand and the work about half finished.

The Buddhist tope of Sar Nath near Benares.—It was brought to the notice of Government that this ancient ruin was in a very unsafe and dangerous state. A report was accordingly called for, from which it appeared that the stupa was in too far advanced a stage of decay to permit of restorations at any reasonable cost.

It has therefore been decided—

(*i.*) To preserve the building from further decay as far as possible by removing all vegetation from the structure and by repairing the outer casing in parts.

(*ii.*) To record carefully all details connected with the structure that may be available.

General Cunningham has been asked to assist with his advice; the Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, will arrange to have the necessary photographs taken.

Viceroy's stables, Dehra.—This work, ordered by the Government of India, comprises stabling for 50 horses with auxiliary and out buildings. Delay was caused by bad weather, which rendered brick-making impossible. The work, however, was pushed on with considerable energy, and at the close of the year was approaching completion.

Meerut drainage.—Work was continued in the minor cantonment drains, all of which were completed except one, which was delayed owing to the owners of the land through which it was to pass having raised objections. The matter was referred to Government, and orders have since issued to carry the drain along an existing channel. The clearance of the Káli nadi as far as Babugarh has been completed, and the whole system of drainage from the cantonments and city into Abu nála, and thence into the Káli nadi, is working well.

A great improvement has been effected both in cantonments and the suburbs of the city since the drainage was completed.

The banks of the nála have been dressed and turfed and revetment walls are being constructed on the Abu nála on all curbs and at all points where inlets occur.

Mohan pass.—Much has been done to render the road through this pass secure. Extensive revetment walls have been constructed, spurs run out into the torrent, and other less important protective works carried out.

Boat bridges.—The pontoon bridge over the Chauka river at Bairamghát is now complete, with the exception of the roadway. The expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 1,43,000.

Second Circle.

The Muir College is the only large building under construction at present. The condition of the building at the close of the year was as follows:—

Great Hall.—The outer walls were completed to level of bed-plates of girders supporting roof of upper verandah. The main walls were brought up level with string course immediately over the pointed arches of upper windows, and just below wheel windows in transepts. All cross walls were brought up to the same level; one of the large cross arches supporting the dome was finished, and about ⅓rd of the other completed.

Library.—The outer walls were completed to level of base of parapet; the main walls were brought up level with drum of dome, the cornice immediately below base of dome alone remaining to be done.

Lecture room.—During the year the dome to students' entrance porch was completed. This completes the whole of the lecture rooms.

Tower.—The tower has been completed to within one course of the capitals of first tier of windows, and is 81 feet above the plinth level.

The largest work which has been completed under Communications is the Terraina bridge in the Gorakhpur district. The original estimate amounted to Rs. 83,264. Owing to modifications in the original design Rs. 83,313 were spent before the bridge was opened to traffic, and as further alterations will have to be made in the approaches, the ultimate cost will probably be little short of Rs. 85,000. This work completes bridged communication between Gorakhpur and Barhalganj on the road to Azamgarh.

The Chandrawal bridge, another large work in the Hamirpur district, is still under construction.

The embankments designed for the protection of Allahabad from inundation during excessive floods in the Jumna are not yet finished, though they have been in hand for nearly three years. Some disputes regarding land to be taken up for this work still remain to be adjusted, but it is hoped that the disputes will be shortly arranged and the work itself completed.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle writes as follows in his report for the year :—

"The most important engineering question that has been raised during the past year is that referring to the avoidance of spills from the large rivers traversing the circle, more especially the Rapti, the Gogra, and the Ganges, a question with which the above Terraina bridge is closely connected. Personal observations of the portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh beyond the left bank of the Ganges have fully convinced me that before the communications of this district can be developed with any prospect of success, the spills alluded to, which in the rains submerge a very large portion of the country, must be brought under control. At present the overflow from the large rivers and the very undefined character of the watersheds over their flat area render it impossible to lay down with any certainty the actual discharges in any of the drainage lines. Calculations based on actual drainage area are, under existing circumstances, practically useless, and those based on actual discharges, as deduced from highest known flood observations, result in bridges (like the Terraina) costing such an extravagant amount of money as practically to check all progress with the limited provincial funds at one's disposal. The Koana bridge at Basti, which was finished about four years ago at a cost of Rs. 1,26,000, is another illustration of this evil, and the Tucker bund in Gorakhpur, constructed many years ago at an unknown cost, may also be cited as a case in point.

"Rough surveys and observations, which have been carried out under my orders, quite justify the belief that the expenditure on these three works alone, if differently distributed, would have

given an adequate substitute for these at a comparatively small cost, would have effectually preserved the whole country from spills from the right bank of the Rapti, and would have materially reduced the cost of further lines of communication by road, by rail, and very possibly even by navigable canals, extending up to the Nipal frontier."

The Chief Engineer is quite unable to agree with Superintending Engineer in advocating any general scheme for embanking the flood spills of the Ganges, Gogra, and Rapti rivers as a preliminary to the development of the communications of the districts bordering these rivers. Patchwork embankment will do more harm than good, merely aggravating spills at points which are not embanked, and laying Government open to claims for compensation on this account. If embanking is undertaken at all, it must be carried out on a regular and carefully studied system. The cost and probable effects of a proper system of flood embankments on a large river cannot be determined off-hand by a few rambling, haphazard observations, but can only be correctly arrived at by elaborate and expensive surveys, involving extended scientific observations and experimental study of flood volumes and velocities in main stream; volumes of spill; conditions which influence amount and direction of spill; direction and amount of under-cutting and so forth.

It would probably take ten or a dozen years of such survey, as it did on the Mississippi, to obtain the data requisite for determining, with any approach to accuracy, the height to which a maximum flood wave would be raised by confining all flood spill to the main channel, on any one of the three rivers just mentioned. And even supposing this to have been determined, and the flood banks made of full section and height (all of which would involve the outlay of very large sums of money), their subsequent maintenance and protection would always be a most costly and difficult business. Successful maintenance would indeed be more than doubtful, as breaches are certain to occur on long lines of flood bank from bad construction, burrowing of animals, infiltration and pressure of water, undercutting of banks, carelessness of establishment, and even malicious

or wilful cutting by persons interested in flooding the land behind them.

It is difficult to suggest a more unremunerative engineering operation in a poor agricultural country than the construction and maintenance of flood banks for such violent and uncontrollable torrents as the Gogra and Rapti practically become when in heavy flood, and it will in the long run prove, beyond comparison, the most economical course to accept the flood spills, and even the occasional loss of a bridge from their effects as unavoidable evils.

* The likelihood of such spills occurring should always be borne in mind in designing bridges over drainage lines affected by them, and arrangements made for relieving, as far as may be possible, the main bridge during extraordinary floods by making long depressions in the approaches on either side.

Imperial Works.—The total expenditure during the year on imperial works is as follows :—

	Rs.
Military works	13,701
	13,701

Other Services.

Telegraph buildings	2,052
Post-office	20,085
Opium	11,089
Customs	5,022
Administration	11,524
Educational—Thomason College	2,732
Total, Other Services ...	52,474

The only large works completed or in progress during the year were smiths' shops, pitch furnace, and the re-roofing of No. 7 caking godown in the Opium Factory at Ghâzipur. Materials were collected for the Principal Assistant's residence. All other imperial works are of minor importance, and a schedule of them appended to this report shows the progress that has been made.

Roorkee Workshops, 1879-80.—This establishment, though its business is still depressed, displays a better condition of affairs than at the close of the previous year, for in the year under review it has been able to pay off Rs. 1,56,651 of the debt it owed on account of cash and stores supplied by Government, and to reduce its liabilities on that account from Rs. 2,01,109 to Rs. 44,458. This result is due to economy in drawing cash from the Government and to the cessation of the heavy debits that formerly came against the shops for London supplies.

The transactions of 1879-80 are in abstract.

Payments by the Shops.

	Rs.
Cash paid into the Government treasuries	1,56,645
Dues to Shops adjusted by transfer	2,49,644
Total ...	4,06,289

Supplied to the Shops.

	Rs.	
Cash on letters of credit	2,18,903	
Other receipts and transfers debited	26,710	
London supplies and exchange	4,025	
		2,49,638
Excess paid by Shops in 1879-80		1,56,651
Liabilities of Shops on 1st April, 1879		2,01,109
Balance debt by Shops on 31st March, 1880		44,458

The shops, not having cleared off the whole of their liabilities to Government for cash and stores, have been unable to pay in any revenue on account of the profits they have made.

	Rs.
On the 1st April, 1879, they owed Government on this account ...	2,77,208
During 1879-80 their profits have been	95,000
Total debt due by the Shops on account of revenue on 31st March, 1880	3,72,208

which, with the debt due for cash and stores, makes their gross liabilities to Government on the 31st March, 1880, Rs. 4,16,666.

There is, however, every prospect of a good deal of this being cleared off in the current year. Stock will, if possible, be relieved of a large amount for bridges made up for the Buildings and Roads, and Suspense will be relieved of a still larger amount by the adjustment of the Kumaun Iron Works' accounts, the experiment having been closed under the orders of Government. The capital of the Shops, which has been largely above the authorized amount for some time, will thereby be reduced, and the revenue now utilized in the business will be set free and become a *bonâ-fide* credit to Provincial revenues.

The Dechauri Iron Works.—These works have from many causes proved very unsuccessful. The ore procurable at site is not suited when used alone for the manufacture of iron, and has to be mixed with a certain proportion of ore procured from Ramgarh, a spot situated at a considerable distance from the works. Carriage for this ore is more or less difficult to procure, the road between the two places is very impracticable, and the supply at site of a quantity of ore sufficient to carry on the work cannot be depended on.

During the dry season the supply of water from the neighbouring stream is insufficient to drive the blast engines, while the canal which conducts the water to the work is liable at any moment to be destroyed by landslips during the rains. One accident of this kind occurred to the canal during the year. If the manufacture is continued on a small scale the cost of the necessary establishment and improvement of the communications in the neighbourhood of the works will swamp the undertaking; if any attempt were made to manufacture on a large scale, both fuel and water-power would prove insufficient for the purpose.

Taking all these points into consideration, and supported by the advice of an experienced mining engineer, who inspected the works, the Local Government has obtained the sanction of

the Government of India to close the experiments and restore the works to the company from which they were leased.

LOCAL (EXCLUDED) FUNDS.

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

The condition of this fund on the 31st March, 1880, was :—

			Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department—			
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1879 ...	...	...	12,164
Collections in 1879-80	...	...	18,098
	Total	...	30,262
Expenditure—			
In 1879-80 by Public Works Department	...	...	6,624
Balance available on 31st March, 1880		...	23,638

Ferry Fund, 1879-80.

			Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department ...	...	...	7,37,418
Expenditure by Public Works Department—			
		Rs.	
Works and maintenance ...	...	1,12,475	
Share of Public Works establishment ...	...	56,238	
Collection establishment ...	...	9,899	
Share of tools and plant ...	...	528	
Total expenditure		...	1,79,140
Surplus		...	5,58,278

Accommodation for travellers, 1879-80.

				Rs.	
Receipts collected in Civil Department from staging bungalow fees, parao, &c.				...	41,321
Expenditure by Civil Department ...	...	...		16,441	
Expenditure by Public Works Department—					
			Rs.		
Works and maintenance ...	...		16,993		
Share of Public Works establishment ...			8,497		
Share of tools and plant ...	...		80		
				25,570	
Total expenditure				...	42,011
Expenditure more than receipts				...	690

Famine relief operations were continued during the earlier portion of the year in the districts of Moradabad, Saháranpur, Muttra, Jhánsi, and Jalaun, the works closing on the dates shown below :—

Moradabad	...	...	...	6th April, 1879.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	17th do. „
Muttra	...	...	...	30th July „
Jhánsi	...	...	...	5th do. „
Jalaun	...	...	...	24th June „

The following table shows the total number of men, women, and children who attended during the year in each district, together with the expenditure incurred :—

Abstract register of laborers employed on relief works during 1879-80, *as per weekly returns submitted by Commissioners.*

District.	*Number of laborers.*				Cost.	Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
					Rs. a. p.	
Moradabad ...	303	305	116	724	350 2 0	
Saháranpur ...	2,247	3,491	2,632	8,370	453 14 6	
Muttra ...	1,18,321	2,32,310	22,221	3,72,852	21,247 7 10	
Jhánsi ...	13,540	18,248	16,072	47,860	2,545 9 9	
Jalaun ...	2,701	2,172	1,693	6,566	372 15 9	
Total ...	1,37,312	2,56,526	42,734	4,36,372	24,970 1 10	

The amount expended during this and the previous years on famine relief labor has been carefully taken out from each work undertaken, the proportion chargeable at ordinary rates having been debited against the estimate and the balance forming a charge against famine relief.

Works of public utility.—The following is an abstract statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own cost:—

Division.	Character of works.						Total cost.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Dharamsalas.	Sarais.	Bazars.	Ghâts.	
							Rs.
Meerut ...	15	...	2	1	1	3	9,600
Rohilkhand ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	12,625
Agra ...	14	...	...	...	...	2	7,500
Allahabad ...	84	7	...	...	...	2	71,574
Benares ...	81	14	...	...	...	1	35,580
Jhánsi ...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2,950
Lucknow ...	15	1	...	...	2	...	16,250
Sitapur ...	15	...	1	...	...	...	2,300
Fyzabad ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
Rae Bareli ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	3,507
Total ...	313	26	3	1	3	8	1,65,186

Administration.—Mr. Furnivall, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, having gone on leave in November, and immediately on his return his services having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, the whole of the Branches of the Public Works Department were, as a temporary arrangement, directed by one Chief Engineer from the date of Mr. Furnivall's departure on leave up to the end of the official year.

In August and November the orders of the Government of India were received, directing the reduction of office establishment and enjoining the amalgamation of the several branches of the Public Works Secretariat under one Assistant Secretary.

In obedience to these orders a scheme was prepared, of which the main points are—

(i) The abolition of the several separate branches of the Public Works Secretariat and the substitution of an amalgamated office at Allahabad working under an Assistant Secretary.

(ii.) The separation from the Secretariat of Superintending Engineers' offices, the abolition of the post of Deputy Secretary, and the restriction of Superintending Engineers of the Buildings and Roads Branch to their legitimate duties as defined in the Code.

(iii.) The abolition of the post of Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads Branch and of Assistant Secretary in the Railway Branch, and the substitution for these two officers of a single Personal Assistant in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, the post of Personal Assistant in the Irrigation Branch being retained. The saving in cost on Secretariat establishment alone, consequent on these changes, is estimated at about Rs. 20,000 per annum. To this saving must be added the reduction in travelling allowance and deputation and office rent and contingencies, consequent on the large reduction of the camp office, which will bring the total annual saving up to Rs. 30,000.

The orders of the Government of India regarding retirement under the more favourable pension rules offered in Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2079, dated 31st July, 1879, have resulted in a considerable reduction in the numbers of the Engineer establishment, 5 Executive Engineers and 12 Assistant Engineers of the branch having taken advantage of the opportunity and retired.

The consequent reduction in the engineering staff of the provinces has rendered it impossible to carry out the original provincial system of placing an Executive or an Assistant in charge of each civil district. In 7 cases one officer holds charge of two districts, in 8 others Upper Subordinates have charge, and in one a Sub-Engineer holds charge of two.

In cases where two districts form one charge, the accounts of both districts are kept in the office of the District Engineer in charge, the subordinate who holds subordinate charge of the lesser district being made an imprest holder under the District Engineer.

In engineering and routine matters the Magistrate or (Joint Magistrate as the case may be) of the lesser district has always the subordinate at hand to receive orders and explain the details of public works routine and prepare the necessary estimates, while the District Engineer, by frequent inspections of the subordinate district, is in a position to ascertain that departmental rules are worked up to, and furnish such further advice as may be necessary to carry out the works of the Department effectively.

It is confidently expected that considerable economy in establishment charges will be effected by this arrangement without any loss of administrative or executive efficiency.

One point worthy of notice is the establishment by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce of stations for the registration of traffic on the main roads, from which it will be possible to arrive at a correct idea of the direction taken by the traffic throughout the provinces as well as of the amount that passes over the several roads. This system of traffic registration, if carefully carried out, will afford a most efficient guide in the future modification and development of the communications of the provinces, enabling the Government to decide on the character and quality of the communications to be maintained between any given localities. It may in some cases be found advisable to reduce metalled roads to the 2nd class, in others to substitute for them a light railway.

SCHEDULE OF WORKS IN PROGRESS.

(CIVIL BUILDINGS.)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	LAND REVENUE.	
Mainpuri ...	A new tahsíli at Karhul ...	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Ditto at Koranpur ...	Commenced and is in progress.
Tarái ...	A tahsíl and thána at Káshipur	Is under construction, but little work done owing to want of a supervising officer.
Sitapur ...	Ditto ditto at Bahádarpur.	Completed.
Kheri ...	Ditto ditto at Muhamdi...	Foundations and plinth completed.
	Tahsíl at Jenheripur ...	Partially built. No funds allotted for the year.
Meerut ...	An iron roof to the Superintendent's kutcherry, Mussoorce	
Agra ...	A dwelling house for the Assistant Magistrate, Etah.	Commenced and in progress.
Rohilkhand ...	Additions to the treasury at Sháhjahánpur.	Carried out.
	Record-racks supplied to the Collector's kutcherry, Pilibhít.	
Lucknow ...	Re-roofing tahsílis at Malliabad and Mohanlálganj in Lucknow district.	In progress.
Fatehpur ...	Constructing new roof, Collector's kutcherry.	The greater portion of this work was done in previous years, but it was finished in 1879-80.
Hamírpur ...	Re-roofing tahsíli at Ráth ...	In progress.
Gonda ...	Combined tahsíl and thána ...	Thána and tahsíl blocks finished, revenue establishment quarters, treasury, and enclosure wall remain to be done.
Partabgarh ...	Combined tahsíl and thána at Patti.	Tahsíl completed; thána superstructure 12 feet high, chaprassie' lines, stables, &c., from 2 to 6 feet in height.
Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ditto at Digbijaiganj,	All completed except a little roofing to thána and stables.
	Ditto ditto at Dalmau ...	Completed.
Sultanpur ...	Ditto ditto at Amarthi ...	All completed except cook-house and compound wall.
	Ditto ditto at Kádipur ...	All completed but cook-house, compound wall, and wall of revenue establishment quarters.
Azamgarh ...	Demolition of settlement barracks Nos. 1 and 2.	Completed. Rs. 222 were recovered by sale of old materials.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Land Revenue—(concluded).	
Azamgarh ...	Additions and alterations to tahsíl at Deogaon.	By sale of materials at site.
	Manufacture of bricks for Nagra tahsíl.	Ditto ditto.
Benares ...	Additions and alterations to Collector's kutcherry, Benares.	Materials being collected.
Lalitpur ...	Additions and alterations to Commissioner's kutcherry.	Collection of materials.
	Re-roofing sudder tahsíli at Lalitpur.	Collection of materials. Work could not be put in hand, iron girders not being received.
Cawnpore ...	New cook-house, treasure guards	In progress.
Fatehpur ...	Record racks, Collector's kutcherry.	Completed.
Partabgarh ...	Special repairs, Kunda tahsíl...	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Skylights, Commissioner's kutcherry.	Ditto.
Basti ...	Record-racks, Magistrate's kutcherry.	Ditto.
Ghazipur ...	Joint Magistrate's residence, Ballia and surface drainage of combined tahsíl, thána and munsifi, Rasra.	Both completed.
	Excise.	
Sitapur ...	Remodelling distillery at Sitapur.	Partially completed.
Partabgarh ...	Still and fermenting sheds for distillery, Partabgarh.	Completed.
Benares ...	Well for Chaitganj distillery ...	Work in progress.
	Galvanized iron wire-netting for enclosure wall of ditto.	Netting 2 feet wide estimated for and 4 feet wide put up. hence extra cost. Excess will be met by savings from A. R. Revenue buildings.
Partabgarh ...	Special repairs, Kunda distillery.	Completed.
	Residences for Local Government.	
Kumaun ...	New Government House at Naini Tal.	The main building roofed. Plastering and flooring in the dwelling rooms completed; dining-room, drawing-room, and ball-room not yet plastered; staff quarters and out-buildings finished. Expenditure Rs. 1,28,301.
Allahabad ...	Laying out and improving the ground round Government house.	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	SECRETARIAT OFFICES.	
Allahabad ...	Sinking new wells for public offices.	By end of March one well sunk 118¼ feet, and will be completed before rains of 1880. One iron cylinder sunk and the other will be taken in hand during 1880-81.
	Ditto ditto front of block II.	Work not undertaken by District Engineer.
	Constructing racks for General Secretariat Office.	Completed.
	BOARD OF REVENUE BUILDINGS.	
Ditto ...	Pirvy for Europeans, Examiner's office.	Ditto.
	District Court Buildings.	
Moradabad and Bareilly.	Record-racks provided in the Judge's courts at Moradabad and Bareilly.	
Allahabad ...	Additional works to Judge's court, Allahabad.	Minor works finished and one of the racks completed.
Cawnpore ...	Munsifi at Akbarpur ...	In progress.
	Record-racks, Judge's office, Cawnpore.	Completed.
Gonda ...	Making European Infantry mess-house into sessions court and dák bungalow.	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Additions and alterations to Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry, Rae Bareli.	Ditto.
Sultanpur ...	Dead-house for *post-mortem* examination in judicial cases.	Ditto.
Azamgarh ...	Additions to Judge's court ...	By sale of materials at site.
Partabgarh ...	Metalling round Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry.	Completed.
	ECCLESIASTICAL.	
	Churches.	
Muzaffarnagar,	Furniture provided for the church at Muzaffarnagar.	
Agra ...	The church at Túndla ...	Ditto.
Naini Tal ...	A west porch added to Church at Naini Tal.	
Cawnpore ...	New ventilator through side wall and bell for Memorial Church.	Six ventilators completed; bell completed.
Gonda ...	Furniture for St. Thomas's Church	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Burial grounds.	
Mussooree ...	Cemetery at Mussooree enlarged to provide a burial-ground for dissenters.	
Allahabad ...	Well in Muir Road Cemetery...	Completed.
	JAILS.	
	Central Jails.	
Bareilly ...	New Central Prison ...	Right circle:—No. 2 corridor, solitary cells, commenced; two wells nearly finished; division walls finished; main gate finished; darogahs' quarters, wells and cook-rooms for guard and officials finished. Expenditure during year Rs. 30,500.
Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ditto ...	No. 6 cell barrack 7 latrines 1 well 1 cook-house } completed. Enclosure wall of female prison:— 2 workshops 3 barracks } commenced. Expenditure during year Rs. 15,500.
Allahabad ...	Central Prison, Allahabad ...	Boys' barracks, well for inner garden, well for outer garden, pointing of outer enclosure wall, in progress; remainder completed.
Benares ...	Ditto ditto, Benares ...	Medicine room, native doctor's house, and cells in progress.
	District Jails.	
Meerut, Rohilkhand.	Extensive additions to the District Jails at Bulandshahr, Budaun, and Shahjahánpur.	Completed.
Almora ...	Water-supply to the Jail, Almora.	Ditto.
Hardoi ...	Construction of additional cells in Hardoi Jail.	In progress.
	Remodelling Hardoi Jail, construction of inner walls.	Completed.
Bahraich ...	Constructing 22 archways in Bahraich Jail.	Funds were fully provided and work was finished during year.
Partabgarh ...	New Jail, Partabgarh ...	Arrangement for water-supply, solitary cells for boys, and latrines in progress; all other work completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	District Jails—(concluded).	
Rae Bareli ...	New Jails at Rae Bareli ...	Dead-house, rain-water drains, solitary cells, boys, re-roofing men's barracks, main gate, central wall, godown and arrangements for water-supply in progress; all other works completed.
Sultanpur ...	Block of solitary cells in Sultanpur Jail.	Completed.
	Re-roofing two barracks in District Jail.	Ditto.
	Other Jail Buildings.	
Hardoi ...	Additions made to havalát, Hardoi.	
Bánda ...	Re-roofing Jail havalát and dressing inner surface of walls.	
Jhánsi ...	Enlarging havalát, Mau ...	Ditto.
Basti ...	Havalát in District Jail at Basti,	Completed with exception of garden well.
	POLICE BUILDINGS.	
Saháranpur ...	Police station at Saháranpur ...	Completed. Cost Rs. 12,300.
Agra ...	A 2nd class police station at Kakuba, Agra district.	Has been half finished.
Moradabad ...	Additional quarters and a stable at the police station, Moradabad.	Provided.
Sháhjahánpur,	A new havalát at the police station, Jalálabad, Shájahánpur district.	Built.
Budaun ...	Additions to the Usehat police station, Budaun district	Completed.
Pilibhít ...	A police station at Richa, Pilibhít district.	Built.
Bara Banki ...	Additional out-offices in police lines at Bara Banki.	
Kheri ...	The thána, &c., at Golah ...	Remodelled and re-roofed.
Lakhimpur ...	Out-offices to inspector's quarters at Lakhimpur.	Commenced.
Cawnpore ...	Raising roof of inspector's quarters, police lines, Cawnpore.	Work completed, but payment not made for want of funds.
Fatehpur ...	Repairing and enlarging barrack for railway police lines and constructing two cook-houses for the kotwáli.	Completed.
Bahraich ...	New police station at Mallipur,	Funds fully provided for and work completed.
Rae Bareli ...	Altering old police hospital into inspector's quarters and constructing well in police lines.	Completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS—(*continued*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Police buildings—(concluded).	
Gorakhpur ...	3rd class police station, Tutibari.	Place very remote and unhealthy; great difficulty in obtaining labor, therefore work delayed.
Mirzapur ...	2nd class police station at Lalganj.	
	4th ditto ditto at Ghorawal.	
	Ditto ditto at Baraundah.	
	Alterations to police station at Shâhganj.	
Jalaun ...	Police station at Charki ...	Postponed for want of funds.
Lalitpur ...	2nd class police station at Kailwara.	Work not yet commenced (*vide* Deputy Commissioner's No. 53, dated 14th June, 1879).
	Additions to police station at Patna.	This work was also stopped, (*vide* above letter).
Bánda ...	Cookhouse, stables and latrines, city police station, Bánda	
Hamirpur ...	Rerooting police station at Srinagar.	Completed.
	EDUCATION.	
	Government Schools, Higher Class.	
Naini Tal ...	Enlargement of the Boys' School at Naini Tal.	Completed. Cost Rs. 37,046.
Sitapur ...	Rerooting of High School at Sitapur.	Commenced.
Allahabad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.	Students' entrance porch finished; tower about 77 feet high from plinth; library outer walls completed, except portion of parapet; inner walls built to level of corbels under main dome. *Hall*: outer walls level with girder bed, course of upper roof being about 35½ feet high above plinth level; inner main walls brought up to about same level as outer walls; one large arch supporting dome finished, the other in progress.
	Government Schools, Middle Class.	
Moradabad ...	School at Kant, Moradabad district.	Rerooted.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Government Schools, Middle Class.—(concluded.)	
Hardoi ...	Reroofing and remodelling school at Sandi, Hardoi district.	Completed.
Hamirpur ...	Reroofing and rebuilding tahsil school at Maudha.	
Jaunpur ...	Zila school at Jaunpur ...	Completed.
	MEDICAL.	
	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Saháranpur ...	New dispensary at Saháranpur,	Completed during the year. Cost Rs. 22,200. The large accommodation provided is already completely occupied.
Fatehgarh ...	Two cells for lunatics at the Fatehgarh dispensary.	Built.
Etah ...	A dead-house at Etah ...	Built.
Allahabad ...	A new ditto at Allahabad ...	Completed.
	Lunatic Asylums.	
Bareilly ...	Bathing platforms and latrines in the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly.	Provided.
Rae Bareli ...	Lunatic ward at Rae Bareli ...	Completed.
	PRINTING.	
Allahabad ...	Reservoir and drain and additions to printing office, Government Press.	Ditto.
	Record-racks to Government Press at Allahabad.	Being made by Messrs. Crowley and Co., Allahabad.
	MISCELLANEOUS OR GENERAL.	
	Restoration of Buildings at Agra.	
Agra ...	Summan Burj ...	The dome and upper portions of the building have been dismantled and rebuilt.
	Monuments.	
	Akbar's private apartment ...	Very extensive repairs have been carried out.
	Jahangir Mahál ...	The east court has been renewed, thus completing all the work to be done in this palace.
	Anguri Bágh ...	The buildings on the north side of the square have been repaired.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Monuments—(concluded).	
Agra ...	Secundra ...	Restoration of the entrance gateway completed; all injured portions of Akbar's tomb have been renewed or repaired.
	Fatehpur Sikri ...	The Buland Darwaza has been thoroughly repaired.
	Táj ...	The Jawáb to the mosque has been thoroughly repaired; repairs to the walls and bastions on the river front completed; east and west walls of Táj enclosure pointed and repaired; the roofs of the arcades on south enclosure wall have been renewed.
	Etmad-ud-daula's tomb ...	The renewal of the minarets half done; repairs to the floors of lower storey completed.
Mussooree ...	Botanical Gardens ...	A new roof of ribbed glass given to the green-house in the Botanical Gardens, Mussooree, at a cost of Rs. 1,070.
Allahabad ...	Punkhas for the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial, Allahabad.	Completed.
	Public Works Buildings.	
Rae Bareli ...	Additions to Commissioner's kutcherry for accommodation of District Engineer's office.	Completed.
	COMMUNICATIONS.	
	Metalled and bridged roads.	
Sháhjahánpur...	Raising and bridging Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road.	3rd section completed, 1st and 2nd sections commenced.
	A masonry bridge over the Káli nadi at Babugarh.	Commenced foundation, pits excavated.
Meerut ...	5 miles on Meerut and Bijnor road adjoining Meerut cantonments.	Metalled.
Muzaffarnagar,	Metalling of Shámli and Muzaffarnagar road.	In progress.
Saháranpur ...	Extensive revetment walls, protecting spurs, and other protective works in the Mohan pass on the Saháranpur and Mussooree road.	Carried out.
Etáwah ...	Wing walls to the bridge over Sengur nadi, Etáwah district.	Added.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Metalled and bridged roads.—(continued.)	
Fatehgarh ...	A metalled dip given on the 1st mile, Rohilkhand trunk road, Fatehgarh district.	Completed.
	A drain with masonry fall on the Rohilkhand trunk road in the Fatehgarh cantonment.	Constructed.
Meerut ...	A well in the encamping ground, Berhampur, on Meerut and Moradabad road.	Provided.
Moradabad ...	A barrel drain on 24th mile, Moradabad and Naini Tal road.	Constructed.
Budaun ...	A bridge over the Dibi nála on Budaun and Aonla road.	Completed.
	A bridge over the Nawab nála on same road.	Commenced.
Bareilly ...	An embanked road across the low land on right bank of Ramganga to join the Bareilly and Budaun road.	Completed.
Hardoi ...	The approach to Hardoi railway station.	Completed.
Sháhjahánpur,	A bridge over Sukketa nála on Sháhjahánpur and Lakhimpur road.	Completed, with exception of metalling.
Bánda ...	Bridge on Dhah nadi, Bánda and Manikpur road.	
	Constructing bridge of boats over Ken river, Bánda.	
	Permanent approaches to Ken river, Bánda.	
	Reconstructing bridge over the Gowain nadi, Bánda and Ságar road.	
	Constructing a temporary boat bridge over the river Jumna at Rajapur.	Allotment cancelled (*vide* G. O. No. 635R., dated 12th May, 1880)
Hamirpur ...	Hamirpur and Kabrai road, bridge over the Chandrawal river.	In progress
	Compensation for land taken up for the Ratnagarh road.	Paid during 1879-80.
Cawnpore ...	Diverting Kálpi road near banks of the Jumna river.	Completed.
Jaunpur ...	Road from Pachatia to Bhandari railway station. Construction of—	In progress.
	Road from Mullina to Mahrau. Construction of—	Ditto.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Metalled and bridged roads—(concluded.)	
Jaunpur ...	Road from Karakat to Jalalganj railway station. Construction of—	No funds. Work stopped.
	Road from Kheta Sarai railway station, Fyzabad road. Construction of—	In progress.
	Road from Sháhganj to Phúlpur. Construction of—	No funds. Work stopped.
Fyzabad ...	Completing metalling of Fyzabad and Unao road.	Completed.
	Constructing a metalled dip at Marha river, Fyzabad and Allahabad road.	Ditto.
Sultanpur ...	Constructing a spur at, and metalling approaches to, Amghat pile bridge on the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad road.	Ditto.
Gorakhpur ...	Iron girder bridge over the Terraina at Gorakhpur.	Completed and open to traffic.
	Approaches to the Terraina bridge.	Allotment was made late in the year, when labor was quite absorbed by the harvest.
Jhánsi ...	Metalling Jhánsi and Sagar road, Jhánsi section.	Actual metalling done with exception of 2nd coat on half a mile; a few wells to be sunk, and minor works to causeway over the Betwa river
Jalaun ...	Jhánsi and Ságar road. Collection of metal for a 2nd coat	4 miles collection finished.
	Consolidation of 2nd coat of metal.	3 miles consolidation completed.
	Bárdashtkhanas at Jakhauli, Girthan, and Ata.	Postponed.
	Jalaun and Debiapur road. Collection of metal for 1st coat to the—	Postponed for want of funds.
Lalitpur ...	Cawnpore, Jhánsi and Ságar road. Metalling the—	From this grant earthwork has been completed in miles 25, 26, and 27; consolidation carried out fully in miles 29, 30, 31, and 32, and partly in miles 25, 26, 27, and 28; culverts in some miles have also been raised.
Sultanpur ..	Fyzabad and Allahabad road. Rebuilding a culvert on the—	Completed.
Jhánsi ...	Mau and Gursarai road. Bridge over the Lakhari nadi on the—	Work kept at a standstill during whole year, pending decision of Government.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Raised and bridged, but unmetalled roads.	
Meerut ...	2nd class road from Daurala to Sudhera.	Carried out to extent of funds allotted.
Kumaun ...	The continuation of the Ránikhet and Almora cart road to the cantonments, Almora.	Nearly completed.
Bara Banki ...	Construction of Lucknow and Mahamudabad road.	In progress; work nearly finished.
	Bara Banki and Hydargarh road.	Approaching completion.
	Materials for a masonry bridge over Nya nadi, on Darriabad and Hydargarh road.	Collected.
	Two bays to the Rori bridge on Nawabganj and Debiganj road.	Added.
	Remodelling Kalliani bridge on Bara Banki and Fatehpur road.	Completed.
Unao ...	Clay surface laid down on sandy portions of several unmetalled roads.	
	Restoration of Soni bridge on Bikrampur and Rae Bareli road.	Completed.
	Construction of Khirae bridge,	Commenced.
Lucknow ...	Malliabad and Pipragaon road,	In progress; two-thirds work done.
	Chinhat and Zaidpur road ...	In progress.
	Mohanlálganj and Jabraila road.	Ditto.
	Laying down clay on sandy portions of road from Banki to Gosainganj.	Ditto.
Sitapur ...	Remodelling abutments of Gya bridge.	Ditto.
	Hardoi and Sitapur road ...	In hand and approaching completion.
	Approach roads to grain mart at Sandila railway station.	In hand; nearly completed.
Gonda ...	Gonda and Bilasar road, raising and bridging.	Work completed.
	Road from Chandradip to Pirkha and branch road from Sadulanagar to Kasba khás. Construction of the—	The branch road is completed; the main road is opened for traffic; jungle cut, side drains dug, and embankment done in all low places; about 100,000 bricks collected ready for the construction of culverts.
Fyzabad ...	Improving Malipur and Jalálpur road.	Completed all but bridge over the Bhadoi nála, for which a revised rate has been submitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Raised and bridged, but unmetalled roads.—(concluded.)	
Partabgarh ...	Compensation for damage to land in constructing the Sikarni bridge, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh road.	Compensation paid.
	Bridge over the Parya nála on the Partabgarh and Akbarpur road.	Materials collected.
	Milestones for 2nd and 3rd class road.	Completed.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli and Unao road. Bridge over the Basoha nála at Purai on the—	Foundations completed; superstructure raised to springing and arches turned. Earthwork of approaches in progress.
	Bridge over the Basoha nála at Kheron.	Completed, with exception of a little earthwork and metalling of approaches.
	Bachrawan and Nigohan road. Bridge over the Nya nála on the—	Materials collected to full amount of allotment.
	Milestones on 2nd class roads in this district.	Completed.
Sultanpur ...	Jagdispur and Belwai railway station road. Construction of—	Ditto.
	Sultanpur and Belwai road. Re-building a bridge on 5th mile of the—	Ditto.
	Bridge over the Gaura nála on above road.	Ditto.
	Milestones on 2nd class road in this district.	Completed as far as funds would admit.
Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur and Robertsganj road. Improving the—between Mirzapur and Guaruhan.	
Jhánsi ...	Mau and Gursarai road. Raising and improving the—	Work consists of raising the road in a few low places to reduce gradients.
Sultanpur ...	Jamwar nála. Widening approaches to—	Completed.
	District roads.	
Kumaun ...	A suspension bridge over the Shival river at Gharari on the Naini Tal and Almora road.	Under construction. Fixing chains and construction of platform remain to be done.
	District roads not raised.	
Sultanpur ...	Musafirkhana and Partabgarh road. Training Thenga nála on the—	Completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	District roads not raised—(contd).	
Sultanpur ...	Jais and Jagdispur road. Improving a portion of the—	Completed.
Jalaun ...	Orai and Hamírpur. Construction of 1st section of the—	Compensation not required.
	Ditto ditto, section II	Work completed; compensation not paid.
	Kauch and Pauch road. Construction of the—	Ditto ditto as estimated.
	Village roads.	
Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur and Singrauli road. Deepening and cleaning five wells on the—	Work could not be commenced on account of depth of water in wells till too late in year.
	Boat Bridges.	
Bara Banki ...	Construction of a pontoon bridge over the Chowka river at Byramghat in progress.	Complete, excepting roadway. Expenditure Rs. 1,45,000.
	River Improvements.	
Meerut ...	Protective works above the Hindan bridge at Ghaziabad.	Carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,000 with satisfactory results.
Allahabad ...	Protective works on the Jumna face of the river.	Bund from fort to Jumna bridge completed.
Fyzabad ...	Spur at protective works, Gogra river, Fyzabad.	Completed.
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Meerut ...	Meerut drainage ...	Work was continued on the minor cantonment drainage. All the cantonment drains were completed excepting one, to the alignment of which the occupiers of the land objected. The question was referred to Government. The clearance of the Kali Nadi as far as Babugarh has been completed, and the whole system of drainage from the cantonments and city into the Abu nála, and thence into the Kali nadi, is working well. A great improvement has been effected in both cantonments and suburbs of city since the drainage was completed. Revetment walls are being built in the Abu nála on all curves and in connection with all inlets; the banks of the nála have been dressed and turfed.

COMMUNICATIONS.—(*concluded.*)

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous public improvements.—(concluded.)	
Bulandshahr ...	A bund for the protection of lowlying land adjoining the town of Bulandshahr along the right bank of the Káli nadi.	Constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,000.
Fatehpur ...	Land taken up for outfall drain south of East India Railway, Fatehpur.	Paid to the Collector.
	City drainage works, Fatehpur district	Work stopped pending orders of Government.
Azamgarh ...	Filling up Gogra bund breaches, Azamgarh district.	Completed.
Jhánsi ...	Improving Baragaon tank ...	Labor very difficult to get.
	Improving Dhawakar tank ...	Ditto ditto.
	ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.	
Kumaun ...	Additions to the dák bungalow, Ránibagh.	Completed.
Kheri ...	Sarai at Nighasan	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Benares ...	Special repairs towards Institution at Benares.	Completed.
Jalaun ...	Strangers' home at Aiton, Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Ságar road.	One range to east is now completed.
	RELIEF WORKS.	
Jhánsi ...	Improving Ramnagar ghat on the Chirgaon and Gursarai road.	These works were stopped when the necessity for relief ceased.
	Improving Chirgaon and Gursarai road.	
	Improving Moth and Gursarai road.	
Jalaun ...	Improving Maughát portion of the Kúnch and Sahar road, class IV.	Ditto ditto.
	IMPERIAL WORKS.	
	MILITARY.	
Gorakhpur ...	Enlarging two bells-of-arms in 40th Native Infantry lines.	Completed.
	Entrenchment ...	Work suspended at request of Military authorities.
Lalitpur ...	Constructing new quarter-guard at Lalitpur.	Stopped by order of Superintending Engineer.

OTHER SERVICES.

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.	
Bareilly ...	A new telegraph office at Bareilly.	Completed for Rs. 6,810.
Allahabad ...	Raising compound wall on north side, telegraph office.	This work was not executed by District Engineer.
	POST-OFFICES.	
Lucknow ...	7th class post-office at Haraini.	Completed.
Sitapur ...	Ditto ditto at Bahádurpur.	Ditto.
Bara Banki ...	Ditto ditto at Sidhaur.	Ditto.
Bara Banki and Haidargarh.	Additions to out-offices at Bara Banki and Haidargarh.	Ditto.
Dehra ...	Extensive additions to the post-office, Dehra.	Ditto.
Túndla and Etáwah.	Additions to the post-offices at—	Ditto.
Shikohabad ...	Out-offices for the post-office at—	Ditto.
Brindaban ...	Additions to the postmaster's quarters at—	Ditto.
Naini Tal ...	Additions to the post-office at—	Commenced and are in progress.
Lakhimpur ...	Runners' quarters at—	Under construction.
Allahabad ...	Constructing runners' quarters at Bharwari post-office.	Completed.
	Supplying iron railings to all doors and verandah openings to frontier transit office.	This work was not executed by District Engineer.
Bánda ...	Constructing a latrine at new post-office at—	Completed.
Hamírpur ...	Raising roof of present post-office at Hamírpur.	Ditto.
	Remodelling subordinates' quarters at Hamírpur.	Ditto.
Fyzabad ...	Constructing 7th class post-office at Jalálpur.	Ditto.
Partabgarh ...	Constructing runners' hut at post-office, Partabgarh.	Ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	Constructing a boundary wall round post-office at Rae Bareli.	Ditto.
Basti ...	Constructing 7th class post-office at Menhdawal.	Work delayed in consequence of certain objections to site originally selected.
Gorakhpur ...	Additions and alterations to post-office, Gorakhpur.	Allotment made too late in the year to allow of completion.
Mirzapur ...	Additions and alterations to post-office, Mirzapur.	Completed.
	OPIUM.	
Bara Banki ...	Opium bungalow at Bara Banki.	Re-roofed.
Rae Bareli ...	Constructing pucka well at Dalmau *opium godown*.	Completed.

OTHER SERVICES—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of work.	Remarks.
	OPIUM—(*concluded*).	
Azamgarh ...	Constructing drain round opium building at Mau.	Completed.
Basti ...	Constructing store and weighing shed for opium godown, Basti.	Ditto.
Gházipur ...	Constructing a 16 feet-well, opium factory.	Work under suspension, pending decision as to the suitability of the centrifugal pumps to draw water from it.
	Erecting smith's shop, opium factory.	Completed.
	Re-roofing and re-flooring No. 7 caking godown.	Ditto.
	Erecting new pitch furnace ...	Completed.
	Principal Assistant's residence,	Materials being collected; fair plans and estimates have been submitted for sanction.
	New vat in allegation room, No. 7 godown.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Boundary pastage to connect No. 6 and 7 godowns.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Glazed windows in the new trash godown.	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Deepening 4 storage vats ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Dismantling sheds ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Temporary sheds ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Wetting sheds	Ditto ditto ditto.
	ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.	
Dehra ...	Viceroy's stables	Stabling for 50 horses with auxiliary and out-buildings is in progress and approaching completion.
	CUSTOMS.	
Agra ...	The new Customs kutcherry and out-offices at Agra.	Completed during the year.
	EDUCATIONAL.	
	Thomason College.	
Roorkee ...	Two of the large rooms in the college have been re-roofed with arches on girders.	Cost Rs. 2,700.
	FOREST.	
Dehra ...	Extensive alterations to the building bought for forest school at Dehra.	Carried out.

(*b*)—*Railways.*

MUTTRA-HÁTHRAS RAILWAY.

THIS line, constructed on the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches, completed its fourth entire year of working on the 31st December, 1879, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

It continues to show increased prosperity and to earn a fair return on capital expended.

The capital expended to the end of the year was £103,472, giving for a length of 29 miles a cost of £3,568 per mile.

The traffic earnings of the year 1879 compared with those of 1878 were as follows :—

	Rs.
1878	98,308
1879	1,25,931

showing an increase of Rs. 27,623 for the year, while the working expenses were :—

	Rs.
1878	52,431
1879	69,223

or an increase of Rs. 16,792, which was due to the great increase of traffic.

The net earnings available for dividend were thus :—

	Rs.
1878	45,877
1879	56,708

or an increase for 1879 of Rs. 10,831 over those of 1878, giving a return of 5½ per cent. on capital expenditure for the year. The proportion of expenses to earnings was 54·97 per cent. At the beginning of the year the Hardwár-Kumbh fair caused a large increase in the amount of passengers and goods carried, and traffic was very brisk. This prosperous state of affairs did not, however, continue throughout the year, still a marked improvement was visible on the returns of the previous year.

The number of passengers and tons of goods carried were as follows :—

	1879.	1878.
Passengers	314,762	255,701
Goods	Tons 30,678	Tons 22,274
Showing an increase of passengers,	59,061	....
Goods...	Tons 8,404	...

The working and general management has been highly satisfactory throughout the year, and accidents have been few and insignificant. None has occurred to human beings, nor has serious damage been done in any case to line or rolling stock.

CAWNPORE-FARUKHABAD RAILWAY.

This line, which is also constructed on the metre-gauge, has made steady progress towards completion during the year, and bids fair to be open for traffic soon after the rains of 1880.

The expenditure has been as follows :—

	Rs.
During 1879-80	13,78,617
In previous years	5,97,154
Total to end of 1879-80	19,75,771

against an estimate of Rs. 32,23,021, of which Rs. 8,15,000 is for English expenditure.

The condition of the line on 31st March, 1880, was as follows :—

All preliminary operations have been completed, and all land, except a small portion at Cawnpore, had been made over to the railway engineers. Earthwork was complete for main line and the well-sinking of the only two large bridges on the line (over the Isan and east Káli rivers) was well advanced. All other bridges were complete, except two, which were to have been finished before the rains. Ballast collection was all but complete, and 27 (out of 86) miles of permanent-way were laid, and a material train running daily.

GHÁZIPUR-DILDÁRNAGAR RAILWAY.

This short branch line from the Dildárnagar station of the East India Railway to the right bank of the Ganges, opposite to Gházipur, is constructed on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and would have been ready for traffic in April, 1880, but for the want of sleepers, which were late in arrival from England. Platelaying was, therefore, delayed, and did not commence till the middle of March, and was only completed in 5 miles out of 12 by the close of the financial year. All other works were completed or well advanced, and it is expected the line will open for traffic in September, when it will be worked by the East India Railway as a branch of their system.

The expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs.
During 1879-80	3,9 ,257
During previous years...	55,810
Total to end of year	4,52,067

against an estimate of Rs. 6,34,151, of which Rs. 2,20,000 is for expenditure in England.

MUTTRA-ACHNEYRA RAILWAY.

This line is also on the narrow 6f metre-gauge, and forms a branch of the Rajputana State Railway, 22¾ miles long. When completed it will be worked by the Rajputana Railway, pending completion of a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra to connect with Muttra-Hathras line. The project for this bridge is under consideration, but will doubtless have to wait for the development of traffic and more prosperous times.

No work has been done on the Muttra-Achneyra line since earthwork was thrown up by famine labor in 1878, but arrangements have been made and a grant given to recommence work in 1880-81.

The expenditure to 31st March, 1880, has been Rs. 53,108, against an estimate of Rs. 9,08,460.

Lines under Survey.

These have either been completed or stopped, all present necessity having ceased with the cessation of famine operations. The expenditure to end of March, 1880, has been Rs. 3,56,348, against an estimate of Rs. 3,99,947.

As soon as funds are available the construction of the local lines from Bareilly to Pilibhít, and from Cawnpore to Kálpi and the Jumna, is most desirable, the necessity for the latter line being especially urgent.

Capital.

Outlay during the year 1879-80.

Railways.	Amount.	Add or deduct for increase or decrease to suspense balance.	Net outlay.
Productive Public Works, Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	13,89,839	—11,222	13,78,617
Gházipur-Dildárnagar	3,92,947	+3,310	3,96,257
Muttra-Háthras	19,336	—4,525	14,811
Muttra-Achneyra	72	—72	...
Total Imperial ...	18,02,194	—12,509	17,89,685
Surveys, Provincial.			
Bareilly-Pilibhít	7,318	—13	7,305
Mau-Kánipur	7,189	—92	7,097
Bánda-Manikpur	12,864	—752	12,112
Jaunpur	6,117	—4,487	1,630
Gorakhpur	16,994	—914	16,080
Gonda	5,344	—221	5,223
Moradabad	155	...	155
Lucknow	4,949	...	4,949
Total Provincial ...	59,930	—6,379	53,551
Grand Total ...	18,62,124	—18,888	18,43,236

REVENUE.

The Muttra-Hâthras Railway for 1879-80.—The capital expenditure to end of March, 1880, amounted to Rs. 10,99,677, which, divided by a total length of 29 miles, gives the cost per mile Rs. 37,920.

The earnings and expenses of 1879-80 compared with those of 1878-79 are shown in the following table :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1879-80 more.
TRAFFIC EARNINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	75,893	84,909	9,015
Goods	31,907	33,352	1,445
Sundries	114	1,130	1,016
Total earnings ...	1,07,914	1,19,390	11,476
Working expenses	59,961	65,976	6,015
Net earnings ...	47,953	53,414	5,461

The net earnings of 1879-80 give a return of 4·86 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Rajputana State Railway for 1879-80. *Total length of line open on 31st March,* 1880.—The main line from Delhi to Raipur is now open for a continuous length of 323¾ miles, while the Sambhar salt branch, with its smaller branches to Jafog, Jaorah, and Deodani, has now a total length of over 30 miles, not including sidings. The total length of line open on the 31st March, 1880, is 462 miles, against a total of 428 miles on the 31st March, 1879.

The total "expenditure on final heads" during the year was Rs. 13,60,471, and the net expenditure to the end of 1879-80 was Rs. 3,08,39,067 ; but assumed capital, on which the interest has been calculated, has been taken at Rs. 3,09,43,568.

General results of the working of the Rajputana State Railway during 1879.—During the year 1879 there were on the average

434 miles of line open and under working; 1,471,971 train miles run, earning Rs. 35,45,420, and costing Rs. 23,66,243, or 66 per cent., leaving 34 per cent. of the earnings as net profits.

The return upon the capital expended is 3·8 per cent. per annum.

The earnings and expenses for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

Per mile per week.	Average miles open for traffic.	*Earnings.*			*Expenses.*		
		Gross.	Per mile per annum.	Per mile per week.	Gross.	Per mile per annum.	Per mile per week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1876 ...	392	23,29,582	5,940	114	15,23,622	3,886	74
1877 ...	396	20,96 682	6,809	130	18,37,367	4 629	89
1878 ...	428	29,7 2,602	6 942	135	18,47,130	4,303	82
1879 ...	434	35,45,420	8,261	158	23,66,243	5,454	105

The gross earnings were Rs. 35,45,420 in 1879, against Rs. 28,07,208 in 1878.

Passenger traffic.—1,474,853 passengers were booked and carried for an average distance of 54 miles, against 1,310,108 in 1878 carried for an average of 52 miles, showing an increase of 164,745 passengers. The passenger mileage of number of passengers carried over one mile in 1879 was 80,081,852, or about 572 passengers per mile open per day.

The earnings from passengers were Rs. 9,27,916 in 1879, against Rs. 8,23,172 in 1878.

Goods traffic.—The weight of goods carried in 1879 was 284,659 tons, against 257,740 tons in 1878, showing an increase of 26,919 tons.

The earnings from goods traffic were Rs. 25,08,999, against Rs. 20,54,181 in 1878, showing an increase of Rs. 4,54,811.

The following table shows the weights of the principal goods booked in 1878 and 1879:—

Description.	1878.	1879.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton	4,694	10,419	5,725	...
Grains and pulses	63,385	57,772	...	5,613
Metals	3,558	16,562	13,004	...
Salt	121,696	121,802	106	...
Seeds	9,493	3,676	...	5,817
Stone	5,435	5,731	296	...
Sugar	23,700	38,104	14,404	...

Accidents.—A serious accident, involving heavy loss of life, occurred during the year. On the 1st of July a portion of the line at mile 133, between Bindkui and Baswa, was washed away during the night, and a serious accident occurred to a passenger train passing over the spot directly afterwards, resulting in the loss of nine lives. The engine and front brake-van of the train and five third class carriages were derailed, and considerable damage was done to stock and permanent-way.

A second serious accident, though not attended with loss of life, happened on the 12th December, near Jatwara: an engine ran short of water between two stations, and the engine-driver, without sufficient communication with the guards, cut off his engine, and left his train on an incline without sufficient brakes on, and without the prescribed protection against being run into. The train, soon after the engine was cut off, ran backwards down the incline, passed through Jatwara station, and came into collision with a goods train approaching that station. Much damage was done to the stock, but no lives were lost.

The driver and the two guards concerned were prosecuted, found guilty, and punished by the court.

The following abstract shows the number of passengers, railway servants, and others killed and injured by the working of trains:—

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.		
From causes beyond their own control	8	...
„ misconduct or want of caution	...	4
SERVANTS.		
From causes beyond their own control	2	2
„ misconduct or want of caution	4	9
OTHERS		
Trespasses, including suicides	7	1
Total ...	21	16

SINDHIA STATE RAILWAY, DHOLPUR TO GWALIOR SECTION.

The earthwork were all completed, except in the heavy approach to the Chambal bridge, which were still progressing slowly at the close of the year.

All small bridges were completed on 31st March, and all the large bridges, except that over the Chambal river; of this one abutment and nine piers were complete at close of year, and the girders erected over six spans. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th piers and south abutment were well advanced. The bridge is expected to be finished and the line opened throughout for traffic before 31st March, 1881.

The line from Hetampur to Gwalior was opened for traffic on 20th December, 1879, the Viceroy having passed over it on the 10th.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,51,275, against a budget allotment of Rs. 12,00,000. To close of year the total expenditure has been Rs. 63,74,597, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 93,42,919.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

The length of line open during the year was 547 miles.

The Government of India has provisionally approved of the design and estimate for the new bridge over the Ganges at Benares; and the design is now before the Board of Directors at home. With reference to the northern extension the question is still in abeyance, as the Secretary of State is unwilling to accede to the terms required by the Home Board.

The guaranteed interest received from Government to the end of 1879 was Rs. 2,32,99,478, and the net profits paid to Government during the same period, Rs. 93,80,733.

The local floods were exceptionally heavy during the year, and at the Ganges (Cawnpore), Yumhout, and Rámganga, the flood levels at the bridge sites were higher than any previously recorded.

The consequence was that the railway bank was breached in several places and the traffic interrupted.

The most serious breach was at the Rámganga, where 1,000 feet of the bank behind the south abutment was completely washed away, and traffic interrupted for 76 days, from 1st September to 15th November.

The Choea river on the Aligarh branch swept away 30 feet of the north bank of the bridge, and stopped through traffic for four days in July; whilst the traffic was again interrupted for three days in August by the flood water topping the bank in two places—one close to the Gurrah river, and the other between Bareilly and Bisharatganj.

The following table gives the results of the working for the last four years:—

Mean mileage open, 540·85.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic earnings	30,88,644	49,38,846	40,70,132	30,90,877
Working expenses	24,91,070	25,73,601	23,60,216	21,85,558
Net profits	14,07,574	23,63,245	19,89,916	15,30,724
Receipts per mile per week ...	140	174	150	120

The proportion of working expenses to earnings was—

1879-80	...	...	...	62·45
1878-79	...	...	...	52·13

showing an increase of 10·42 per cent.

The decrease in receipts is mainly due to two reasons: the harvest being universally good, there was consequently less movement in grain and seeds; secondly, goods were carried over shorter distances, as the East India Railway differential rates tended to draw much through traffic to their line *viâ* Aligarh and *viâ* Cawnpore instead of taking the longer lead on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway *viâ* Benares.

No very serious accident occurred during the present year, but the number of minor accidents was more than usual, the totals being as under :—

1879-80	...	...	...	152
1878-79	...	...	...	83
1877-78	...	...	...	108
1876-77	...	...	...	103

The difference in some of these figures as compared with the last administration report is due to a different method in the classification of minor accidents.

The number of persons who died or were killed and hurt during the last two years is given below :—

				1879-80.	1878-79.
Railway servants killed	...	...	...	8	4
Ditto injured	...	...	...	19	17
Passengers killed ..	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto injured	...	...	...	6	8
Trespassers killed ...	...	...	...	21	22
Ditto injured...	...	...	...	1	5
Number of deaths in trains	...	...	...	11	16
Attributed to cholera	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths at stations ...	...	...	...	13	11

Annexed is a table showing the statistics of production and distribution for the year :—

Statistics of production and distribution of 1879-80.

Name of railway	Mileage open during year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.						Receipts from passengers.	Luggage, parcels, &c.	Receipts from merchandize and live stock.	Receipts from railway materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of Europeans and East Indian staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended, excluding disallowed items.
			Upper.	Upper reserved	Lower.	Lower reserved.	Total												
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	64,685	19,998	365	26,29,444	39,612	26,69,519	Rs. 16,24,889	Rs. 1,19,517	Rs. 18,26,715	Rs. 23,778	Rs. 3,93,745	Rs. 39,86 644	Rs. 24,91,070	Rs. 14,97,574	255	8,174	Rs. 5,55,59,593		

The lower class fares were raised on the 1st January, 1880, from two pies to 2½ pies per mile, but it is impossible to state now what effect this change may have on the passenger traffic.

SIND, PANJÁB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The Panjáb section of this line (part of which runs through North-Western Provinces) runs from Delhi to Multan, a distance of 556 miles.

This line has been maintained in good working order throughout the year, and was of signal service to Government in forwarding large numbers of troops, followers, transport animals, war material, and commissariat stores, required for the Afghan war.

The want of the rolling-stock and other appliances on the new opened State lines in connection with Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway added greatly to the labor and anxiety of the staff; all operations were, however, conducted successfully, with scarcely a single accident.

The accompanying table gives a clear and concise idea of the result of the year's operations :—

Statement showing the progress made in construction of railways in the Punjdb, and the state of their working, from 1st April, 1879, to 31st March, 1880.

Name of railway.	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.
			1st class.	2nd class.	Intermediate.	3rd class.	Total.								
Sind, Punjdb and Delhi Railway.															
Punjáb and Delhi section.	...	566	19,236	79,475½	15,677½	33,59,006	34,66,395	Rs. 37,43,429	Rs. 59,10,417	Rs. 96,53,847	Rs. 53,96,260	Rs. 42,57,586	560	11,821	72,460,695

EAST INDIA RAILWAY, MAIN LINE.

The length of the Main Line of this Railway on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,283·38 miles, of which 410·59 are double. The total length of single track, including sidings, is 1,988·02 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1879 was Rs. 29,16,12,316, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,27,169 upon the running length (1,283·68 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,34,461 upon the total length (1,988·02 miles).

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	38,61,184
„ credits to capital ditto	3,74,099
„ Balance to capital expenditure	34,87,085

The original contract between the East India Company and the East India Railway Company expired on the 31st December, and the property constituting the undertaking of the East India Railway, and the works and conveniences connected therewith, were handed over to Government on that date.

Construction works.—The remodelling of the inward and outward goods-shed arrangements at Howrah was practically completed by the end of the year, some minor contingent works only remaining to be done.

The other principal works on hand are—

(1) The branch line at Bhuddressur down to the river and the goods depôt on the bank of the Hooghly.

(2) The construction of a branch line from the Cawnpore station to the city, with its terminal goods depôt.

(3) The Bankipur junction of the Patna-Gya State Railway.

(4) Additions and alterations at Rániganj and Assensole stations.

(5) The improvement of the water-supply at Allahabad and Ghaziabad stations.

(6) Additional rail bearings throughout the line where the full complement of sleepers was not originally put in.

Accidents.—There were no accidents of a very serious nature during the year.

The accidents to life and limb during the year were as follows:—

	Fatal.	Not fatal.
Passengers	7	33
Railway servants	12	40
Contractors and ballast coolies ...	14	26
Policemen	0	1
Trespassers and others	51	17
Total ...	84	117

The seven fatal cases of accidents to passengers were of people jumping or falling from trains in motion; two were Europeans and five natives. Of the 51 fatal cases classed under trespassers, 18 are supposed to have been suicides.

Earnings and Expenditure.—Exclusive of the flotilla—

			Rs
The total earnings amounted to	...	...	3,92,98,915
Ditto expenditure ditto	...	...	1,24,97,285
Balance net earnings		...	2,68,01,630

Details are given in the following table:—

Abstract of earnings, expenses, and profits.

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles (traffic department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open. Earnings.	Per mile open. Expenses.	Per mile open. Profits.	Per train mile. Earnings.	Per train mile. Expenses.	Per train mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent of profits on total capital paid up.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
1875	1279·58	5,504,574	2,72,89,251	1,04,29,298	1,68,59,953	21,324	8,150	13,174	4 15 4	1 14 4	3 1 0	38·2	5·9	28,72,26,153	5·8
1876	1279·58	6,512,735	3,27,69,142	1,11,25,137	2,16,44,005	25,609	8,624	16,915	5 0 6	1 11 4	3 [illegible] 2	33·9	7·8	29,63,12,171	7·3
1877	1279·58	7,871,961	3,96,57,241	1,23,07,439	2,7[illegible],49,802	30,992·4	9,618·3	21,374·1	5 0 7	1 9 0	3 7 7	31·0	9·5	30,04,90,887	9·1
1878	1283·68	7,247,945	3,60,04,183	1,25,43,495	2,34,60,688	28,047·6	9,771·5	18,276·1	4 15 6	1 11 8	3 3 10	34·8	8·5	30,11,36,236	7·8
1879	1283·68	7,362,978	3,92,98,915	1,24,97,284	2,68,01,631	30,614·3	9,735·5	20,878·8	5 5 5	1 11 2	3 10 3	31·8	9·2	30,14,65,064	8·9

N. B.—The steamer traffic has been excluded from this table, except in the two columns giving percentage of profits on capital expended and capital paid up.

The earnings from :—

	Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to ...	1,01,04,149
Goods traffic ditto ...	2,76,36,285

	Rs.
The percentage upon the total earnings	3,93,27,716
Of coaching traffic is	25·7
Of goods traffic is	70·3

Details of passenger traffic.

Description of classes.	*Number conveyed.* 1878.	1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1879.	*Receipts.* 1878.	1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
First class	42,390	43,550	1,160	...	2·74	...	122·65	4,11,436	4,24,911	13,473	...	3·27	...
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	0·56	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	4·77	4·69	...	...	...	...
Second class	145,585	137,679	...	7,906	...	5·43	152·92	5,91,988	5,70,085	...	21,903	...	3·70
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	1·93	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	6·87	6·30	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class ...	539,478	576,580	37,102	...	6·88	...	34·63	4,25,437	4,16,342	...	9,095	...	2·14
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	7·13	7·16	...	...	...	...	...	4·94	4·60	...	...	...	...
Third class	6,836,805	7,297,894	461,089	...	6·74	...	67·18	71,88,844	76,44,117	455,273	...	6·33	...
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic.	90·38	90·59	...	...	...	...	...	83·42	84·41	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,564,258	8,055,703	491,445	...	6·50	...	66·61	86,17,707	90,55,455	437,748	...	5·08	...
Per cent. of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	23·04	...	...	...	...

	1878.	1879.
The average load in tons of each goods train was	141	154
Ditto ditto wagon do.	6·73	6·96

Details of goods traffic.

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
For the public	1,729,434	1,721,406	...	8,028	2,07,93,060	2,20,55,732	12,62,672	...
Military stores	16,379	19,350	2,971	...	6,67,361	6 54,764	...	12,597
Railway materials	8,110	22,657	14,547	...	24,888	18,205	...	6,683
Minerals.								
For the public	692,455	747,665	...	...	36,61,109	47,84,966	11,03,857	...
„ Railway construction ...	351	735	55,210	...	764	1,319	555	...
Live stock	...	...	384	...	14,507	84,059	69,552	...
Rent, demurrage, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	37,983	37,245	...	738
Total ...	2,446,729	2,511,813	65,084	...	2,52,19,672	2,76,36,290	24,16,618	...
Percentage of goods traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	70·05	70·32	...	...

Working expenses.—The gross revenue expenditure was less than that for 1878 by Rs. 52,904, or 0·42 per cent:—

Abstract of working expenses during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Head of charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	38,55,490	39,80,495	1,25,005	...
Locomotive	28,85,334	29,71,277	85,943	...
Carriage and wagon... ...	12,58,060	11,85,805	...	72,255
Traffic	25,12,084	24,49,638	...	62,446
General charges	14,36,638	14,05,799	...	30,839
Steam boat	38,924	32,231	...	6,693
Special and miscellaneous ...	5,95,889	5,04,270	...	91,619
TOTAL ...	1,25,82,419	1,25,29,515	...	52,904

The foreign traffic was—

	Maunds of goods.	Rs.	Number of passengers.	Rs.
In 1878 ...	200,02,862	79,17,413	420,970½	16,14,240
„ 1879 ...	212,28,839	88,81,816	475,401	17,79,325
Increase ...	12,25,977	9,64,403	54,430½	1,65,085

EAST INDIA RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The length of line on which rates and fares are calculated is 223·57 miles, the whole of which is single line. The length with sidings is 245·7 miles. The capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,78,08,778, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 1,69,113·8 upon the running length (223·57 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,53,881·9 upon the total length (245·7 miles).

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	5,78,280
„ credits to capital „	7,359
Balance to capital expenditure ...	5,70,921

Accidents —The following is the only serious accident that has occurred during the year :—

On the 24th May the pump and injector of No. 23 up goods both failed about 4 miles from Jubbulpore, and the train coming to a stand was run into by an up special goods train. This accident is one of a class which could not happen under the block system.

The numbers of passengers, servants, and others killed and injured during the year have been included in the main line report.

Earnings and expenditure :—

	Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	39,88,505
„ expenditure „	17,05,777
Balance net earnings ...	22,82,728

Details are given in the following table :—

Abstract of earnings, expenses, and profits.

Years.	Average miles open.	Train miles (Traffic Department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Per mile open.* Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Per train mile.* Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
1875 ...	223·57	445,714	20,18,725	11,70,840	8,47,985	9,022	5,233	3,789	4 8 5	2 10 0	1 14 5	57 90	2·3	3,53,48,334	2·4
1876 ...	223·57	591,538	26,74,576	13,09,508	13,65,068	11,961	5,856	6,105	4 8 4	2 3 5	2 4 11	49 00	3·7	3,48,76,527	3·9
1877 ...	228·57	980,501	46,48,967	17,32,697	29,16,270	20,794	7,750	13,044	4 11 10	1 12 3	2 15 7	37·30	7·9	*3,53,48,335	8·3
1878 ...	223·57	817,035	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	16,696	7,221	9,475	4 9 1	1 15 7	2 9 6	43·25	5·7	*3,53,80,898	5·8
1879 ...	223·57	892,628	39,88,505	17,05,777	22,82,728	17,840	7,630	10,210	4 7 6	1 14 7	2 8 11	42·77	6 0	*3,54,04,353	6·5

* This includes capital (Rs. 4,95,362) not bearing interest.

The earnings from—	Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to	10,73,695
Goods traffic...	25,83,140
The percentage upon the total earnings	39,88,505
Of coaching traffic is	26·92
Of goods traffic is	64·76

Details are given in the following tables :—

Details of passenger traffic.

Description of classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1878.	1879.						1878.	1879.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	4,375	4,739	364	...	8 32	...	200·40	72,774	76,066	3,292	...	4·59	...
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·31	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	8 35	8·47	...	...	...	...
2nd class	29,661	23,947	...	57·14	...	19·26	216 69	1,41,594	1,19,573	...	22,021	...	15·55
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	8·88	7·07	...	...	...	...	...	16·24	13·32	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class	4,8 2	4,593	...	2·09	...	4 35	209·40	22,938	22,492	...	446	...	1·94
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·44	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2·63	2 51	...	...	...	...
3rd class	295,348	305,532	10,184	...	3 45	...	140 78	6,34,427	6,79,6.(	45,193	...	7·12	...
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	88·38	19·18	...	...	..	...	...	72·78	75·70	...	...	...	...
Total ...	334,186	3,38,811	4,625	..	1·38	...	147·91	8,71,733	8,97,751	26,018	...	2 98	...
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·35	22·51	...	...	...	...

The average load of tons of each—

	1878.	1879.
Goods train was	104	108
„ wagon „	5·96	6·50

Details of goods traffic.

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public	285,469	331,842	46,383	...	22,51,872	24,48,528	1,96,656	...
Military stores	1,726	2,300	574	...	33,505	43,501	9,996	...
Railway materials ...	6,193	2,604	...	3,589	16,309	5,489	...	10,820
Minerals.								
For the public	6,609	16,089	9,480	...	34,210	83,175	48,965	...
„ railway construction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	448	1,393	945	...
Rent, demurrage, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,054	...	75
Total ...	299,997	352,835	52,848	...	23,37,473	25,83,140	2,45,667	...
Percentage of goods traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic.	...	...	...	...	69·92	64·76	...	...

Working expenses.—The gross revenue expenditure was more than that for 1878 by Rs. 91,377 or 5·66 per cent.

Abstract of working expenses during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Head of charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	4 03,177	3,62,862	...	40,315
Locomotive	5,23,960	6,20,146	96,186	...
Carriage and wagon ...	1,65,366	1,36,902	...	28,464
Traffic	1,71,019	1,72,693	1,644	...
General charges	1,34,195	1,24,695	...	9,500
Special and miscellaneous ...	2,16,653	2,88,479	71,826	...
Total ...	16,14,4[illegible]0	17,05,777	91,377	...

The foreign traffic was—

	Maunds of goods.	Rs.	Number of passengers.	Rs.
In 1878 ...	78,74,418	23,04,443	158,111½	7,54,830
„ 1879 ...	93,96,573	25,59,516	161,63[illegible]½	7,74,612
Increase ...	15,22,155	2,55,073	3,528	19,782

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

The following table shows the capital expenditure during and to the end of the year 1879-80, on all canal projects :—

TABLE A.

Canal.	During the year.	To the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	3,04,008	3,18,46,178
Agra	28,546	31,56,776
Eastern Jumna	25,747	26,5[illegible],241
Dún	—2,219	6,29,846
Rohilkhand	—2,077	15,56,199
Bijnor	...	69,966
Bundelkhand Lakes	...	82,623
Lower Ganges Canal	13,78,787	1,52,[illegible],972
Bundelkhand Survey	346	3,26,706
Total	17,34,638	6,10,52,199

The Lower Ganges Canal is not in complete operation, the two upper divisions only being open, and these not being complete. The preliminary works of the Bundelkhand Canals are in abeyance, the expenditure being solely on the maintenance of gauges, which are still kept up to complete the data for showing the volumes available.

The direct income *actually realized* during the year, including owner's and occupier's rates and miscellaneous revenue, was Rs. 43,92,005 ; and the land revenue credited was Rs. 9,65,955. Thus the total gross revenue was Rs. 53,57,990.

This year for the first time owner's rate is included as direct revenue under orders from the Government of India. For land revenue the same figures are adopted as for last year, the increase which can only be small not having been as yet accurately ascertained. The following compares the gross assessments of 1879-80 with those of the previous year :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rate and miscellaneous revenue	42,03,137	36,40,360
Owner's rate	1,88,868	1,11,746
Land revenue	9,65,955	9,65,955
Total	53,57,960	46,18,061

The working expenses were Rs. 16,42,170, and the net profits were therefore Rs. 37,15,790 or 6·12 per cent. on the capital expenditure of Rs. 6,07,31,493* on works in operation. If, however, the Lower Ganges Canal be eliminated from the accounts, as may fairly be done in calculating the profits on completed works, it will be found that the net profits were 8·29 on capital.

	Rs.
Total as in Table I. ...	6,10,58,199
Deduct Bundelkhand surveys	3,26,706
*Capital of works in operation	6,07,31,493

The interest charges for the year on works in operation were Rs. 26,93,909, so that after paying all charges there was a net profit of Rs. 10,21,881. The excess of interest charges over net revenue to the end of the year on works in operation was Rs. 63,04,485, omitting the Lower Ganges Canal; net profits after paying interest for the year were Rs. 17,11,833, and the net deficit up to the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 33,85,659.

Including canal projects under construction, the income of works in operation covered all charges with a balance of Rs. 10,07,187 to the good.

The direct revenue *assessed* on the kharif and rabi operations of the year was Rs. 37,26,528: adding to this the enhanced land revenue and deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 30,50,313, which is 5·02 on capital expenditure, and exceeds the interest charges by Rs. 3,56,404. The reason that the returns calculated on assessed revenue of the year show results inferior to those calculated on receipts is that the receipts include a large balance from the year 1878-79, and also the revenue of rabi 1878-79, which, owing to the dryness of the season, was the largest on record. The year 1879-80 was one of good rainfall, and the results have consequently fallen to their normal level.

The net profits calculated on assessments for six years are given below:—

TABLE B.

Year.	From direct.	From direct and indirect
1874-75	4·25	6·40
1875-76	3·77	6·08
1876-77	3·77	6·13
1877-78	4·95	7·26
1878-79	6·24	8·66
1879-80	3·43	5·03

The great falling off in 1879-80 is due partly to the inclusion of the Lower Ganges Canal in the account and partly, as explained

in the preceding paragraph, to the inferior results of the year. Excluding the Lower Ganges Canal from the account, the corresponding figures would be on direct 4·52, on direct and indirect revenue 6·67 per cent., and these afford the proper test for comparison of results with this and previous years. It will be observed that the results of the year, though inferior to those of the two preceding abnormal years, are not inferior to the results of ordinary years, and that the returns on completed works cover the interest charge of Rs. 4½ per cent.

The following statement shows the profits upon the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals on assessed revenue :—

TABLE C.

	NET DIRECT PROFITS.				NET DIRECT AND INDIRECT.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
1874-75 ...	12,99,018	4·44	4,18,109	19·05	17,90,865	6·47	6,39,643	29·14
1875-76 ...	11,11,448	3·93	3,95,523	17 06	17,37,246	6·14	6,17,057	26·63
1876-77 ...	11,89,784	4·03	3,69,228	14 23	18,59,155	6·29	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78 ...	15,17,713	4·97	4,01,865	15·38	21,94,179	7·18	2,25,485	23 94
1878 79 ...	19,83,522	6·29	5,81,110	22·09	26,92,864	8 54	8,05,568	30·64
1879-80 ...	14,82,375	4·65	5,37,878	20·26	21,51,304	6·76	7,59,412	28·60

The following statement shows the area irrigated in "kharif" and "rabi" for 10 years. This table at once shows the cause of the falling off in the revenue of 1879-80, as compared with the two preceding years. The "kharif" area, though 175,944 acres less than that of 1877-78, and 104,385 acres less than that of 1878-79, was greater than that of any other previous year; and the "rabi" area, though 232,470 acres less than that of the previous rabi, was greater than that of any previous year.

TABLE D.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1869-70	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71	396 399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72	333,120	519,374	852,492
1872-73	358,612	586,965	945,586
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,787
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123

The monsoon rains of 1879-80 were unusually favorable, commencing as they did in the middle of June and continuing to the end of October. The rains resembled those of 1874 more than any other year, and if the area of 1874-75 be compared with that of the year under review a large increase will be found which represents the advance made in canal irrigation in the five years. The decrease in the rabi area is to be attributed partly to the heavy and protracted monsoon rains which flooded much of the area usually under rabi cultivation, and by filling the jhíls and hollows afforded other sources of irrigation than the canals, but still more to the epidemic fever with which the whole of the North-Western Provinces, but especially the districts lying south-east of Meerut, were stricken. In consequence of this sickness there was great delay in gathering in the unusually abundant kharif harvest, and consequently in preparing the ground for the rabi sowings, and there was also great deficiency of labour for agricultural operations of any kind. Putting aside these causes, the season was not unfavorable to canal irrigation, as the winter rains were scanty, except in some portions of the Bulandshahr division.

The following table shows the areas of the principal kharif crops. The increase under sugar indicatesa revival in the sugar trade,

which has been depressed since 1875-76; the decrease in other crops may be attributed entirely to the season.

TABLE E.

Crops.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar ...	104,590	112,141	94,810	97,814	130,578	141,727	109,492	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914
Rice ...	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,973	74,667	58,205	60,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903
Indigo ...	130,248	118,807	119,617	130,985	144,094	150,271	165,885	148,559	214,062	227,238	185,000
Cotton ...	56,883	35,070	30,365	47,799	16,358	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	67,724

The following table shows the areas of the principal rabi crops. The areas compare favorably with those of three and four years back:—

TABLE F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
1873-74	402,755	185,581	8,219	28,008
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	103,794	33,944

The decrease in area for the whole year was 336,855 acres, which was distributed over the several canals as follows:—

Upper Ganges	decrease	251,569
Lower Ganges	increase	23,759
Eastern Jumna	decrease	51,717
Agra	ditto	66,475
Rohilkhand	increase	6,342
Dún	ditto	1,760
Bundelkhand	decrease	58
Bijnor	increase	1,103

The decrease then occurred on all the principal canals except on the Lower Ganges, the increase on which was due to the natural expansion on a new work. After the causes already assigned for the decrease, further explanation is required only of the large decrease on the Agra Canal, which was 54 per cent. of the area of the previous year. The decrease was 19,667 acres in the kharíf, and 46,808 acres in the rabi. In both seasons the decrease may be attributed to the fact of staple crops, to which irrigation is a necessity, not having been yet established on this comparatively new canal. In the kharíf the decrease will be found to have been confined to coarse grains, fodder crops, and cotton, for which in the two years of drought preceding 1879-80 water was eagerly taken. In the rabi the irrigation being confined to food crops, the decrease extends to all; but while on the older canals there is a constant and large proportion of the superior crops, wheat and barley, which in dry years is only slightly disturbed by the increased area of coarser crops, on the Agra Canal the area is more equally divided between the superior and coarser crops, both fluctuating together as the seasons change. Constant areas irrespective of the seasons cannot be expected until sugar and indigo are established as staples for the kharíf, as they are on the older canals, and until wheat becomes one of the established rabi crops.

The expenditure on new works chargeable to capital was:—

	Rs.
On productive Public Works	15,23,278
On works not sanctioned as productive	29,594
Total ...	15,52,872

The expenditure was much smaller than that of the preceding year, not in consequence of reduced grants, but because owing to the sickness which prevailed labour could not be procured.

On the Ganges Canal the expenditure was Rs. 2,92,619. The new branches are now complete, with exception of the minor distributary lines. The additional works required to adapt the Nanu regulator at the head of the Cawnpore Branch to the altered

arrangements, involved in the supply of the terminal lines of the upper from the Lower Ganges Canal, were nearly completed. The projects for similarly adapting the portions of the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches above the crossing of the Lower Canal are not yet matured, but will give no trouble. Projects for remodelling the portions below the crossing were completed and estimates sanctioned just at the close of the year, but work was not commenced.

The expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal was Rs. 11,88,919. The main channel down to the Jeyra regulator in the 63rd mile is completed; the distributaries of the Fatehgarh branch and the masonry works and distributaries of the Bewar branch, both of which take off from this upper portion of the canal, were in progress. Two series of distributaries on each of these branches are now open for irrigation, and others are in course of construction. On the Bhognipur Branch, which is the portion of the canal 106 miles in length, below the Jeyra regulator, where the Lower Canal crosses the Etáwah branch of the Ganges Canal, the works are in a more backward condition. The excavation of the first 76 miles, which will be opened first, is, however, completed, with the exception of about 12 miles, and the last 30 miles are in hand. The heads of three out of the four series of distributaries have been completed, and the earthwork has been commenced. Good progress was made on the Balrai escape, a work estimated to cost Rs. 3,36,830. Progress has been much delayed both on this and on the works in the upper portion by the difficulty of procuring labour.

The expenditure on the Agra Canal was insignificant, and consisted principally of the adjustment of claims and payments due. Two sets of mills were in course of construction.

There were no important works in progress on the other canals, and the expenditure was small. A few of the drainage works commenced in 1876 were completed and others were in progress, but the expenditure was comparatively small. No new projects were undertaken during the year. There was some correspondence,

however, between the Local Government and the Government of India on two proposed navigation projects, one for a line from Cawnpore to Allahabad, which was a portion of the Lower Ganges Canal as originally projected, and the other to connect the Agra and Ganges Canals by means of a channel from the head of the Agra Canal through Ghâziabad to the Ganges Canal at Dasna, which might eventually form the connecting link by water between Delhi and the North-Western Provinces. The prospects of the former of these two lines were rigorously investigated in communication with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, with the result of its final rejection, principally on the ground of uncertainty as to sufficiency of water for its permanent supply, but also because the traffic could be amply provided for by doubling the line of railway between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The line, however, between the Agra and Ganges Canals was recommended for sanction as likely to prove remunerative in itself, and as likely to increase the navigation on the Agra Canal, the prospects of which have hitherto not been encouraging. This line was estimated to cost between six and seven lacs of rupees.

(d.)—Telegraph.

(This heading is Blank.)

9.—POST-OFFICE.

(1.)—IMPERIAL POST.

The total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box postmen at the close of 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79, was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Post-offices	... 609	557
Letter-boxes	... 187	164
Village postmen	... 21	1
Letter-box do.	... 22	22

There is thus an apparent decrease of 52 post-offices, 23 letter-boxes, and 20 village postmen. This, however, is due to the fact that on November 1st, 1879, the post-offices in Central India were

detached from this circle, and a separate Chief Inspector was appointed.

By this arrangement 52 post-offices, 34 letter boxes, 22 village postmen, and two letter-box postmen were transferred to this Central India circle.

No new post-offices were opened; fifteen letter-boxes were opened, and four closed. Two additional village postmen and three new letter-box postmen were entertained during the year.

The following table shows the total distance of each class of mail line as compared with 1878-79 :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Runners	3,362	1,986½
Mail cart	305½	262½
Railway	1,252	1,021

Two hundred and thirty-one miles of railway, 43 of mail cart, and 1,189½ of the runner's line were transferred to the Central India circle, and 88 miles of the runners' line were converted from imperial into district post.

The extent of runners' lines was increased by two miles in correcting the distance of the Bindora and Pichor line in the Jhánsi division.

The total correspondence received for delivery is given in the sub-joined table :—

	Number of articles issued.	Number returned undelivered.	Number actually delivered.	Proportion of returned articles to number issued.
To head offices ...	11,748,516	309,504	11,439,012	2·63
To sub-offices ...	6,173,128	322,712	5,850,416	5·22
To branch offices ...	754,754	46,176	708,578	6·11
Total ...	18,676,398	678,392	17,998,006	3·63
Sent to dead letter office ...	564,681	...	...	3·02

In 1878-79 the percentage of articles returned undelivered was 4·04, and of those unclaimed or refused and sent to the dead letter office was 3·01.

Mail robberies.—There were nine cases of highway robbery during the year as against ten reported in the previous year. Of these five occurred in British territory (in the districts named in the margin) and four in foreign territory.

Aligarh ...	... 1
Bulandshahr	... 1
Etah ...	... 1
Mainpuri	... 2

In two cases (Aligarh and Bulandshahr) the plundered mail bags were duly recovered and the offenders arrested and punished.

In both cases in the Mainpuri district the mails were recovered, but the offenders could not be traced.

Of the four cases that occurred in the native states, the mail bag was recovered in one case, and a portion only of the mails in another, but in no case could any trace of the robbers be found. In connection with the new money order system there have been four cases of crime. Of these, three were committed by departmental officers, all of whom have been prosecuted to conviction. In the one case committed by an outsider the offender was committed to the Sessions, but acquitted there.

During the year the Sunday postal work has been considerably reduced.

On 1st July, 1879, the new post cards were introduced, and are now used to a considerable extent.

On 1st January, 1880, the money order business was transferred to the post-office from the treasury. The number of orders issued is considerably more than used to be given by the treasuries under the old system, and the people have eagerly availed themselves of this new and easy method of remitting small sums. Other reforms introduced during the year are as follows :—

Parcel postage is paid in cash instead of stamps.

Prepaid book and pattern packets can be registered on payment of a fee of two annas; and the value payable parcel system was extended to registered book packets.

(2).—District Post.

The changes made in the course of the year were few and unimportant.

The number of post-offices, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the close of the year, as compared with those open at the corresponding date in the previous year, was as follows:—

	1879.	1880.
Post-offices	273	295
Receiving-houses	72	73
Letter-boxes	112	131

Seven new district post-offices were opened in the North-Western Provinces and 15 in Oudh. A new receiving-house was also opened in the Agra district.

Seventeen new letter-boxes were opened in the North-Western Provinces, and two letter-boxes were transferred from the district to the imperial department. In Oudh five new letter-boxes were established, eight letter-boxes were transferred from imperial to district post, five were closed (on the new post-offices being opened), and two have been made imperial.

The following table shows the correspondence of the district post this year as compared with last:—

	Received from imperial post-offices for delivery.			*Sent to imperial post.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets	Parcels.
1878-79	1,003,151	28,460	26,789	877,374	5,800	7,083
1879-80	953,734	28,994	17,203	868,510	6,665	6,098

The falling off is due to the fact that towards the end of 1878-79 many district post-offices in Oudh were made imperial. The total number of articles received for delivery in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whether conveyed by imperial or district post, was 21,131,228, of which 809,610 or 3·83 per cent. were returned undelivered.

Of the total correspondence conveyed by post in the North-Western Provinces, 20·5 per cent. was official, and in Oudh the ratio was 15·74 per cent.

In the North-Western Provinces, of official correspondence 43 per cent. was in English, 50 was Urdu, and 7 was Hindi. In Oudh the figures were 58·98 per cent. English, 40·78 Urdu, and only 0·24 per cent. Hindi.

Of non-official communications in the North-Western Provinces, 32 per cent. were English, 36 per cent. Urdu, and 32 per cent. Hindi; while in Oudh there was a percentage of 28 English to 49 Urdu, and 23 Hindi letters.

The numerical strength of the staff on the district post establishment was the following :—

Sub-postmasters	...	...	...	366
Postmen	...	...	...	736
Overseers	...	...	.	72
Runners	...	...	...	1,654
	Making a total of		...	2,828

The total cost of the district dâk establishment during the year was Rs. 1,73,299-8-7, exclusive of Rs. 11,303-13-6, expended in Kumaun.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(*a*)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

(*For North-Western Provinces.*)

Rainfall and crops.—The total rainfall of the year, 29·9 inches, though in excess of that for 1877-78, 22·9 inches, was below the average of the preceding six years, 37·4 inches; but being exceedingly well timed, the crops of the kharif harvest, except rice and pulses, were on the whole above the average. The rabi crop was good on irrigated land, but as there was no rain in the cold season the yield on unirrigated lands was very deficient. The results of the year were, however, such as to enable the provinces in many ways to recover from the effects of the drought from which in previous years they had suffered. As prices continued high, cultivators must have recouped themselves to a considerable extent for their losses from the late succession of deficient harvests. To such a low ebb had the food stocks of the provinces been reduced that at least one more good harvest must be reaped before any marked fall in prices can be expected.

There was a remarkable absence during the year of hailstorms and seasonal calamities, necessitating action under section 23, Act XVIII., 1873.

Prices.—The following table shows the average prices of the principal grains in the different divisions during the year as compared with those for the three preceding years :—

Division.	*Juar.*				*Bajra.*				*Wheat.*				*Barley.*			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Meerut ...	29 1/5	32 1/6	14	17 5/8	28 3/5	30 1/3	12 1/4	16 1/2	25	25 1/4	13 1/2	13 9/16	32	34	16	19 3/4
Rohilkhand ...	36 2/5	32 5/8	13	18	34 2/5	29 1/2	12	16 13/16	26 2/5	22 1/4	11 1/2	13 11/16	34 4/5	33 1/8	15	20 1/16
Agra ...	33 2/3	33 5/8	13 1/8	20 3/8	33 1/3	30 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/16	25 1/2	23 1/2	12	14 5/8	34	34 1/4	13	21 7/8
Allahabad ...	42 5/6	36 2/5	15 1/6	22 1/6	38	32 1/2	14	17 1/4	25 5/6	23	13 1/5	13 1/16	37	32 1/8	15 1/2	19 1/2
Benares ...	36 1/5	32 2/5	14 5/8	24 5/8	31 1/3	29 1/5	13 1/2	16 1/4	26 2/3	21	11 3/4	13 5/8	38 1/2	28 3/5	14 1/2	19 1/4
Jhánsi ...	32	33 1/4	16 2/3	24 1/2	31	28 1/2	4 3/4	19 5/8	20 1/3	25 1/3	14 2/5	16 5/16	28 2/3	32 1/5	14 3/4	17 1/8

Though lower than the year before, they were still considerably above the normal level, and must have told heavily on the laboring classes and those who have no immediate share in the returns from the land.

Receipts.—The various items of receipt for 1877-78 and 1878-79 were in the aggregate Rs. 5,17,85,248 and Rs. 5,49,59,771 respectively, or an increase of Rs. 31,74,523 for the year under report. There was an increase under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Current land revenue demand	8,80,763
Outstanding land revenue balances	7,36,071
Land revenue not borne on the revenue roll	11,805
Owner's rate, current and arrears	83,612
Occupier's rate, current and arrears	8,43,959
Sale of waste land	247
Twelve per cent. acreage and road cesses...	5,09,471
Patwári rate	1,85,852
Total ...	32,21,680

and a decrease under the following:—

	Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue net receipts	4,080
Surplus process fees	1,128
Sale of confiscated and escheated estates	18,830
Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments ...	23,119
Total ...	47,157

From a revenue point of view the year was decidedly satisfactory, there being a substantial rise under several heads, while the falling off under others was so small as to be almost nominal. This shows that the tax-paying ability of the provinces has been in no degree permanently impaired by the recent seasons of drought, and is another proof of the wonderful recuperative power of the country from calamities which at the time appear to threaten the utter ruin and demoralization of the people.

The demand, collections, and balances of land revenue proper for the two last years are noted below:—

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	4,27,72,165	4,15,14,501	12,57,664
1878-79 ...	4,28,04,254	4,23,95,264	4,98,990

The increased demand was due mainly to the revised assessments coming into force. The balances were much below those of 1877-78, when they were abnormally large, but are still slightly above the average. They are classified as follows:—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	2,48,304
Doubtful	1,04,171
Irrecoverable	17,256
Nominal	1,29,257

The percentage of real balance to the demand was ·86, which was considerably higher than in ordinary years, though far below that of 1877-78, when it was so much as 2·52 per cent.

The balances in each division were—

	Rs.
Meerut	50,127
Kumaun	19,645
Rohilkhand	52,991
Agra	1,27,816
Jhánsi	50,267
Allahabad	1,46,629
Benares	51,395

They were conspicuously large in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Sháhjahánpur	23,531
Agra	84,853
Jhánsi	35,588
Bánda	91,819
Hamírpur	38,015
Gházipur	28,736

In all except Jhánsi and Bánda, however, nearly the whole is in train of liquidation or nominal, and the case of these districts is, as is well known, exceptional. The fact of the balances being generally larger than usual cannot be wondered at when it is remembered that the agricultural community are still suffering from the disastrous season of 1877; that they had to pay large balances from previous years in addition to the current demand, and were also subjected to additional taxation in the shape of the further rate imposed by Act III., 1878. The districts in which the balances were largest were also those in which the outturn of the harvests was least favorable, and where, in view of the losses of the previous year, some indulgence was unavoidable. Looking to all these facts, it was a matter for congratulation that the outstandings were so small, and it is clear there has been no undue laxness on the part of the collecting staff.

The outstanding balances, owing to the arrears of last year, were unusually large, *viz.*, Rs. 15,06,521: Rs. 8,52,188 were collected during the year, and Rs. 2,90,563 remitted, leaving Rs. 3,63,770 due at the close. The heaviest items are in Bareilly,

Rs. 19,658; Agra, Rs. 16,814; Mainpuri, Rs. 23,068; Jalaun, Rs. 25,451; Jhánsi, Rs. 1,76,220, and Hamírpur, Rs. 34,964. The greater part of the very large sum in Jhánsi is on account of suspensions for *káns* and deterioration of soil. Only Rs. 10,403 are expected to be recovered. The districts in which there were no balances are Muzaffarnagar, the Tarái, Budaun, Farukhabad, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Mirzapur, Benares, and Gházipur.

The total advance collections amounted to no less than Rs. 78,52,593, of which Rs. 31,586 remained to be credited at the close of the year.

The demand on account of land revenue not borne on the roll was Rs. 2,12,480, of which Rs. 1,53,260 were collected, leaving balances on account of the current demand of Rs. 57,846. The balances of former years were Rs. 1,374, and the whole amount, Rs. 59,220, is classified as follows:—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	58,824
Irrecoverable	221
Nominal	175
Total ...	59,220

The balances are chiefly on account of lands in Gházipur which had long escaped assessment, and the zamindars of which are extremely reluctant to pay, and only do so on the greatest pressure being put on them.

The land revenue demand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,28,94,254, and at the close Rs. 4,28,60,050, or a net decrease of Rs. 34,204, owing mainly to revision of assessment at the regular settlement of the Bánda and Hamírpur districts.

The demand on account of the 12 per cent. cess was Rs. 43,40,964, of which Rs. 42,91,727 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,237. Balances of former years were Rs. 69,822,

of which Rs. 29,675 were collected and Rs. 21,026 remitted. The further rate of 2 per cent., under Act III., 1878, was in temporarily-settled districts collected with the rabi instalment only.

The total demand on account of acreage and other cesses in the permanently-settled districts was Rs. 5,56,471, of which Rs. 5,50,344 were collected, and the balances were Rs. 6,127. The demand for arrears was Rs. 12,798, the collections were Rs. 9,871, Rs. 1,442 were remitted, and Rs. 1,485 remained outstanding.

Acquisition of land.—Five thousand and eighteen acres of land were permanently appropriated for public purposes during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,07,548, and 1,460 acres temporarily appropriated at a cost of Rs. 11,273, the annual reduction of land revenue entailed being Rs. 6,045; 1,568 acres were restored, for which Rs. 3,070 were obtained, and 969 acres were assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,476; 578 cases were pending at the close of the year, but the majority have been since disposed of. The question whether the East India Railway Company should pay rent for certain lands was decided by the Government of India, to whom the matter was referred.

Canal owner's and occupier's rates.—The demand for occupier's rate reached the high figure of Rs. 39,20,802, which exceeded the demand for 1877-78, itself a large amount, by Rs. 6,53,521; that for owner's rate was Rs. 1,08,569, or Rs. 7,530 more than the demand in the previous year. On account of the demand for occupier's rate the collections were Rs. 38,43,728, remissions Rs. 6,153, and balances Rs. 70,920, of which Rs. 70,842 are in train liquidation. Rs. 1,01,775 were disbursed in lambardar's and patwári's fees.

The demand on account of occupier's rate was much larger during the year under report, but the results were on the whole far more satisfactory than in the preceding year. In Meerut, where the demand (nearly 8½ lacs) was the largest in the provinces, arrears were *nil*. In Muzaffarnagar, which next to Meerut

has the largest demand, the balance was very trifling; while in Bulandshahr the balance, though larger, accrued through causes over which the Collector had no control, and which fully account for delay in realization. In Farukhabad the balance, subsequently realized, was insignificant; and in Mainpuri and Agra there was great improvement compared with the previous year. The worst result of all is found in Etah, where nearly 20 per cent, of the demand remained in arrear. The balances of former years were Rs. 1,68,917, of which Rs. 1,54,423 were collected and Rs. 3,298 remitted, leaving Rs. 11,196 still due. The real balance was, however, Rs. 5,668 only, which ought soon to be realized. For the owner's rate demand of Rs. 1,08,569, the collections were Rs. 1,00,513, remissions Rs. 218, and balances Rs. 7,838, of which Rs. 7,797 are in train of liquidation. The outstanding balances were Rs. 39,385, of which Rs. 36,537 were collected, one rupee remitted, and Rs. 2,847 are still due.

Revenue deposits.—One hundred and fourteen items of revenue, aggregating Rs. 30,124, were received in deposit during the year.

Suits and applications.—The total number of suits for disposal under the rent law was 78,483, of which 4,621 were pending from the previous year, and 73,862 were instituted during the year: 20,614 were disposed of on their merits, and 55,203 otherwise, leaving 2,666 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for disposal was 46,088, of which 5,332 were pending from last year, and 40,756 were filed during the year: 23,503 were decided on their merits, and 17,537 otherwise, leaving 5,048 pending at the close of the year. These figures showed a marked increase in litigation, *viz*, 12·5 per cent., mainly, however, under applications.

The following statement shows the number of suits disposed of in this and the preceding years:—

	Total for disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending at close of year.*
1877-78	... 75,056	70,435	4,621
1878-79	... 78,483	75,817	2,666

The cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

On their merits	...	...	...	20,614
By confession, compromise, or consent			...	20,589
By default of plaintiff	...	...	...	6,913
Ex parte	...	...	...	20,188
Withdrawn	...	...	...	6,841
From any other cause	...	...	...	672
		Total	...	75,817

Of the cases decided *ex parte*—

18,533	were for arrears of rent.
4	„ „ ejectment.
3	„ „ cancelment of lease.
4	„ „ recovery of or compensation for excess rent.
9	„ „ compensation for withholding receipt.
66	„ connected with distraint.
1,165	„ by lambardars for arrears of revenue.
216	„ for share of profits or settlement of accounts.
128	„ by muáfidars for arrears of revenue.
60	„ „ talukdars ditto ditto.
Total ... 20,188	

Only 3½ per cent. of the cases were pending at the close of the year compared with 6 per cent. last year. The average duration of suits was the same, 22 days, and 27·19 per cent. were decided on their merits, as against 24·54 per cent. in 1877-78.

The total number of applications for disposal was 46,088, against 34,142 in the previous year. The increase in the number of applications filed is very large, no less than 41 per cent., which is explained by the fact that with the return of agricultural prosperity the struggle between landlord and tenant, which languished in bad years, recommenced. The total increase is 11,801, of which 1,953 are in class III., contested ejectment; 2,029 in class VII., enhancement of rent; 2,616 in class XIII., ejectment for arrears; and 2,682 in class XIV., ejectment of tenants without right Moreover, 15,997 notices of ejectment for 95,493 acres were served under section 36, against 9,850 for 68,744 acres in 1877-78.

Throughout the provinces a general desire was shown by landlords to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants, and the result of the litigation, as a whole, was in their favor.

The disposal of applications was as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
On their merits	15,897	23,503
By confession, compromise, or consent ...	7,375	9,829
By default of plaintiff	2,678	3,601
Ex-parte	1,085	1,276
Withdrawn	1,165	1,926
From any other cause	610	905
Total ...	28,810	41,040
Pending	5,332	5,048

As with suits, the manner in which the applications were disposed of was satisfactory. The cases pending were fewer than last year, and good progress had been made in most districts in the decision of enhancement cases, of which there were 4,725 for disposal. Of these, 3,522 were instituted during the year, Bareilly showing the largest number; 1,943 were disposed of on their merits, 1,603 otherwise, leaving 1,179 pending.

Appeals.—Fifteen thousand-eight-hundred and twenty-three cases were decided by Assistant Collectors, 2nd class, in which an appeal lay to the Collector; 2,239 appeals were filed during the year, which with 121 pending made the total number for disposal 2,360. Of these, judgment was confirmed in 1,329, 129 were struck off, in 446 judgment was reversed, in 193 modified, and 197 were remanded, leaving 66 pending at the close of the year.

There were 1,621 appealable suits decided by Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, in 638 of which an appeal was preferred to the District Judge. The orders were upheld in 62·96 per cent. of the suits appealed, as compared with 58·32 per cent. in 1877-78, and 240 cases, or less than 15 per cent., were reversed, modified, or remanded.

The number of appealable applications decided by Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, was 4,371, of which 583 were appealed to Commissioners. The percentage of decisions confirmed was 79·87, a less favorable result than in 1877-78, when the percentage was 83·41 ; but still in only 192 cases were the orders reversed or modified or the cases remanded for re-trial.

In Kumaun 2,504 summary and regular suits were instituted against 2,624 in 1877-78. Of the cases disposed of, 70 per cent. were decided on their merits, as compared with 63·75 per cent. in the previous year. At the close of the year 1,100 cases were pending, against 1,156 in 1877-78. There were 381 appeals preferred to the Commissioner, who confirmed the orders in 72 per cent. of the cases, as compared with 75·75 per cent. in the previous year.

Thirty-five appeals were made to the Board of Revenue under section 198 of the Rent Act, of which 33 were summarily rejected and two were dismissed after enquiry into the proceedings of the lower courts.

As a court of revision, the Board received 265 applications, of which 176 were summarily rejected; of the remainder, the orders of the lower courts were upheld in 51 cases, modified in 3, and reversed in 21. Thirteen cases were remanded and one remained for disposal.

The Board received 175 cases submitted by Collectors for review under section 199, Act XVIII., 1873. Of these, 25 were upheld, 123 reversed, 5 modified, and 22 remanded.

There is good reason to believe that, as a rule, substantial justice is everywhere done, and time will doubtless bring about stricter attention to the rules of procedure and legal forms, in respect of which an improvement is desirable. Altogether the work of the revenue courts during the past year may be pronounced to have been decidedly satisfactory.

Deposits of rent.—There were 3,900 deposits of rent, aggregating Rs. 1,37,402, made during the year, compared with 3,260, aggregating Rs. 1,13,854, in 1877-78. There is no object in endeavouring to induce tenants to resort to this mode of payment, unless in case of real necessity. Direct payment to the landlord is certainly to be preferred, and there is no reason to regret that these deposits are comparatively few in number and insignificant in amount.

Coercive processes.—The general results of coercive processes employed to realize the land revenue are that 57,003 writs were issued on 29,585 out of the 93,731 mahâls in the Provinces, or an average of less than 2 per mahâl, for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,23,36,172. The number of persons arrested was 2,013 in 2,667 mahâls for arrears of Rs. 5,28,180. Distress and sale of the movable property of 4,690 persons was resorted to in 2,119 mahâls for arrears of Rs. 4,78,133. Two hundred and forty mahâls, &c., with a revenue of Rs. 1,75,076, were attached under section 154, Act XIX., 1873, for arrears of Rs. 1,10,311. Forty-three pattis or shares in 41 mahâls, with a revenue of Rs. 12,066, were transferred under section 157 for arrears of Rs. 7,710. Seventeen mahâls or pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 13,562, were farmed for arrears of Rs. 8,621. Twelve mahâls or pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 2,198, were taken under direct management for arrears of Rs. 2,265. One mahâl, with a revenue of Rs. 221, was sold for arrears of Rs. 446, and realized Rs. 40. There were no sales of other immovable property. Sale actually took place in 170 cases of distraint for arrears of Rs. 35,138, and the property sold realized Rs. 9,387.

Nine districts show an increase in the number of writs issued, and 24 a falling off, there being a total decrease of 4,074 and 7,248 respectively, as compared with 1876-77 and 1877-78. This indicates returning agricultural prosperity, but to some extent also it may be due to the greater care with which these writs are now issued in consequence of recent orders on the subject. The

demand on account of fees was Rs. 43,430, of which Rs. 42,483 were realized; Rs. 32,668 were disbursed in payment of salaries, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,403. There was a deficit in Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, and Basti only, which, however, is not real, but owing to other charges on the fund.

Arrests decreased by 1,213. There were none in eight districts, an increase in 7 only, and a decrease in 22. In almost all instances the process proved effectual, and the arrears were realized. Distress of movable property and attachment under section 154 was also less resorted to; and the revenue, though larger than that collected in any single year before, was got in with less difficulty, which is especially satisfactory, as coming so soon after the severe straits the agricultural classes have lately gone through.

Mutations.—The number of proprietary mutations, both by order of the courts and by private transfer, increased. The prices obtained—nine years' purchase in sales by order of the courts, and 16 in private sales—indicate a further rise in the value of land. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of mortgages, which confirms the impression that the pressure on the people is passing away. Lands paying 1½ per cent. of the entire land revenue of the provinces may be assumed to pass annually out of the hands of the proprietary classes on account of debt. The result is much to be regretted, but while land is a saleable commodity it is difficult to prevent. The reason given for the apparent difference in the prices realized at auction and private sales is that in the former the encumbrances previously existing on the property are not taken into account.

Sales.—Sales were ordered in 20,483 cases by civil courts. In 11,322 they were averted by agreement between the parties themselves, and in only 76 by action taken by the Collector under sections 321-27, Act X., 1877, though in 2,770 cases by action taken otherwise; 2,946 sales took place without any action being taken by the Collector, and in 1,123 cases after action taken by him under sections 321-27, Act X. 1877, and in 1,128 cases after action taken

by him otherwise. Until, however, the unsatisfactory state of the present procedure is put an end to by the issue of rules under sections 320 and 323, Act X, 1877, the Collector must remain comparatively powerless.

Patwáris' papers.—Good progress was made in getting the new system for patwáris' papers into working order, and in some districts it has been successfully carried out, showing it is possible for all. But much yet remains to be done, the greatest difficulty being the incompetency of the patwáris themselves, which can only be gradually overcome. The efficiency of the supervising staff has been materially increased during the year, and the work of testing has been taken up in earnest by district officers while on tour.

The income of the patwári fund for the year was Rs. 24,08,931, the expenditure Rs. 20,84,396, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,24,535, and the unexpended balance of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 16,01,918. A considerable portion of this surplus will be expended in the re-survey of the permanently-settled districts and the preparation of accurate records-of-rights.

Land Improvement Act.—There was a slight increase in advances under the Land Improvement Act Rs. 41,584 were advanced for wells, &c.; Rs. 3,766 for drainage or reclamation of land from floods; Rs. 28,977 for clearing or reclamation of land; and Rs. 1,182 for renewal or repairs of works, aggregating Rs. 75,809 in all, as compared with Rs. 66,296 in 1877-78. Three hundred and thirty-nine applications were received for advances for wells, 35 for drainage, &c., 245 for clearing or reclaiming land, and 11 for renewal or repair of works, 630 in all, of which 305 were rejected. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,578 on a demand of Rs. 48,068. The amount so far is almost ludicrously small compared with the magnitude of the capital invested in agricultural interests in the Provinces and the need which is known to exist for improvement.

The advances outside the Act for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle were only Rs. 24,847.

Land-revenue administration.—In the year under report there were 618,487 cases for disposal, of which 492,121 were disposed of on trial, 34,206 adjusted or withdrawn, 56,882 dismissed in default, and 35,278 were pending at the close of the year.

Oudh.

Weather and crops.—Of the province generally it may be said that though the rainfall was below the average and commenced too late for the early rice crops, and though the usual winter rain almost entirely failed, the harvests were fairly good, and prices were so high that the agricultural classes realized handsome profits. The sugarcane crop was excellent, and the unparalleled luxuriance of the juar was a matter of universal remark.

Land-revenue, current.—The demand for current land revenue proper was Rs. 1,37,47,835; of this Rs. 1,36,22,202, or 99·08 per cent., were collected, and there was a balance of Rs. 1,25,633. This balance is classified thus :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	42,085
Nominal	83,548

Three districts (Bahraich, Gonda, and Partabgarh) showed clear balance-sheets; in three others (Kheri Rs. 310, Fyzabad Rs. 191, and Rae Bareli Rs. 326) the sums outstanding were altogether insignificant, and nowhere was the balance excessive.

Outstanding balances.—The balance due on this account for years prior to 1877-78 was, at the end of 1877-78, Rs. 2,62,943; to this must be added the large balance, Rs. 6,17,456, which remained uncollected of the demand of 1877-78, and Rs. 1,130, assessed with retrospective effect on alluvial lands in Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Sultanpur; there was thus a total demand of Rs. 8,81,529 The collections amounted to Rs. 4,15,250; Rs. 1,91,922 were remitted, and Rs. 2,74,357 remained in balance, of which Rs. 1,11,789 were only nominally due, and were retained on the books of the Fyzabad and Sultanpur districts merely until the issue of formal orders for their expunction, with reference to the revisions of assessment completed in those districts.

Miscellaneous.—The demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue not on the roll, including balances of previous years, was Rs. 20,675; of this, Rs. 16,227 were collected and Rs. 4,448 remained in balance, the whole of which, with the exception of a few annas, was in train of liquidation.

Coercive measures.—No estates were sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue; four estates in the Hardoi district were farmed; and 13 pattis or shares belonging to defaulting shareholders in eight estates were temporarily transferred to solvent co-sharers, who paid the balances due to Government.

Four hundred and fifty-five defaulters were arrested, of whom 330 were released without being imprisoned, and 125 were confined in the Civil Jail. In 753 cases movable property was attached, but in only 73 of these was it necessary to resort to sale. In 71 cases the estates of defaulters were temporarily attached. Nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two writs of demand were issued, as compared with 21,629 in 1876-77 and 22,177 in 1877-78.

Including what was realized of the outstanding balances of previous years, the revenue collections were more than they have ever been, and yet they were made without difficulty, and there was much less resort to coercive processes generally than in the preceding year, or, indeed, than in any of the six preceding years. These are satisfactory results.

2.—Canal Revenue.

For the revenue derived from canals see section upon Irrigation.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an imperial head of account and Salt is under the Board of the Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

The gross receipts compared with the actuals of the preceding year and the budget estimate were as follows :—

	1877-78.	Estimate. 1878-79.	Actuals. 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	19,94,270	21,88,726	22,30,502
Oudh... , ...	4,90 164	8,33,231	6,84,612
Total ...	24,84,434	30,21,957	29,15,114

The receipts in the North-Western Provinces exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 2,36,232, and the budget estimate by Rs. 41,776; in Oudh they exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,94,451, but were Rs. 1,48,619 below the budget estimate. These figures are, however, to some extent misleading, as owing to payments in advance being under recent orders credited as soon as received, Rs. 1,24,108 are included in the receipts for the North-Western Provinces belonging to 1879-80, as compared with only Rs. 10,511 credited in 1877-78 on account of 1878-79. The average of the receipts for the five preceding years in the North-Western Provinces was 21½ lacs, but in the present year's returns Rs. 62,384 are included on account of sale of licenses to sell opium, a new head of receipt introduced in 1877-78, so that the comparison is not so favorable as it would at first sight seem. In Oudh the average of the past five years (Rs. 7,47,507) was not attained. Here, also, Rs. 22,363 were credited on account of advance payments for 1879-80; but this fact does not materially vitiate the comparison with previous years, for it was only after the amalgamation of the Provinces that the system lately in force in the North-Western Provinces was extended to Oudh. Before that it was the practice to bring advance payments to credit as soon as made, and this procedure has now been adopted under the orders of the Government of India in both Provinces.

The year was not a prosperous one, but one of returning prosperity only. Prices continued high in spite of better harvests, and pressed heavily on the great bulk of the liquor-consuming

classes, who probably as a rule have no direct share in the produce of the land. Considering, also, the unprecedentedly severe sickness in many districts, and the absence of troops and camp-followers in Kabul, it could scarcely be expected that excise revenue, which depends so much on the poorer classes having a margin to spare for luxuries, should show any decided improvement.

In contrasting the North-Western Provinces' receipts with those of former years, the reduction of duty from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 per gallon, involving a very serious immediate loss, must be borne in mind. This was to be partly recouped by the raising of the duty from 12 annas to Re. 1 in Oudh, and partly by increased consumption, owing to the removal of an inducement to use illicit spirits. The set-off under the former does not appear in the North-Western Provinces' receipts, while the late disastrous seasons rendered the latter almost impossible under any circumstances. Nor have the Oudh receipts been increased, for the enhancement of the rate of duty was immediately followed by a heavy falling off in the gallonage issued, and a consequent diminution of duty. No doubt the seasons had much to say to this; but it is probable that the introduction of the uniform rate of duty of Re. 1 per gallon, which in the North-Western Provinces was expected, under normal conditions, to increase the consumption, temporarily at least, reduced it in Oudh, and so the revenue suffered in both ways.

The following comparative table shows the details of receipts with increase or decrease under each head :—

Head of receipts.		1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty, country liquor.	N.-W. Provinces,	4,24,137	4,51,510	27,373	...
	Oudh ...	2,43,499	4,04,660	1,61,161	...
Rum	N.-W. Provinces,	2,64,804	2,92,657	27,853	...
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	...
Methylated spirits ...	N.-W. Provinces,	1,476	1,928	452	...

Head of receipts.		1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distillery fees	N.-W. Provinces,	505	528	23	...
	Oudh ...	3,037	696	...	2,341
License fees for retail vend of country liquor (wholesale also).	N. W. Provinces,	3,54,289	4,13,020	58,731	...
	Oudh ...	1,24,628	1,42,583	17,955	...
Manufacture under farming system.	N.-W. Provinces,	1,31,527	1,44,453	9,926	...
License fees for vend of English liquor,	N.-W. Provinces,	13 855	14,061	206	...
	Oudh ...	1,846	1,756	...	90
Drugs	N.-W. Provinces,	3,12,666	3,66,499	53,833	...
	Oudh ...	58,327	66.927	8 600	...
Chandu and madak ...	N.-W. Provinces,	35,753	36,973	1,610	...
	Oudh ...	7,365	5,899	...	1,466
Tári	N.-W. Provinces,	60, 12	75,221	15,209	...
	Oudh ...	10,907	10.204	...	703
Opium	N.-W. Provinces,	49,80-	62.384	12,582	..
	Oudh ...	5,025	5,075	50	...
Price of opium ...	N. W. Provinces,	3,40.095	3,69.696	29,601	...
	Oudh ...	34,073	46.569	12,496	...
Fines and forfeitures ...	N.-W. Provinces,	2,254	738	...	1,594
	Oudh ..	1,306	179	...	1,127
Miscellaneous ...	N.-W. Provinces,	495	84-	347	...
	Oudh ...	88	64	...	24
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces,	19.94,270	22,30,502	2,47,756	1,524
	Oudh ...	4,90,161	6,84 612	2,00,262	5,811
Grand Total ...		24,84,431	29,15,114	4,38,018	7,335

The receipts for both Provinces were thus Rs. 4,30,683 in excess of those for 1877-78. In the North-Western Provinces the only head showing a decrease was "fines and forfeitures;" in Oudh there was a decrease under "distillery fees," "license fees" for vend of English liquors, of chandu and ma lak and tári, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous, the aggregate amount being only Rs. 5,811, as compared with an increase under other heads of Rs. 2,00,262. There is a marked rise under all the more important heads in the North-Western Provinces, notably of Rs. 58,731 on account of license fees for vend of country liquor and of Rs. 53,833 on account of license fees for drugs. In Oudh there is an increase of Rs. 1,61,161 under still-head duty alone. Charges were Rs. 1,02,922 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 15,109

for Oudh, compared with Rs. 1,02,154 and Rs. 15,050, respectively, in 1877-78, leaving the net receipts Rs. 21,27,580 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 6,69,503 for Oudh, the average for the five preceding years being Rs. 20,22,531 and Rs. 7,28,516. The aggregate net receipts were, thus, Rs. 46,036 in excess of the average for five years, but the advance payments credited during the year more than account for this.

There were 393 licensed stills in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with 454 in 1877-78, or a decrease of 61. In Oudh there were 202, compared with 168, or an increase of 34. The gallonage issued for this and the two preceding years is shown below :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
North-Western Provinces ...	5,15,599	4,20,881	4,51,510
Oudh	7,91,810	2,43,960	4,04,660
Total ...	13,07,409	6,64,841	8,56,170

and still-head duty :—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	7,76,521	4,24,137	4,51,510
Oudh	5,72,621	2,43,499	4,04,660
Total ...	13,49,142	6,67,636	8,56,170

Thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-nine gallons, or 7·28 per cent. more, were issued in the North-Western Provinces than in 1877-78, and 160,700 or 69·31 per cent. more, in Oudh. The increase has thus been far greater in the latter Province, though the issues are still very much below those of 1876-77. The increase by divisions in the North-Western Provinces is—

	Gallons.
Meerut	3,148
Rohilkhand	673
Agra	11,170
Allahabad	17,159

There was, however, a falling off in Benares of 1,518 gallons: and in Oudh:—

	Gallons.
Lucknow	64,209
Sitapur	41,039
Fyzabad	29,784
Rae Bareli	32,668

Three thousand one hundred and nine retail shops under the distillery system were open in the North-Western Provinces at the close of the year, the same number as in 1877-78.

In Oudh the numbers were:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Wholesale	173	216
Retail	2,428	2,681

an increase of 43 and 253 respectively. There were thus about eight retail shops to each licensed still in the North-Western Provinces and 13 in Oudh, with one wholesale shop. The number of retail shops in Oudh was almost exactly the same as in 1876-77, when there were 2,621. But the number has decreased very much since the orders of the Government of India in 1875 for a reduction, on the ground that, compared with the North-Western Provinces, shops in Oudh were too numerous. Thus the number were:—

1873-74	4,414
1874-75	4,731
1875-76	3,642
1876-77	2,691

The modified distillery system was in force in ten districts, *viz.*, Bulandshahr, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti.

The farming system was introduced for the first time into parts of Bijnor, Bareilly, and Agra. The total payments for right of vend were Rs. 1,44,453, compared with Rs. 1,34,527, or an increase of Rs. 9,926; 1,413 shops were open as compared with 1,376 in the preceding year.

The placing of Covenanted Assistants in charge of the Excise Department in the several districts has been productive of considerable improvement. Of other changes introduced, the payment of still-head duty at the tahsíls, the substitution of Chubb's for country locks on distillery store-rooms, and the prohibition of the transport of liquor except in standard vessels, appear to be advantageous.

License fees for the vend of native liquor under the distillery system brought in :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,54,289	4,13,020
Oudh	1,20,164	1,36,841

or an increase of Rs. 58,731 and Rs. 16,677 respectively. But this is to a great extent nominal, owing to advance payments. In para. 20 the real receipts for the two years for the North-Western Provinces are given as Rs. 3,51,329 and Rs. 3,48,885, which shows a slight falling off for the year under report.

The issues of English spirits were as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rum	66,201	73,164
Methylated spirit	6,226	7,714
Still-head duty, rum	264,804	292,657
Ditto, spirit	1,476	1,928

There was thus an increase of 6,963 gallons of rum and 1,488 gallons of spirit, with a corresponding rise of Rs. 27,853 and Rs. 452 in still-head duty. The sale of Sháhjahánpur rum is still on the increase. There were 111 wholesale and 167 retail shops for sale of English liquor in the North-Western Provinces, and 11 wholesale and 22 retail in Oudh, as compared with 106 wholesale and 161 retail in the former and 12 wholesale and 23 retail in the latter for the preceding year.

License fees were:—

North-Western Provinces.

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Wholesale	1,852	1,689
Retail	12,003	12,571

Oudh.

Wholesale	184	145
Retail	1,662	1,611

Drugs show a decided increase of Rs. 53,833, or 17·4 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 8,599, or 14·74 per cent., in Oudh. The number of licenses was 2,202 as compared with 1,895 in 1877-78 for the North-Western Provinces, and 762 as compared with 779 for Oudh.

Madak and chandu and tári show an increase in the North-Western Provinces and a slight decrease in Oudh.

The number of licenses for the two former was:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
North-Western Provinces ...	202 ...	174
Oudh	63 ...	54

and for the last—

North-Western Provinces ...	1,191 ...	1,945
Oudh	340 ...	347

The increase in the North-Western Provinces is due to the fact that 826 were given in Gorakhpur, compared with 13 only in 1877-78.

The sale of licenses to vend opium has proved highly successful and brings in an important addition to excise revenue.

In the North-Western Provinces there was an increase of Rs. 12,582 under this head, and of Rs. 29,601 in the price of opium

sold; in Oudh the increase was Rs. 50 and Rs. 12,497 respectively. five hundred and five licenses were sold in the North-Western Provinces as against 503 in 1877-78 and 59 in Oudh as against 110.

The aggregate amount realized by license fees for vend of spirit, farms, drugs, opium, madak and chandu and tári at the settlements for the current year was Rs. 10,12,864 in the North-Western Provinces, against Rs. 9,80,530 in 1878-79, an increase of Rs. 32,334; and Rs. 2,53,441 in Oudh, against Rs. 2,08,144, an increase of Rs. 45,297. The total demands in the North-Western Provinces were Rs. 11,43,322; Rs. 11,13,138 were collected during the year, Rs. 2,251 remitted, and Rs. 10,511 credited in the previous year's accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,422; of this Rs. 2,447 have been since realized, Rs. 9,159 are under recovery, and Rs. 5,816 are irrecoverable.

In Oudh the total demands were Rs. 2,36,195; collections during the year Rs. 2,33,140, remitted Rs. 1,108, credited in previous year's accounts Rs. 491, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,456, of which Rs. 92 have been since realized, Rs. 423 are under recovery, and Rs. 941 are irrecoverable.

There were 48 appeals to the Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces and 7 in Oudh, in all of which the original orders were upheld.

In the North-Western Provinces 907, and in Oudh 300 persons were convicted for breaches of the excise laws, against 1,112 and 302 respectively in 1877-78; the percentage of convictions to arrests being 79·70 in the North-Western Provinces and 76·72 in Oudh, against 84·37 and 79·26 respectively in the previous year: while 652 persons were convicted under the opium laws in the North-Western Provinces and 513 in Oudh, against 1,064 and 495 respectively in the previous year; the percentage of convictions to arrests being 81·09 in the former and 76·46 in the latter Province, as compared with 86·36 and 79·07 respectively in 1877-78.

7.—Stamps.

The budget estimate for the year was Rs. 49,23,851, and the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 49,49,520, or 3 per cent. below the actuals of the previous year. The total increase over the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act of the preceding year was Rs. 1,02,446, or 8 33 per cent. The increase occurred in both Provinces. There was a decrease under court-fees stamps of Rs. 2,41,890, or 6·26 per cent. The falling off was common to both Provinces.

One-anna revenue adhesive stamps.—The total receipts under this head show a steady increase; there was a slight decrease in Oudh. Evasions resulting from ignorance and carelessness as well as from intention are still very common, notwithstanding that stamp administration has become more strict.

Foreign bill adhesive stamps.—These were sold in eight districts. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,352, as compared with Rs. 1,938 in the preceding year.

Bills of exchange or hundi stamps.—Receipts under this head show a net increase of Rs. 3,263. The increase occurred in both provinces. The new money order and the value payable systems tend to keep down receipts under this head. Hundi stamps were sold chiefly in the following stations :—

Cawnpore.	Mirzapur.
Benares.	Farukhabad.
Agra.	Aligarh.
Gházipur.	

General stamps.—Under general stamps (including one-anna revenue adhesive, foreign bills, and bills of exchange) there was an increase of 6·74 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 15·46 per cent. in Oudh as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the enhanced rates of stamp duty provided by Act I., 1879, and to various local causes, such as increase in the number of deeds of high value, poor crops, epidemic sickness, and floods. More energetic supervision

and better knowledge of the requirements of the law contributed to the increase.

Rewards paid to informers amounted to Rs. 1,149, against Rs. 1,297 of the previous year.

Prosecutions for infringement of the stamp law show a decrease as compared with the abnormally high figures of the previous year, which were the result of exceptional activity in one district, but as compared with 1877-78 prosecutions have more than doubled.

Court-fees stamps.—There has been a decrease under this head of 6·51 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 5·20 per cent. in Oudh.

The decrease is owing to the falling off in litigation resulting partly from the fatal fever epidemic which brought business of every kind almost to a standstill. The value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the civil courts was lower than it has been since 1870. The number of first appeals of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 was little more than half what it was in either of the two preceding years.

Charges.—There has been no change in the apportionment of charges between general and court-fees stamps.

The provisions of the law as to insufficiently stamped or unstamped documents have been well enforced by district officers. The subordinate civil courts are not, however, as careful as could be wished in impounding unstamped and understamped documents.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight persons were convicted of infringement of the stamp law and 312 acquitted.

Facilities for vend.—The system of granting licenses for the vend of stamps to deputy postmasters has been introduced, with a few exceptions throughout both provinces. The change has been a convenience to the public. Sales through deputy postmasters amounted to Rs. 51,975 after deducting charges.

There were in all 1,526 non-official licensed vendors, including 391 deputy postmasters.

Frauds and forgeries.—Extensive forgeries of court-fee labels and fabrication of bicolor impressed stamps were discovered at Lucknow, and forged labels were found to have been sold in many other districts. Frauds occurred at Fyzabad also in connection with court-fee labels.

Of the persons implicated in the Lucknow forgeries the ring-leaders were convicted and sentenced to transportation for long terms.

8.—CURRENCY.

The number of notes issued during the year was 90,364, and the value Rs. 1,79,60,100. As compared with the returns for the year 1878-79 there is a falling off of 10,112 in the number of notes issued and of Rs. 21,5.,460 in the value.

The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller issue of notes for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, which together account for a falling off of Rs. 37,90,000. The notes issued for Rs. 10,000 have increased in number from 213 to 407.

The number of notes received during the year was 90,557, as against 140,313 in the previous year; and the value Rs. 1,78,23,870, as against Rs. 2,54,86,330. There is thus a decrease in receipts of Rs. 76,62,460, this decrease being spread in nearly equal proportions over notes of all denominations, with the exception of those for Rs. 10,000, of which the number received has increased from 215 to 407.

The number of notes cancelled was 75,630, representing a value of Rs. 66,30,515.

The total number of notes paid on indemnity bonds during the year was 236, and their value Rs. 11,095, as against 215 and Rs. 13,070 paid in 1878-79. Of these the number of half notes lost in the post has increased from 115 to 136; but the value of the notes so lost has decreased from Rs. 9,080 to 8,220.

(*b*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

In the report for 1878-79, it was explained that the various public funds are divided into four classes—(1) imperial, (2) provincial, (3) incorporated local, (4) excluded. The funds referred to as provincial are those at the disposal of the Local Government for the administration of the united provinces. Funds are classified as provincial or as local incorporated according as they are or are not at the unfettered disposal of the Government; but although there are certain restrictions as to the expenditure of local incorporated funds, both as regards objects and places, the distinction is more nominal than real. With imperial funds the Local Government has no concern save as the medium of collection and disbursement; with excluded funds its connection is limited to functions of trusteeship.

The only changes introduced during the year have been unimportant transfers of items from one major head to another; but as they do not modify the totals, they may be left out of account.

During the year the decentralization contract of 1877 and the canal compact remained in force; but the three years' term, for which both had been arranged, expired at the close of the year. Proposals have been made to the Supreme Government for the continuance of these measures.

Receipts.

The receipts, as compared with the figures (in even thousands) for 1878-79, were as follows:—

	1878-79. Rs.		1879-80. Rs.
Provincial	... 2,50,45,000	...	2,46,79,000
Local	... 79,13,000	...	84,01,000
	3,29,56,000	...	3,30,80,000

The total increase was thus Rs. 1,24,000. These sums include receipts under all the ordinary headings: they also include the

imperial allotment to the provinces; but they take no account of the entries under "contributions," which will be dealt with separately below.

The following are the more important cases of excess over the receipts of the previous year :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Land Revenue	31,000
(*b*) Excise	5,67,000
(*c*) Provincial rates	4,32,000
(*d*) Law and Justice	50,000
(*e*) Police	21,000
(*f*) Education	16,000
(*g*) Stationery and printing	18,000
(*h*) Railways	15,000
(*i*) Irrigation	4,17,000
(*k*) Other heads	17,000
Total	...+15,77,000

The main decreases were—

	Rs.
(*a*) Assessed taxes	7,00,000
(*b*) Stamps	1,40,000
(*c*) Interest	10,000
(*d*) Miscellaneous	83,000
(*e*) Public Works	34,000
(*f*) Imperial allotment	4,86,000
Total	... —14,53,000
Result	... +1,24,000

It is not always easy to explain those differences, the causes at work in so large an area being numerous and various; but the following brief explanations account, at least partially, for the excesses and deficits noted :—

The increase under "land revenue" is accounted for by the greater prosperity of the year. The same cause accounts for the remarkable increase under excise, a source of income which always reflects, very sensitively and accurately, the condition of the masses. The income, while showing a great recovery from the

depression of the previous years of scarcity, is still far below that at which it was estimated in the decentralisation accounts of 1877. Under provincial rates the "further" rate, a purely imperial item, has been eliminated. On the other hand, the Oudh Chaukidari Fund, formerly classed as "excluded," has now been included; and to this, and to a rise in the local rates and the acreage and patwári cesses, the increase is due. The improvement in the administration of the record fund, and some transfers from other heads, account for the increase under Law and Justice. The excess under police is due to an increase in the sum payable for police on the part of municipalities and railways, and to transfers. In education, the lands which form the endowment of the Agra College yielded during the prosperous year a larger return; while fees show a considerable rise. The extension of traffic on the Háthras-Muttra Light Railway explains the increase under railways. The large excess under irrigation is entirely due to extended operations in the old canals and to the progress made in new works.

As regards decreases—the only assessed tax is the license-tax. The total collections in 1879-80 were Rs. 12,03,000; of this sum six lacs were credited to provincial and the rest to imperial revenues. Last year of the 21¼ lacs collected, 13 were credited to provincial, hence the decrease. The modifications of the Act under which the tax is imposed, and the fact that a large portion of the amount assessed for the year 1879-80 was collected in the previous year accounts for the decrease in the collections. In stamps the decrease is almost entirely due to the falling off under court-fee stamps, due to a decrease in litigation. The liquidation of several loans accounts for the decrease under interest. The items under public works are various and call for no special comment. The Imperial allotment of 1877 under the decentralization scheme was fixed at Rs. 83,66,000. Additions, in connection with the amalgamation of Oudh, the Oudh judicial scheme, the appointment of a Provincial Civil Surgeon-General, &c., raised it to Rs. 84,75,000. A grant of 3¾ lacs made in 1878-79 for archæological purposes brought the total to Rs. 88,50,000, and the moiety of the deficient

income under the newly provincialised heads of Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice (minus certain minor adjustments) brought the aggregate amount for 1878-79 to Rs. 89,61,000. Deducting the last two items there remains the sum at which the allotment stood in 1879-80.

The following table shows the excess or deficit under the main heads as compared with the estimates. These estimates are at best but a forecast, based partly on the past year's figures, partly on averages, and partly on a knowledge or expectation of modifying circumstances. It is not necessary, therefore, to give any detailed explanation of differences.

	Excess.		*Deficit.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Land-revenue	49,000	Stamps	51,000
Excise	4,34,000	Law and Justice, including	
Provincial rates ...	5,69,000	Registration ...	1,25,000
Education	10,000	Interest	10,000
Printing	17,000	Allotment	1,35,000
Miscellaneous	67,000		
Railways	18,000		
Irrigation	4,56,000		
Public Works	2,99,000		
Sundries	33,000		
Total	+19,44,000		−3,21,000

The receipts were thus Rs. 16,25,000 in excess of the estimates.

Charges.

The charges of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as under:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	2,36,72,000	2,38,96,000
Local incorporated	76,71,000	63,35,000
Total ...	3,13,43,000	3,02,31,000

There was thus a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 11,12,000.

The following were the main items of increase and decrease :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Land revenue ...	87,000	Interest ...	11,000
Excise ...	15,000	Refunds ...	13,000
Stamps ...	42,000	Law and justice } Registration }	1,38,000
Administration ...	39,000	Education ...	28,000
Minor departments ...	73,000	Printing ...	41,000
Police ...	1,49,000	Miscellaneous ...	55,000
Medical ...	33,000	Railways ...	3,88,000
Irrigation ...	2,32,000	Public works ...	11,21,000
Sundries ...	13,000	Sundries ...	10,000
Total ...	6,83,000	Total ...	18,05,000

The increase under land revenue was due partly to the revision of the patwári and kanúngo establishment, and partly to the payment of the year's work in connection with the survey and the preparation of the village papers in permanently-settled districts. Excise calls for no remark; there were largely enhanced receipts and a corresponding increase in expenditure. The rise under stamps is mainly to be accounted for by stamps supplied from the central office being debited to this head instead of stationery. Under administration the Lieutenant-Governor's cold weather tour was the chief cause of the increase. Sundry adjustments of accounts, together with the cost of the steam plough, the expenses in connection with exhibitions and public gardens, account for the increase under minor departments. Under police was included for the first time the expenditure on the Oudh chaukidars; to this and to revised arrangements as to the clothing of the Oudh police the increase was due. Under medical the appointment of a Civil Surgeon-General and the great fever epidemic involved additional expenditure. The extended operations of the Irrigation Department sufficiently account for the increased cost, which was more than met by the enhanced income.

The causes of the chief decreases were as follows. Under law and justice the decrease was mainly in jails. Returning prosperity

led to a great diminution of crime ; food also was cheaper. Certain reforms in Oudh which, without impairing efficiency, tended to economical administration, caused the reduction in education. The decrease under miscellaneous was almost entirely the result of transfers consequent on reclassification. The great decrease under Railways and Public Works was due to the call for economy on the part of the Imperial Government at the time of severe financial pressure. The saving under Railways was merely a postponement; that under Public Works was to a considerable extent real, but the effect of the measure will probably be to necessitate increased expenditure in the future.

As compared with the estimates framed and passed the total charges were as under—

		Rs.
Estimates		3,13,86,000
Actuals		3,02,31,000
Saving ...	Rs.	11,55,000

The following are the chief differences—

	Excess.		*Saving.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest ...	1,01,000	Land Revenue ...	67,000
Refunds ...	58,000	Law and Justice ...	98,000
Excise ...	11,000	Police ...	35,000
Administration ...	16,000	Education ...	74,000
Minor Departments ...	86,000	Railways ...	59,000
Medical ...	53,000	Public Works ...	13,09,000
Stationery and printing	31,000	Sundries ...	23,000
Irrigation ...	1,35,000		
Sundries ...	19,000		
Total ...	+5,10,000		−16,65,000

With regard to interest it is impossible to estimate correctly the amount payable ; for this depends on the capital expended during the year on productive public works, the amount of which, allotted to the Local Government, is decided when the relative claims of all parts of the Empire have been considered. The excess in

refunds was due to the careful revision of the License Tax assessment during the year. The difference in Land Revenue is trifling considering the enormous total involved, and was due to revision of establishment. Under Police the Oudh chaukidari expenditure (a new item), was over-estimated. The other differences have already been explained.

General results of the year.

The receipts were in excess of last year's by 1¼ lac and of the estimates by 16¼ lacs. The expenditure was less than last year's by over 11 lacs and less than the estimate by over 11½ lacs. Finally, the receipts (exclusive of contributions) exceeded expenditure by 28½ lacs, and the reserves were correspondingly increased.

Contributions.

Contributions appear on both sides of the accounts thus :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Credit.		
Rs.	42,43,000	Rs. 6,35,000	Rs. 48,78,000
	Debit.		
„	13,85,000	„ 42,43,000	„ 56,28,000

These contributions are of three classes :—

(*a*)—From Provincial to Imperial. This item consists of 7¼ lacs, the difference between the two totals debit and credit. It represents one-half of the contribution made by the Local Government to the Imperial exchequer to assist in meeting the abnormally heavy liabilities of the Government of India resulting from war, famine, loss by exchange, and other such causes. The year 1879-80 was one of extreme financial pressure, and the Local Government responded to the call for assistance by offering to contribute 15 lacs from the funds at its disposal. This amount was by arrangement spread over two years ; the second moiety will be paid in 1880-81. No new taxation was introduced, and the only result was the necessity to economize in Public Works expenditure and the postponement of certain Light Railway schemes.

(*b*)—From Provincial to Local Incorporated. This contribution is purely a matter of account. It consists of two items, the balance at credit of the ferry fund, and a Tarái Improvement contribution.

(*c*)—From Local Incorporated to Provincial. The amount (Rs. 42,43,000) represents the unexpended balances of the Local Rate Fund. A careful and comprehensive review of Provincial finance convinced the Local Government that under the new classification of accounts (explained in last year's review) Provincial balances were being unduly depleted and local balances unduly swollen. This result was due to the omission to act fully on the provisions of the Local Rates Act, under which not only should one-tenth of these rates be expended on canals and railways, but unspent allotments should be devoted to works of general provincial utility. Although at first sight the matter may seem practically unimportant, it must be borne in mind that the principle of classification definitely adopted contemplates the general and unrestricted utilization of provincial balances only. Hence it is very important that the relative amounts at disposal should be correctly shown; and the omission to make these transfers interfered with the policy of utilizing provincial balances in large works of genuine public utility. This policy, the result of a very careful examination into the prospects and capabilities of Provincial finance, aims at the extension of a system of light railways in these provinces. Five years ago not a single light railway was at work. Now two lines (the Háthras-Muttra and the Dildárnagar) are in full working order: while two others are in course of construction; several are being surveyed, and others are still under consideration. At first it was intended to obtain the necessary capital partly by debentures and partly by advances from the Imperial exchequer. But as the projects were matured, it became apparent that the interest charges on the enormous capital expenditure would be a heavy burden on provincial revenues, and it was then that (after a concurrent review of the state of the provincial finances) it was determined to utilize provincial balances for this purpose. It had hitherto been the practice to guard the balances, which rapidly decreased

in the first years after the decentralization measure was introduced, with a view of their being useful in any exceptional time or for any exceptional object. The result was the accumulation of a considerable amount, which year after year remained untouched except when (for example) the conditions of the canal compact imposed on the Local Government a burden which had to be met from its reserve. It is wiser, however, not to leave these balances unutilized, and it has therefore been decided to employ them in the extension of the light railway system of the provinces, with due advertence to the maintenance of a surplus at credit sufficient for any sudden and serious emergency, such as the recent scarcity. The advantages of this policy are too obvious to need comment. These light and inexpensive railways will facilitate trade, subserve the relief of famine, and generally promote the prosperity of the provinces. Other objects there may and probably will be; the extension of the canal system is one of these, and will receive full attention. But it is to the extension of these light railway schemes that the available portion of the balances will be primarily devoted. It will thus be seen that the question of contribution from local incorporated to provincial funds is one of very great practical importance, and in future at the close of each year unexpended allotments will be transferred for general utilization.

Balances.

The closing balances of 1878-79 were as under:—

Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,19,000	23,07,000	60,26,000

The opening balances of 1879-80 were:—

Provincial.	Local.	Total.
24,26,000	39,68,000	63,94,000

The difference in the grand total is accounted for by (*a*) a credit of Rs. 3,16,000 on account of railway construction; formerly debited to Provincial but now debited to the Public Works Department; (*b*) a credit from excluded funds of Rs. 55,000; and (*c*) a debit of Rs. 3,000 for miscellaneous adjustments. The other

changes were simple transfers from one head to another. Accepting these changes, the following statement shows the financial position of the provinces at the beginning and end of the year:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances	24,26,000	39,68,000	63,94,000
Result of the year's transactions including adjustments	...+36,42,000	—15,42,000	+21,00,000
Closing balances	...+60,68,000	+24,26,000	+84,94,000

From this sum of 85 lacs, however, some deductions must be made. In the first place Rs. 11,41,000 of railway capital expenditure must be eliminated. It represents invested balances, but is no part of existing balances. In the second place the large patwári fund balance must be omitted. There can be no doubt that this fund is practically appropriated (though included under local incorporated by order of the Supreme Government) and is not generally utilizable. This would reduce the total balance to 57 lacs, and these figures represent the real amount of the available assets. It is to this sum that the Local Government looks, not only for assistance in times of pressure, but for expenditure on works of large provincial utility. So long as there is a fair working balance on which to fall back, it is useless to keep the savings of past years with no definite object.

On the whole, the results of the year may be accepted as satisfactory. The expenditure on public works was abnormally low, and this accounts for a good portion of the year's surplus. It is probable that the saving thus effected will not prove a real one. At all events it would be dangerous to repeat the experiment. Against this however has to be set off the contribution of 7½ lacs to the imperial revenues.

Of the excluded funds administered by Government in trust, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. They have been largely reduced in number under the recent reclassification, and consist now of seven heads of account. Opening with a credit balance of Rs. 6,44,000, they closed with a surplus of Rs. 7,08,000.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

There was no census taken in the year 1879-80.

2.—Births and Deaths.

The mortuary statistics of the year will be found in the section on Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

[Blank.]

4.—Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

The numbers of dispensaries at the close of 1878 and 1879 were (respectively) as under :—

		1878.	1879.
First class sudder	...	... 44	44
Second ditto	...	... 11	12
First class branch	...	... 60	60
Second ditto	...	... 53	53
Third ditto	...	... 29	29

As before there were two European hospitals at Allahabad and Lucknow, and the Mahárája of Balrampur started a dispensary on his estate. The total number under medical supervision was thus 201, against 199 last year. These institutions were in the immediate charge of a staff consisting of one Apothecary, 44 Assistant Surgeons, 112 Civil Hospital Assistants, and 47 Native Doctors. They ministered to the medical needs of a population of 42·7 millions of people.

The general popularity of these hospitals is best gauged by the extent to which they are resorted to by the native public. This point is illustrated by the following details of attendance:—

	1878.	1879.	
In-door patients ...	48,511	39,913 decrease of	8,598
Out-door ditto ...	1,109,056	1,393,480 increase of	284,424
Total ...	1,157,567	1,433,393 increase of	275,826

The results of 1879 may thus be accepted as satisfactory, out-door relief having increased by 25·6 per cent. The increase was doubtless partly due to the fever epidemic, and it would have been larger if medical subordinates had not been deputed to distribute medicine to people at their homes. The decrease in in-door attendance is ascribed to the absence of the special causes at work in 1878, *viz.*, distress, and increased sickness consequent thereon, of a kind requiring in-door treatment. Fluctuations in the relative numbers of out-door and in-door attendance are not, however, conclusive proof of growth or diminution of popularity, as they depend greatly on the character of the diseases from which the people are suffering. Some diseases can be treated only clinically, others may be dealt with adequately if a patient comes only occasionally to the dispensary. It is no longer necessary to enquire whether our system of treatment is popular or not, or to scrutinize closely the number of patients, except in so far as it is an index to the zeal and ability of the medical officers in charge. Where these are kindly, skilful, and (in curable cases) successful, there the number of patients is sure to be as large as they can cope with.

Of these results the first to be looked to is the total attendance at each dispensary, as compared with that in the past and previous years. In the case of sudder dispensaries there has been an increase of relief given at Aligarh, Bhilapur (Benares), Bulandshahr, Budaun, Bhinga (Bahraich), Dehra, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Khúrja (Bulandshahr), Mirzapur, Almora, Roorkee, and Srinagar.

The general success of dispensaries can best be measured by the results achieved. It is impossible to follow up an out-door

case from the patient's first visit to the end; but among in-door patients it is found that the figures are as under:—

	1878. Percentage.	1879. Percentage.
Cured or relieved	... 71·5	73·9
Died	... 13·9	10·5
Discharged (uncured) ...	... 14·2	11·5

In the North-Western Provinces the existing accommodation for in-door relief was well utilized. In 11 sudder dispensaries a larger number of patients was accommodated than the available space would ordinarily permit of; while in 14 others full use was made of the accommodation. The residuum represents those remaining under treatment. The results here are, on the whole, satisfactory.

If a dispensary is well managed and popular, it should ordinarily have most of its available space occupied. Of course there may be exceptional external circumstances, as (*e. g.*) the small and scattered population of the hills in the case of Almora; but where no such circumstances exist, the causes must be sought for elsewhere, and enquiry is being made to ascertain that no avoidable reasons exist which tend to prevent the full accommodation being utilized. Of the Oudh hospitals, the two at Lucknow alone show an attendance above the normal accommodation, or rather only the King's hospital, though the Balrampur daily average was close on the *maximum* ordinarily available. In all other cases the in-door attendance was considerably below what it might have been. Admitting that some discretion must be exercised in the admission of in-door cases, there can be little doubt that a well-managed and conveniently situated dispensary, with a popular Civil Surgeon and attentive subordinates, should draw large numbers of cases fit for in-door treatment. The unusual outbreak of fever led immediately to the increased out-door attendance (from 1,109,056 in 1878 to 1,393,480 in 1879, a rise of 284,424, or 25·6 per cent.), 400,257 persons having been treated for this ailment in 1879, against 151,922 in 1878. The increase occurred in 34 districts, and was thus distributed over nearly the whole province.

The general ratio of fever cases to other affections, which was 10·8 in 1877 and 13·1 in 1878, rose to 27·9 in 1879. The whole question of the fever outbreak, however, is discussed more fully in the section on sanitation. Skin diseases, a fertile source of suffering, also show an increase, though the ratio fell from 15·9 in 1878 to 13·5 in 1879; while dysentery and diarrhœa show a decided decrease, both actual and relative. Much of the value of these figures depends on the intelligence and care of the medical subordinate who enters the ailment in his register: and Civil Surgeons have been asked to take the opportunity, when inspecting outlying dispensaries, of supervising this part of the work, on which the accuracy of the returns so much depends.

The following table shows the percentage of in-door patients who were sent to the dispensaries by the authorities for treatment for the two provinces:—

	1878.	1879.
North-Western Provinces	32·5	28·84
Oudh	17·8	16·52

It is an established principle in dispensary administration that all persons who are able to do so should diet themselves while under treatment. The dispensary affords lodging, medicine, and treatment; such as are able to pay should invariably be required to diet themselves. This is a point to which inspecting officers have been asked to direct their attention. The Government has no desire to be illiberal, and in a case of real doubt as to a patient's ability to diet himself, the patient is allowed the benefit of it. But when, as often occurs, really well-to-do people are received, it is a malversation of funds to diet these at the expense of the public purse. Of voluntary cases 35·5 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 18·4 per cent. in Oudh paid for their own food, against 35 and 12 per cent. in 1878. There was thus a marked improvement in Oudh, while the high figure of the North-Western Provinces is well maintained. In Oudh, taking the 1878 figures as a basis, improvement is visible in this respect in all the sudder hospitals except those of Gonda, Hardoi,

Balrampur (Lucknow), and Sultanpur. No patients seem to have dieted themselves at Hardoi. The falling off in Balrampur was doubtless due to many of the patients being city people in poor circumstances. King's hospital shows a rise from 3 per cent. in 1878 to 8·8 in 1879. Oudh dispensaries are very liberally subsidised, and efforts are being made to insist on all dieting themselves who are in a position to do so. The total number of surgical operations (including cases remaining from the previous year) was as under :—

	1878.	1879.
Major	6,857	6,348
Minor	75,551	64,783

If the numbers were fewer, however (and this is to be attributed in great part to the prevalence of fever, which prevented people from coming, and which deterred medical officers from attempting to operate on persons enfeebled by the epidemic), the results are fully equal to those of 1878, as the following figures show :—

	Major cases.	
	1878.	1879.
	Percentage.	*Percentage.*
Cured	66·0	67·7
Relieved	11·0	12·3
Discharged	13·5	11·7
Died	3·5	3·5
Remaining	6 0	4·8

These figures are extremely satisfactory, and point to good work well done in this branch of medical treatment.

Cataract cases were, as usual, in the majority, 2,379 of the 6,348 being of this kind and resulting in much relief from suffering. At seven hospitals there were over 100 operations, resulting in complete or partial restoration to sight in over 70 per cent. in each case.

There were 81 8 lithotomy cases. The other classes of operations call for no remark. It has been remarked with truth that there are many difficulties in the way of the advance of surgery, and

these vary in different localities; also that in some districts the opportunities for surgical work, owing to the varying prevalence of stone or cataract, are greater than in others; but it cannot be doubted that in every district of these provinces there is an ample field for surgical work, and that the energy, ability, and popularity of the medical officers are the main elements conducing to success or failure. The percentages of sex in daily attendance at the various dispensaries during 1879 were the following:—

Men	67·8
Women	18·3
Children	13·9

There is thus a falling off in the women and children (21 and 20 per cent. respectively in 1878), but this is to be accounted for to some extent by the peculiar circumstances of the year.

Financial results. (*a*) *Income.*—The incomes of the last two years stand as under (exclusive of balances of previous year):—

	Rs.
1878	4,19,194
1879	3,94,192

These sums were made up of the following items:—

	1878. Rs.	1879. Rs.
(*a*) From provincial funds ...	2,05,425	2,10,886
(*b*) Do. local funds ...	1,18,160	88,929
(*c*) Investments and subscriptions,	95,609	94,377
Total ...	4,19,194	3,94,192

Of (*b*) municipal contributions represent about Rs. 32,000. The balance represents allotments from Local Rates in Oudh, from Bhábar and Tarai funds in the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous income of various kinds. The following figures show approximately the receipts under the heads of public, municipal, and private money for the year under review:—

	Rs.
Public	2,67,000
Municipal	32,000
Private	95,000
Total ...	3,94,000

Putting the municipal contributions of 1878 at Rs. 34,000, the amounts for that year are the following :—

	Rs.
Public	2,89,000
Municipal	34,000
Private	96,000
Total ...	4,19,000

In this view the precentage of "public" to total in 1879 is about 68, but the direct Government contributions *plus* the Local Rate allotments in Oudh amount (roughly) to only Rs. 2,36,000, or 59·9 per cent., against 54·5 last year, the increase being due to the establishment of the medical reserve, to cost of European medicines, and to increased grants by Oudh Local Rate Committees. The expenditure during the two years and the balance are shown as under :—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure, exclusive of money invested,	3,78,917	3,86,713
Credit balance	40,277	7,479

Rs. 10,500 were invested during 1879 from savings, the balance at floating credit at the close of 1878 allowing for this and leaving a fair working surplus.

The subscriptions collected were as follows :—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.
European	13,600	14,000
Native	50,800	39,800

(*b*) *Expenditure.*—In the united provinces establishment monopolised 53·6 per cent. of the total expenditure. Under the rules now in force establishment charges are met by Government, and it has been suggested that were these rules modified, the dispensary funds could in many cases meet part of such charges. As it is, the practice has grown up to take the full Government grant irrespective of the amount of other income, and to invest the balances as they accrue. This is not in accordance with the spirit of the grant-

in-aid system, under which Government contemplated a certain total of expenditure and promised to pay the balance after being assured of a certain amount of local subscriptions. It is not intended, however, to insist at present on the strict enforcement of this principle; but an enquiry is being made whether the object may not be secured indirectly by curtailing the Government grant for European medicines and leaving the local committees to buy their medicines themselves. The remaining sub-head of charges do not call for comment. They are as under:—

Percentage to total.

		1878.	1879.
Medicines ...	Bazaar	3·7	3·7
	European	11·6	13·0
Diet		11·9	9·0
Miscellaneous		19·2	20·5

Four dispensaries failed to realise the guaranteed income, in default of which the Government grant is withdrawn and the dispensary closed. Of these, however, three show trifling deficits only, which have been condoned. The fourth is the Government Press Hospital at Allahabad, where only Rs. 75 were realised out of the requisite Rs. 300, against Rs. 86 last year. The dispensary ought, under the rules in force, to be closed, but the Press employés are all entitled to Government medical aid, and the dispensary is a useful form of giving it. A special report has been called for on the subject of this dispensary.

Altogether Rs. 13,000 were invested during the year. The total investments aggregate Rs. 8,98,400, and yield an annual income of Rs. 37,358.

Considerable improvement is visible in the number of visits paid to branch dispensaries by Civil Surgeons. Government has always insisted on the importance of this part of a Civil Surgeon's duty. Where inspection has been inadequate or irregular, the attention of the officers concerned has been called to the fact. Of inspection by superior agency 49 institutions were visited, 28 by the Surgeon-General and the remainder by the Inspector-General

of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. This inspection is most useful and important, and the same system will be adopted in ensuing cold seasons.

There is considerable diversity of practice as to meetings of dispensary committees. Sometimes these are held at regular intervals, sometimes at uncertain times, sometimes not at all. The attention of district officers has been called to this, as it is hopeless to expect local support and interest in management, or that accounts can be properly passed, or any business transacted, if committees never meet.

There was not the same resort to other charitable institutions in 1879 as in 1878, a result mainly due to the improved condition of the country and greater cheapness of food. The returns, so far as they go, show the following results :—

	Numbers relieved during the year.	
	1878.	1879.
Blind	2,304	1,638
Leper	1,523	1,477
Poor	18,036	7,213
Total ...	21,863	10,288

This does not include the Almora Leper Asylum or the Kali Shankar Asylum at Benares. It was in the "poor" that the numbers fell so much in 1879. The accounts show Rs. 1,10,928 receipts, Rs. 90,475 expenditure, and Rs. 20,453 balance on hand. Some of the 31 institutions were temporary, and have now been closed. The receipts were mostly voluntary subscriptions; but the Government contributed (for establishment, diet, clothing, and medicine) the sum of Rs. 29,000.

Of special measures of relief to meet emergent cases, the sum of Rs. 53,073 was spent on relief of fever, and Rs. 4,342 on relief of cholera, a total of Rs. 57,415.

Altogether 3·3 per cent. of the population (42,725,000) obtained relief during 1879 at the 201 dispensaries, the cost per patient being Re. 0-4-3 against Re. 0-5-3 in 1878.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The following table shows the results of the year at each station in regard to admissions of European soldiers into hospital, as compared with the results of the previous five years, and the average of five years preceding the introduction of the present system :—

Number.	Station.	Daily average strength of European garrison in 1879.	Admissions to hospital for venereal disease in 1879.			Ratio of admissions to 1,000 of strength in 1879.	Mean ratio of preceding five years.	Mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals.	Remarks.
			Gonorrhœa and minor forms of disease.	Syphilis.	Total.				
1	Allahabad ...	1,047	129	123	252	240·6	293·0	307·0	
2	Cawnpore ...	879	136	161	297	337·8	308·0	324·0	
3	Agra ...	776	192	75	267	344·0	233·0	212·0	
4	Meerut ...	944	63	149	212	224·5	190·0	324·0	
5	Lucknow ...	2,081	221	135	356	171·0	301·0	272·0	
6	Bareilly ...	831	156	125	281	338·1	187 0	228 0	
7	Fyzabad ...	449	57	14	71	158·1	318·0	287·0	
8	Benares ...	478	118	108	226	472·8	472·0	373·0	
9	Moradabad ...	198	39	34	73	368·7	241·0	300·0	
10	Shahjahánpur,	225	43	12	55	244·4	299 0	361·0	
11	Ránikhet ...	5 4	91	70	161	313·2	228·0	*153·0	* One year.
12	Sitapur ...	208	25	21	46	221·1	348·0	342·0	
13	Roorkee ...	257	19	15	34	132·3	188·0	210·0	
14	Jhánsi ...	376	37	14	51	135·6	182·0	310·0	
15	Naini Tal ...	235	56	25	81	344·6	208·0	244·0	
16	Muttra ...	457	64	52	116	253·8	199·0	216·0	
17	Chakráta ...	307	41	21	62	201 9	133 0	142 0	
	Total ...	10,262	1,487	1,154	2,641	257·3	254 3	274·8	

Of the 17 lock-hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, nine show for the year under review unsatisfactory results.

Taking them in the order (per 1,000) of admissions to hospital, *i. e.*, in the ratio of disease, they stand as under :—

Benares	472·8
Moradabad	368·7
Naini Tal	344·6
Agra	344·0
Bareilly	338·0
Cawnpore	337·8
Ránikhet	313·12
Muttra	253·8
Chakráta	201·9

In every one of these the ratio of disease in 1879 was greater than the recorded ratio, prior to the constitution of the hospitals. On the other hand, the figures for the stations of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Jhánsi, Roorkee, and to a less degree Sitapur, show very much better results, whether comparison is made with the preceding five years, or with the years anterior to the introduction of the present system.

The figures for the nine hospitals first named render the general result for the year unfavorable, as owing to them the provincial ratio of admissions was 257·3 in 1879, against a mean ratio of 254·3 in the five preceding years. Prior to the establishment of lock-hospitals, the five years' average was 275, so that there has been an improvement of 21 per mille. The cost of these institutions in 1879 was Rs. 36,711. The district reports have brought out more prominently, and with greater clearness than ever, the fact that the prevalence of disease among the soldiers is due almost entirely to their consorting with unlicensed and unregistered women. If they confined themselves to registered women, disease among them would be very greatly diminished, if it did not entirely cease.

Unfortunately, the greatest obstacle to the success of the system is the soldier himself, and he can be dealt with adequately only by his regimental superiors, who alone can bring to bear on him the influences which will fortify him against temptation, or organise the measures that will protect him from being exposed to it.

6.—SANITATION.

Vital statistics. (*a*) *Births.*—This was the first year of the general registration of births, urban and rural, in these provinces: formerly birth registration was confined to municipalities. The rate for the general population was 28·69 (1,225,823 births in a population of 42,725,000): that for municipalities was 29·59. Such a close correspondence between these results speaks well for the accuracy with which, considering that this is the first year of its being attempted, the general registration was effected. The birth-rate for municipalities (though exceeding that of last year, when it was 25·66) was still below the mean for the five years 1873-77 (33·08). This has been attributed to the prevailing fever, and the explanation seems a reasonable one. Taking the English ratio of 34 per mille as a standard of comparison, it appears that 15 districts fell very far short of this; while in Muttra, Kumaun, Dehra, Agra, and Garhwál, the ratio is less than 20·0. The low rate in Agra and Muttra is ascribed to the severe fever epidemic which raged in these districts in both 1878 and 1879; while the figures in Kumaun, Dehra, and Garhwál are probably the result of defective registration: the circumstances of these tracts rendering it almost impossible, under present circumstances, to make registration complete and accurate.

(*b*) *Deaths.*—The total deaths in 1879 and the three preceding years were as under:—

1876	...	...	...	937,490, or 21·94 per mille.
1877	...	...	...	840,536, or 19·67 ditto.
1878	...	...	...	1,521,724, or 35 62 ditto.
1879	...	...	...	1,914,499, or 44·81 ditto.

The large excess in 1879 was due entirely to the virulent outbreak of fever during the summer and autumn months. The most fatal months of 1879 were:—

May	...	...	...	...	100,040 deaths.
August	...	...	...	...	131,702 ditto.
September	...	...	...	...	196,185 ditto.
October	...	...	...	...	479,115 ditto.
November	...	...	...	...	369,890 ditto.
December	...	...	...	...	235,795 ditto.

Omitting May, the mortality in which is usually high owing to the great heat, it is at once evident that to the fever prevalent in the rains was due to the terrible mortality of the year. The corresponding numbers last year were :—

August	...	...	...	...	113,701
September	...	...	...	...	120,607
October	...	...	...	...	138,997
November	...	...	...	...	127,656
December	...	...	...	...	93,032

Taking the class of those who died, it seems that among Hindus the rate for the year was 43·89 per mille, among Musalmans 46·13, and among Native Christians 60·75. The high ratio of the latter class is probably due partly to an under-estimate of their total number and partly to more careful registration. As regards the age of those who died, it seems that while the special sickness of the year seriously affected persons of all ages, the old suffered most and the very young least. Looking at the returns from the stand-point of sex, it appears that 27·6 per 1,000 more males died than females, but that of old persons more females died than males: while, if the figures for the North-Western Provinces alone be taken into account, it would seem that at all ages (except infants) more females died than males.

The registration in municipalities was effected with considerable care ; it ought to be accurate, considering the pains taken and the paid agency employed. A birth-rate per mille of 29 59, however, and death-rate per mille of 49·59, would soon reduce the population ; the two figures are reconcilable only on the supposition that they are abnormal and due to the exceptionally great mortality from fever. In 13 of the 108 municipalities it is found that the death-rate per mille is over 100. The Aligarh municipalities show 11,348 deaths to a total population of 118,387: Hâthras alone keeping the per mille below 100. The only cases under 20 per mille are :—

Biswan (Sitapur)	...	...	...	...	18·06
Nawabganj (Bara Banki)			...	...	17·64
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	10·25
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	16·26
Colonelganj (Gonda)		...	...	...	18·82
Ballia	...	...	...	...	17·81

It is noteworthy that all these cases (except Ballia, where the population is small) occur in Oudh, and this seems to point to the certainty of less careful registration there than in the North-Western Provinces. In the seven years from 1873 to 1879 the average death-rate per mille (35·85) exceeded the average birth-rate (32·15): but this is entirely due to the mortality of 1878 and 1879. The death-rate in cantonments was 29·70, the ratios varying from 9·52 in Chakráta to 96·74 in Bánda. Omitting Moradabad and Chunar, where the deaths were under 10 in number, the following rates seem curiously low:—

Chakráta	...	...	... 9·52 (healthy hill station).
Fyzabad	...	...	... 11·20 (on a population of 6,000).
Lucknow	...	...	... 15·89 (on 20,466).

The cause of this most probably is that the population recorded at the census is very different from that which was present during the year.

There is no reason to believe that the prices of 1879 had any appreciable influence on the mortality. The scarcity of 1877, 1878, and 1879, is a readily suggested explanation of all abnormal mortality; but in the case of the fever epidemic, it has been shown that the similar assumption there made was not borne out by the facts.

General history of chief diseases. (*a*) *Cholera.*—The ratio of cholera deaths (0·84), though higher than it was in 1878 (0·52), yet shows that there was no general prevalence of this disease. There were local outbreaks of a more or less fatal character, but that at Hardwár was the only serious epidemic in 1879. The outbreak at Hardwár took place during the Kumbh mela or great fair. Hardwár is situated on the bank of the Ganges, and fairs are held there every year, which are attended by large numbers of pilgrims, who assemble to bathe in the sacred stream near where it issues from the hills. Every 12th year (known as Kumbh, because the planet Jupiter then enters the constellation Aquarius) is especially auspicious, and on these occasions (of which 1879 was one) the crowds of pilgrims are enormous. The fair lasted from the middle of March to the middle of April, and the number of visitors on the

great day has been estimated at half a million. Preparations for the fair were begun as early as January, and all practicable arrangements were made for the comfort and well-being of the pilgrims. The ground, which consists of a strip of land shut in by a range of hills on one side and the Ganges on the other, is unsuitable as a site for so great a gathering; but the camping arrangments were carefully made beforehand, roads were laid out, blocks of ground were marked out and allotted, and every care was taken that there should be no over-crowding. The sanitary arrangements were also made with care and foresight in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, who was present at the fair. A large company of sweepers was entertained; latrines were erected in various quarters; the ravines between the projecting spurs of the hills were carefully cleaned; trenches were dug; and a system of carrying off all filth and refuse at first to kilns (where it was burnt), and afterwards to pits, where the dry earth layers effectually deodorised it, was organised. The stream at the place where the people bathed and from which they were wont to drink was purified by being considerably deepened, so as to quicken the current. Finally, hospitals were provided; and an ample supply of medicines (European and country) was laid in at the central hospital, with all appliances for emergencies. In spite of all precautions, however, towards the close of the fair, cholera broke out. In the preceding December a few isolated cases of cholera had occurred in the neighbourhood, but by February the disease apparently had entirely disappeared. The first fatal case during the fair was on March 24th, and no other occurred till April 8th. It was not till the 10th, however, that a serious outbreak took place among the Kumaun hillmen, who were encamped on the other side of the river. Their camp was immediately broken up and the people sent back to their homes without crossing the river. The outbreak was speedily followed by the breaking up of the fair, and by the 13th April all the pilgrims had dispersed. Previous to this the Magistrates of neighbouring districts and the Military authorities had been made aware of the outbreak; and measures had been taken to prevent the returning pilgrims from entering large cities or going near

cantonments. This warning proved very beneficial; for, except among pilgrims, the deaths were comparatively few, and not a single case occurred in any cantonment.

It is impossible to say how many deaths occurred in connection with the Hardwár fair. In Hardwár itself the mortality was not great. Among the returning pilgrims it was greater, but from enquiries made it would appear that, except in the case of the Kumaun pilgrims, who returned by the submontane road and whose circumstances were peculiar, the mortality was not under the circumstances excessive. In Hamírpur alone, apart from the Hardwár outbreak, which extended to Kumaun and Garhwál, Tarái and the Dún, was there any excessive mortality from this disease, the per mille being 10·6, or 5,455 deaths in a population of 514,622. The general question as to the entire stoppage of the immense gatherings at fairs and *melas* is one for future consideration: but in future pilgrims will not be permitted to pass from a district where cholera is rife to large gatherings elsewhere.

Kumaun	... 15·9
Garhwal	... 11·1
Tarái ...	... 3·3
Dún ...	... 5·4

(*b*) *Small-pox.*—This disease was not prevalent to any serious extent in 1879. The provincial ratio of deaths was 1·7 only, as against 3·9 in 1878. The most serious outbreak was in Bahraich and Gonda, where the ratios were 12·1 and 9·2 respectively. There was also small-pox in a marked but much smaller degree in Mirzapur and Hamírpur. The figures distinctly prove the great efficacy of vaccination, though it may be that the unusual prevalence of small-pox in the previous year partially protected the provinces from a second outbreak in 1879.

(*c*) *Fever.*—The year 1879 will long be remembered for the extraordinary prevalence of fever. While the mean ratio of deaths from this cause during the previous five years was 23·20, the ratio for 1879 was 44·81. The disease was unusually prevalent in every district except Kumaun and Garhwál, but was especially fatal in Bulandshahr and Aligarh, where the death-rates from this cause alone were 113·70 and 113·56 per 1,000 respectively. Fever was also extremely fatal in Meerut, Etah, Muttra, Mainpuri, Budaun,

Muzaffarnagar, Hardoi, Farukhabad, and Agra, in all of which districts the death-rate from this cause alone was over 50 per mille. The area over which fever was specially fatal may be roughly described as that part of the Doáb between Cawnpore and Saháranpur, together with a narrow belt of land on each side; but it was general throughout the provinces and was not confined to them, for it extended to Rajputana, Central India, and the Panjáb. The disease that caused this extraordinary mortality appeared in August, increased in September, culminated in October and November, and commenced to subside in December. Everything that could be done was done to relieve the distress; febrifuges were liberally distributed, and a simple code of instructions for treatment was circulated throughout the length and breadth of the provinces. As regards the immediate cause of the epidemic, its virulence has been ascribed to malaria. This, however, only throws back the enquiry one step; and the next question is—What caused the malaria? The cause usually assigned is the action of the canals in the Doáb, coupled with the excessive rainfall. Thus, practically, the same reason is given for the general outbreak of fever this year as was given for the local outbreak in Agra and Muttra in 1878—increased moisture in the land caused by the introduction of canal irrigation. This explanation, however, seems hardly satisfactory. The figures given certainly show that in every year there is a greater tendency to fever in the upper Doáb than in the lower Doáb; but if the fever be solely due to canals, there is no reason why the fever in 1879 in the two tracts should have been so enormously disproportionate. Again, if the fever be due to canals, *plus* excessive rainfall, there is still no sufficient reason for the extra sickness in the upper Doáb, for, as a matter of fact, considerably more rain fell in Bijnor, Bareilly, Gházipur, and other districts (which were not to so fatal a degree affected by the fever outbreak) than in any of the fever-stricken districts; and it must be noticed that in respect of several districts which have no canals, though the total mortality was relatively less, because for reasons presently to be noticed the outbreak began later, yet while it lasted the monthly rate of mortality was as high as in all but the very worst canal districts, and higher than in some which are

intersected by many branches of the great canals. Thus the monthly rates per mille for October and November in Budaun and Hardoi were :—

	October.	*November.*
Budaun	17·6	15·9
Hardoi	20·4	21·8

while the following canal districts show a less serious mortality in the same months :—

Muttra	16·4	8·3
Muzaffarnagar	12·8	9·4
Agra	14·0	7·8

Taking the three worst districts, the average rainfall during the year was as under :—

Bulandshahr	44·0 inches.
Aligarh	34·8 do.
Meerut	37·0 do.

while in three districts, not far from the affected tract, the fall was as under :—

Bijnor	52·2 inches
Bareilly	69·1 do.
Allahabad	38·1 do.

The extra fall in the latter districts would more than make up for the extra water supplied to the former by canals. What may be called the "scarcity" theory is equally unsatisfactory, for if the scarcity was really an operating cause, the fever outbreak should have been far more general in 1878 than it was.

A careful inquiry into the meteorological returns of the year points to a reasonable solution of the extraordinary difference in the effects of the epidemic. The worst fever centre was in the Meerut division, and just at the time of the outbreak and culmination of the fever there the climate conditions were abnormal, and differed from all the rest of the provinces. The Meteorological Reporter summed up the character of the rains thus :—"From June 20th until the 9th or 10th of September rain continued to fall nearly every day, but in the middle of September there was a break of ten days or a fortnight. *In the Meerut division no more rain of any importance fell,* but over the rest of the provinces rain began to fall

again between the 20th and 25th of September, and lasted until the end of the first week of October. If the fever returns be compared with the rainfall returns, it will be found in every district that fever was not markedly prevalent till three weeks after the rains had virtually stopped; that is to say, allowing a week for the chaukidar to report deaths, fever broke out 10 to 14 days after copious rain had ceased to fall. Now, taking the rainfall in the various districts, it is found that the distribution was as follows:—

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Bulandshahr	2·3	17·1	15·4	5·2	1·2
Aligarh	4·4	12·7	12·5	3·6	·8
Meerut	2·7	13·7	15·1	2·8	·4
Etah	6·4	12·0	16·4	6·1	·9
Bijnor	4·9	19·4	20·3	3·5	·5
Bareilly	5·7	29·2	23·3	7·3	2·3
Allahabad	6·7	9·7	8·8	10·2	3·1
Ghazipur	4·6	11·8	10·2	13·7	3·8

"It thus appears that in all the worst fever districts there was a heavy fall in July and August, followed by an almost complete cessation (the comparatively heavy fall in September in Bulandshahr and Etah was simply due to local showers at one reporting station in each district); while in the neighbouring and later affected districts the rains continued well in September, and in two cases into October. Again, taking the figures showing the rainfall in the districts as compared with that of previous years, it will be seen that the same result follows:—

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Bulandshahr ...	+ ·6	+ 10·1	+ 9·1	+ ·9	+ ·6
Aligarh ...	+ 2·8	+ 3·5	+ 5·4	— ·7	+ ·1
Meerut ...	+ ·5	+ 5·7	+ 8·1	— 1·3	— ·2
Etah ...	+ 4·3	+ 2·6	+ 7·8	+ 1·4	...
Bijnor ...	+ ·7	+ 6·8	+ 8·6	— 2·8	...
Bareilly ...	+ ·9	+ 14·4	+ 13·9	— 1·0	+ 1·1
Allahabad ...	+ 3·0	— 2·5	— ·7	+ 2·7	+ 1·0
Ghazipur ...	+ 1·7	+ ·2	+ ·8	+ 8·4	+ 1·4

"Bearing in mind that the September returns for Bulandshahr and Etah are, for the reasons given above, somewhat misleading, it is clear that in the worst fever districts there was in July and

August an abnormally heavy fall, and in September a deficiency: whereas in the later and less affected districts the differences were not so abnormal. And although in Bijnor and Bareilly there was a deficiency of rain in September, yet a reference to the previous table will show that at those stations there was a fair fall of rain in the month, although not quite as heavy as in ordinary years. The tables of humidity show just the same result. They cannot be given for the same stations exactly; but taking places in the neighbourhood, the figures are as follows :—

	July.	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*
Meerut	78	86	68	52
Agra	70	82	67	44
Bareilly	80	88	75	70
Allahabad	80	84	80	65
Benares	79	81	76	60

That is, in August the humidity of the air in all stations was about the same, but after that the air was far drier in the fever districts."

Vaccination.—The number of operations was 647,427, against 759,469 in 1878, a falling off of 112,042. The figures for the three circles are :—

	1878.	1879.
1st circle	253,473	156,710
2nd do.	283,342	276,843
3rd do.	217,654	214,874

The falling off was chiefly in the 1st circle, which comprises the Meerut, Agra, and Jhánsi divisions. Now the Meerut division was that in which the fever prevalence was greatest, and the districts that perhaps suffered most show as under :—

	1878.	1879.
Aligarh	30,979	8,502
Bulandshahr	19,812	7,005

This is convincing proof of the fever having been the direct and immediate cause of the falling off. Vaccinators were employed in distributing febrifuges; children were too feeble to admit of vaccination: hence naturally the decrease in the number vaccinated. Primary cases numbered 611,961, against 727,485 in 1878: and of

these, the successful cases numbered 524,735 and 622,458, the percentages being thus almost identical. Each vaccinator on an average (there were 591 vaccinators as before, exclusive of the supervising agency) performed 1,095 operations, against 1,285 in the previous year. In Oudh there has been considerable progress in vaccination, notably so in Bara Banki and also in Gonda, where successful cases have risen from 2,832 in 1878 to 10,353 in 1879. This is very much due to the interest in the work exhibited by the Mahárája of Balrámpur.

The birth-rate is still far ahead of the per milleage of operations except in Kumaun, where the work goes on for the whole year.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,25,925, against Rs. 1,17,862 in 1878, divided as under:—

	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Municipal.*	*Native States.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878 ...	97,212	8,480	10,406	1,764
1879 ...	105,041	8,452	10,576	1,856

The chief increase was in pay of establishment in the 1st circle, Rs. 32,299 in 1878, against Rs. 40,804 in 1879.

Civil sanitary works.—These works mostly consisted in paving and draining roads, filling up excavations, cleaning old and constructing new wells, &c. Only in Cawnpore were the operations really extensive: but in almost every municipality in the provinces something was done; and the cause of village sanitation, cleanliness rather than works, received due attention. The great Doáb drainage scheme was carried on as before, at the rate of one lacs of rupees per annum, paid from provincial funds.

General remarks—The question of rural mortuary registration is one to which great attention has been given. One or two changes in the register were made, the most important being the introduction of a column for the name and parentage of the deceased. Finally, it was decided that an effort should be made to ascertain how far the registration is accurate, by a careful local inquiry conducted by officers on the district staff in selected villages. This inquiry was carried out in the cold weather of 1879-80. The

year was an unfortunate one for the inquiry on account of the great fever epidemic. This acted in two ways: it rendered many of the chaukidars (the reporting agency) unable to do their work for weeks at a time, and it enormously raised the mortality, rendering the difficulty of accurate reporting greater than it had ever been before. The results of the inquiry were, generally, that 20 per cent. of deaths had been left unregistered. But there is another point that must not be overlooked, *viz.*, that with their vague notions of time, the villagers probably often, unintentionally doubtless, misled the testing officers by including deaths within the year which had not occurred within that interval, or excluding some which had occurred.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

The total number of patients treated in the last four years is shown in the following table :—

1876	...	...	...	1,087
1877	...	...	...	1,179
1878	...	...	...	1,265
1879	...	...	...	1,158

The average strength fell from 894 in 1878 to 832 in 1879. Altogether 308 patients were admitted, or 79 less than in the preceding year. In Bareilly only did the number of admissions show an increase. Of the 347 struck off the register, 183 were discharged more or less cured, and 129 died. The number in custody at the end of the year was 811.

The mortality was greatest in Agra, and is sufficiently accounted for by the terrible fever epidemic which raged during the autumn months. In Bareilly the death-rate, though still high, compares favorably with that of 1878.

Excluding cost of establishment (the rate of which depends chiefly upon the number of patients), the lowest cost per head was in Benares, where a large reduction was effected in the price paid for rations. The cost per patient in the various asylums, under the head of rations, in 1878 and 1879, was as follows :—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly ...	27 15 0¾	30 6 7¾
Benares ...	37 2 11¼	25 15 10½
Agra ...	33 2 2	34 0 3½
Lucknow ...	29 11 5½	35 2 3½

The amount realized from the friends of patients was Rs. 942-1-3, against Rs. 851-8-2 in 1878. The result of lunatic labor was satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See page 173 of Administration Report of 1874-75.

2.—Education.

General remarks.—The malarial fever which during the autumn and winter months prevailed with more or less intensity in nearly every district very seriously affected the progress of public instruction. Middle and lower schools suffered most severely, and scarcely a school or college altogether escaped the infliction. Many teachers and many thousands of pupils died. Many schools were deserted and closed. Some were kept open under difficulties with a reduced number of teachers and mere skeletons of classes. In every school, from death and illness, the numbers on the roll and the daily attendance diminished. Study was almost universally interrupted. Many of the candidates for the various examinations were too much enfeebled to present themselves, and many of those who appeared were unable to do themselves justice.

No very important administrative or financial changes have been introduced during the past year. Deputy Inspectors have been appointed for the new districts of Pilibhít and Ballia. An Assistant has been given to the Professor of Physical Science at the Muir Central College. The non-graded officers of the department have been arranged in classes according to the salaries they draw—a change which, while it in nowise affects the former rank and position of any officer, will enable the head of the department to recommend or make promotions without the necessity of transfer, and will in many ways facilitate his administration. Steps have been taken to reduce the number of Sub-Deputy Inspectors. At Jaunpur, the oriental zila school has been converted into a middle English school of the ordinary type, and a handsome well-built school-house has been completed and formally opened for the accommodation of its increasing classes. In Oudh,

the zila schools at the chief stations have been strengthened on their English side. The Anglo-vernacular schools at tahsil stations, which were dying out from want of pupils, have been abolished, and vernacular schools teaching up to the middle class examination have been established in their places. Some middle vernacular schools, badly situated and thinly attended, have been reduced to the rank of village schools. An improved agency for training village schoolmasters has been introduced. A Government Sanskrit school, the first of its kind, has been established at Ajudhia. A few useless girls' schools have been closed, and the costly and unnecessary book depôt will be allowed to die out. The prospective savings to be effected by these changes in Oudh are about Rs. 13,000 a year. Nothing useful has been sacrificed, and efficiency as well as economy has been steadily kept in view.

In attendance of pupils there was a deplorable decrease. The total number attending colleges and schools of recognized standing on the 31st March, 1880, was 222,117, against a total in the preceding year of 242,580. The schools were then beginning to recover from the effects of the terrible epidemic; in the preceding September and October the numbers were much smaller.

The following table shows the net cost to the State of the Education Department:—

	Rs.
Grand total expended	20,10,378
Non-Government contributions	4,84,753
Net Government expenditure	15,25,625

Receipts and expenditure are summarized as follows for the past and the preceding year:—

Receipts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Expenditure.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants ...	41,982	47,625	Direction ...	35,341	35,264
Subscriptions and donations, &c.	1,83,314	1,93,976	Inspection ...	2,11,010	2,14,606
Fees ...	1,02,909	1,49,577	Instruction, including grants-in-aid.	18,61,126	17,13,227
Endowments ...	90,781	93,575	Building grants ...	13,411	9,525
			Miscellaneous, including scholarships.	42,895	37,754
Total ...	5,08,989	4,84,753	Total ...	21,83,784	20,10,378

The apparent decrease under the head of Instruction, and the greater part of the decrease in total expenditure, is due to the omission from this year's statements of Roorkee College, whose statistics cannot be made to fit into the new forms, and whose expenditure is defrayed from Imperial revenues. The expenditure on Roorkee College was Rs. 1,38,888, and when this sum is added to the past year's expenditure or deducted from the expenditure of the preceding year, the net decrease in expenditure in 1879-80 is Rs. 34,518.

The following table summarizes in brief detail the leading statistics for the past year of all classes of schools, and compares them with the figures for the preceding year:—

Schools.	*Number of schools.*		*Number of students.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
I.—Government Schools—				
Colleges ...	5	4*	462	442
High and middle ...	591	568	6 606	6,270
Lower ...	5,681	5,785	208,330	1,94,877
Special ...	19	20	960	401
II.—Aided Schools—				
Colleges ...	4	6	285	263
High and middle ...	92	100	3,505	3,462
Lower ...	262	260	14,930	14,329
Special ...	3	3	211	2 3
III.—Private Schools—				
Colleges ...	3	2	45	25
High and middle ...	11	6	383	203
Lower ...	246	56	6,850	1,643
Special ...	2	...	63	...
Total ...	7,009	6,810	2,42,580	2,22,117
Total average attendance ...	...	...	1,91,404	1,64,460
Total cost to Provincial funds ...	1878-79 ... Rs. 16,71,795 1879-80 ... „ 15,25,025			

* Exclusive of Roorkee College.

The general results of the University examinations may be summarized as under :—

Examination.	Number of candidates.		Number passed.		Percentage passed.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Entrance	385	380	201	151	52·2	39·7
F. A.	90	92	36	46	40·0	50·0
B. A.	37	41	18	17	48·6	41·4
M. A.	5	4	5	3	100·0	75·0
Total ...	517	517	260	217	50·2	41·9

In the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 222 passed out of 807 candidates, against 130 out of 800 in the preceding year. In the vernacular examination the number of successful candidates was 356 out of 829, against 230 out of 1,098 in 1878. In the North-Western Provinces the upper primary examination was passed by 4,689 boys and 132 girls, and the lower primary by 13,824 boys and 456 girls. The numbers for Oudh are, respectively, 2,501 and 5,050 for the two examinations. Considering the difficulties that the teachers had to contend with, the results of the middle class examinations are especially creditable.

The returns show that 666 students have obtained employment in the public service on salaries varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 250 a month.

University education is still unappreciated by the wealthy, and the colleges have received an unusually small number of scholars from the high schools. In schools for secondary and primary instruction there are signs of decided improvement in the teaching, and school committees and the Education Department are doing all they can to raise the condition and better the quality of the schoolmasters, on whom finally all success depends.

University education.—The number of Colleges was 12 (the same as last year), including the Anglo-Muhammadan College

at Aligarh, and the number of pupils 729, against 742 in 1878. The attendance at Government English Colleges alone was less than that of the preceding year by 24. The continuous falling off in the attendance at the Muir College (from 77 to 59) is attributed to the withholding of scholarships from all except those who pass the Calcutta entrance examination in the 1st class, and also to the want of a good boarding-house. The Principal of Agra College attributes the decline in attendance to the rival institutions of Aligarh and Allahabad, which draw away many of the pupils: and should the numbers further decline, it deserves consideration whether the Government College should not give way to the aided Colleges. The Muir College (Allahabad) was the most successful, and next to it Canning College (Lucknow). The results of the F. A. examination were the most satisfactory, and the percentages of successful candidates compare favorably with those of other provinces. Taking all the Colleges into consideration, the total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 338-14-2, of which Government contributed Rs 208-9-8.

Secondary instruction.—Schools in this category are divided into High and Middle schools—the former sending up candidates for the University entrance examination, while the latter are tested by the result of the departmental middle class examination.

The number of, and attendance at, schools imparting secondary education was as follows :—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	No. of schools.	Attendance.	No. of schools.	Attendance.
Boys.				
English.				
Government	46	1,946	22	218
Aided	63	2,056	13	167
Unaided	2	12	4	65
Vernacular.				619
Government	447	2,964	53	...
Aided	7	260	...	
Total ...	565	7,249	92	2,266
Girls.				...
English	...	...	... 2	25
Aided	15	395	...	...
Vernacular	...	...		

The Government schools in the North-Western Provinces passed 70 candidates with two in the 1st division, against 89 with 16 in the 1st division in 1878; the aided schools passed 36, against 42 in 1878, and the unaided schools 2 against 8. In Oudh the Government schools passed 16 with one in the 1st division, against 34 and 2 in the preceding year; the aided schools passed 16 against 18, and the unaided schools 11 against 10. The grand total of passed candidates for the united provinces was 151, against 201 in 1878. This deplorable falling off has been attributed to the long prevailing malarial fever. The material was of the usual quality, and neither teachers nor students nor examiners can be blamed for the unsatisfactory results of this important examination.

In the departmental Anglo-vernacular examination Government schools passed 151 students, against 106 in 1878; aided schools 56 against 22, and 15 other students were successful, against 2 in the preceding year.

These results, when everything is considered, are not unsatisfactory. One reason why there are so many failures in this examination is that in many schools both masters and students regard the University entrance examination as the only goal worthy of their serious thoughts, and will not exert themselves to teach or learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the vernacular. Formerly many boys learnt some Euclid, history, and geography in English by heart, and this (though they failed to understand what they learnt in this manner) certainly helped them to pass the entrance examination. This was "cramming" pure and simple, and though the number of successful entrance examination candidates has been reduced by its abolition, real education has greatly profited by the introduction of the system of imparting knowledge in these subjects in the vernacular of the students.

For the middle class vernacular examination 299 Government schools sent up 772 candidates, of whom 341 passed. Aided schools passed 11 out of 35, and private 4 out of 22. This gives a total of 356 passed candidates, against 230 in 1878, when the number of

candidates was considerably greater. This shows that there has been a marked and substantial improvement in the teaching of middle vernacular schools. The general decrease in the number of schools which sent up candidates and the better results obtained are satisfactory, and prove beyond doubt that in former years many schools were too ambitious in attempting to teach up to this standard.

The total annual cost per boy was Rs. 64-10-4, and the cost to Government was Rs. 41-14-11.

As a general rule, the North-Western Provinces schools were much more successful than the Oudh. During the year, however, some changes were made in Oudh from which better results are expected. A number of useless and moribund Anglo-vernacular schools were transformed into purely vernacular: and from the teaching staff a selection was made—the best English masters being reserved for the zila schools, and the best vernacular teachers for the de-anglicized schools. This revision had become an urgent necessity; for most of the old teachers were men appointed 15 years ago, when zila schools were in their infancy, and only inferior men could be procured by the small salaries then offered, and men of higher attainments were not so indispensable as they have since become. The curriculum of studies which was in force before the amalgamation of the provinces, and which had been superseded by the new middle school standard, has also been revised with reference to the altered state of things. When time has been allowed for the new arrangements to work, these de-anglicized schools are likely to become the vernacular schools in Oudh.

There are no Government girls' schools in which instruction is given above the primary grade; but there are seventeen aided schools, attended chiefly by girls of European or East Indian descent, in which instruction of a higher order is given. The average number of girls on the rolls was 510. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 93-3-3, of which Government paid Rs. 28-14-11.

Primary education.—For primary schools, English and vernacular, two tests have been established—in the upper and lower

primary examinations. The number of pupils who passed the upper primary examination was 7,322, and the lower 19,330. These examinations have been newly established, so it is impossible to compare the results with those of the preceding year. The upper primary department (English) comprises the 6th and 7th classes of zila and high schools. The vernacular upper primary department comprises classes 3 and 4 of the tahsili, pargana, and halkabandi schools; while classes 5 to 7 of these schools constitute the lower primary department. The total number of primary schools for boys was 5,773, of which 5,538 were Government institutions. The average number on the rolls was 200,803, and the average daily attendance 148,685. The average annual cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 5-9-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 4-9-3. The number of primary schools for girls was 328, of which 189 were Government schools. The average number of girls on the rolls was 8,962. The annual cost of educating each girl was Rs. 14-2-11, of which Rs. 6-1-2 were defrayed by Government.

Schools for special or technical training.—The normal schools in the North-Western Provinces and the normal classes in Oudh are the only special schools that require notice under this head. The number and organization of the former have remained unchanged, and in Oudh the training system has been extended. Both systems have worked well; but the schools are both more expensive and efficient. The results of the training which the pupil teachers have received are by no means unsatisfactory. The crying want of the Educational Department is a better class of vernacular schoolmasters, and this want is now being supplied. Each normal school has now a simple and serviceable set of apparatus, and has been provided with a small supply of the necessary chemicals for the illustration of the lessons of the elementary text book of physical science. The teaching in this branch of study will now be more intelligent and the lessons will be better understood and appreciated. The results in the female schools in Oudh are not so satisfactory. The training is for the most part incomplete and superficial. The teachers frequently refuse to go where

they are asked, and as frequently the inhabitants of the place refuse to take them.

Scholarships.—The scholarship system has remained unchanged. Halkabandi scholarships carry boys up to a middle school, and by passing the middle class examination with credit they may rise with scholarships from a middle vernacular to a middle English or zila school. Scholarships are also awarded at the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, and at the F. A. and B. A. examinations to those who pass in the first class.

Books.—No changes have been made in any of the school courses. The Urdu version of the Sanitary Primer prescribed by the Government of India has, however, been received, and no time will be lost in bringing out its counterpart in Hindi. The sale of vernacular books was less than it would have been in a more favorable year. Altogether about 135,000 books, English and vernacular, were sold from the various depôts.

Employment of students in the public service.—The order that, generally speaking, posts with salaries of Rs. 10 a month are to be reserved for students who have passed the prescribed examination is gradually coming into effect. A list of those who pass the middle class vernacular examination is sent to each Collector and Deputy Commissioner, and from this list, at least in many districts, existing vacancies are filled.

Education for poor European and Eurasian children.—Gratuitous elementary instruction is offered to these classes at the principal centres in the North-Western Provinces. The average number on the rolls was about 170, and the total cost to Government was Rs. 1,599-14-3. There are five schools at Lucknow in which children of this class can receive education, and which are amply sufficient for their wants.

3.—Literature and the Press.

There was a decrease in the number of books registered—541, against 629 in 1878 and 898 in 1877. Classified according to languages, the numbers are as follow :—

English	41
Urdu...	206
Hindi	88
Sanskrit	29
Arabic	27
Persian	89
Polyglot	61

In English alone was there an increase as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the proportion of new works and reprints, original works and translations, in 1879 and 1878 :—

	1879.	1878.
New (original)	271	367
Do. (translation)	43	81
Reprint (original)	199	159
Do. (translation)	28	22

The falling off, therefore, was confined entirely to new works and translations.

Though the number of works was smaller, however, in certain subjects, such as law, history, and language, there would seem to have been a decided improvement in the quality. As usual, the largest number of works, viewed according to subjects, was devoted to religion.

The following were the most noticeable publications:—Under Drama, a translation of *Addison's Cato* and a Hindi adaptation of the *Comedy of Errors;* under History, the *Wakaya-i-Rajputana,* a valuable, though somewhat diffuse, compilation from the hands of Babu Jwala Sahai; a History of Oudh (*Afzal-ul-Tawárikh*); and an account, in Persian verse, of the Russo-Turkish war. Under Language, a Greek Vocabulary of the New Testament, an Urdu-Hebrew Grammar (in Roman character), and a Greek Grammar in Hindi. These books are apparently intended for Native Christians, and are believed to possess considerable merit. Under the same subject come an Arabic Lexicon by Munshi Sadasukh Lal and Dr. Fallon's Urdu Dictionary.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works contributed by each, are noted below. The Nawal Kishore Presses monopolise, as usual, the largest number of books :—

Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	... 145
Meerut	...	...	...	...	... 83
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	... 82
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	... 58
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	... 50
Benares	...	...	...	...	... 40

Vernacular Press.

The Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India examines all the papers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb, Central Provinces, Berar, and some native states. There was a total number of 99 papers on his list, of which 14 were started and 12 were stopped during the year.

The following table shows the distribution and periods of publication of these papers :—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers brought on the register during the year 1879.	Number of newspapers stopped and removed from the register.
North-Western Provinces...	7	7	1	27	1	1	44	9	6
Oudh	3	4	1	6	...	1	15	1	1
Panjáb	1	5	5	17	1	...	29	3	3
Berar	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1
Central India	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	1
Total ...	11	16	7	60	3	2	99	14	12

Of the North-Western Provinces papers, 33 were published in Urdu, 6 in Hindi, 4 were bi-lingual, while one paper, the *Samachar Sar*, published at Allahabad, was in Bengali, but only lasted nine months, being started in March and stopped in November.

Of the four bi-lingual papers, one, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, was printed in Urdu and English, two were in Hindi-English, and one, the *Kashi Patrika*, an educational paper, published at Benares,

was in Hindi and Urdu. The papers with the largest circulation are the *Arya Mitra* of Benares (600 copies) and the *Arya Patrika* of Mirzapur (599 copies).

Of the 15 Oudh papers, twelve were published in Lucknow, one being monthly, four bi-monthly, six weekly, and one (the *Oudh Akhbar*) daily.

These papers are all printed in Urdu. The daily paper, the *Oudh Akhbar*, has the largest circulation (719).

Of the 29 Panájb papers, 26 are printed in Urdu; one, the *Mitra Vilás* of Lahore, is in Hindi; one, the *Shafah-ul-Sudur*, of the same place, is in Arabic; and one, the *Saiad-ul-Akhbar*, is bi-lingual, printed in Hindi and Urdu.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore claims a circulation of no less than 1,245 copies, and four other papers have a circulation of 600 or more copies.

Of the five weekly Berar papers, one was printed at Ellichpur, three at Akola, and one at Amraoti; but of the Akola papers, one was stopped in January.

Of these five papers, the *Urdu Akhbar* was in Urdu; the remainder were printed in Marathi. The circulation of each is inconsiderable, the largest being the *Berar Samachar* (250 copies).

The three Central India papers were published at Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar, respectively. The Indore and Dhar papers are in Marathi, that of Gwalior is printed in both Hindi and Urdu.

In Rajputana one paper was published at Jodhpur (written in Hindi and Urdu) throughout the year. The weekly paper at Jaipur, printed in Urdu, was stopped in July, and a bi-weekly paper started there in September by the Darbar, and printed in Hindi and English.

4.—Literary Societies.

See page 198 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

2.—Ecclesiastical.

3.—Stationery.

See page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(*a.*)—*Wards' Institute, Benares.*

There were 12 wards at the Institute at the commencement of the year. During the year there were six admissions and three withdrawals, leaving fifteen at the close. Only three of these belong to the North-Western Provinces. The general charges for the year were Rs. 9,789.

(*b.*)—*Government Press.*

This section is, as usual, divided into two parts, one referring to the financial, and the other to the commercial, working of the Press.

Financial working.—The budget estimate and actuals for the year under report, as compared with the preceding one, are as under:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	80,000	77,000	3,01,200	2,97,300
Actual	71,319	76,570	2,71,373	2,40,008
Decrease ...	8,681	430	29,827	57,292

The net result shows a saving to Government of Rs. 56,862, against Rs. 21,146 last year.

The detailed receipts, as compared with last year, are as under —

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Educational	19,328	1	8	20,783	10	7
Other Governments ...	32,911	8	3	18,919	1	4
Private persons	19,080	10	5	36,867	5	7
Total ...	71,320	4	4	76,570	1	6

There is thus an increase in the total receipts of Rs. 5,249-13-2, due chiefly to the much larger amount received from private persons. A new item of Rs. 12,544-3-8 appears for the first time this year, on account of money deposited in local Treasuries by district officers to the credit of the Government Press, for patwáris' papers and village maps. Deducting this, the receipts from private persons were Rs. 24,323-1-11. The decrease (Rs. 13,911-6-11) in receipts from "Other Governments" is due to the complete withdrawal of the printing work of the Travelling Post Office and the Director of the Western State Railway, and to the completion of Captain Teker's Translation of "Field Exercises."

The total expenditure this year was Rs. 2,40,008-6-7 : in the previous year it was Rs. 2,71,373-2-10 ; there was therefore a decrease of Rs. 31,364-12-3. By far the greater part of this is due, however, to a reduction in the one item of raw material, for which the sum of Rs. 66,665-3-11 was paid in 1878-79; while the amount disbursed in the year under review was only Rs. 38,045-4-6. Omitting this

disturbing item, the expenditure, as compared with 1878-79, was as follows :—

	1878-79			1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	1,59,568	12	2	1,49,131	2	5
Dead stock	1,417	5	7	954	1	6
Postage and transit ...	20,654	2	11	17,424	3	0
Job-work and private bills...	16,438	13	4	28,677	11	3
Miscellaneous	6,634	12	11	5,775	15	11
Total ...	2,04,707	14	11	2,01,963	2	1

This shows a saving over last year of Rs. 2,744-12-10 only, an amount which would have been larger but for the increase in money paid for "job-work." This increase is due to the fact that the private presses did not send their bills in time last year, and that consequently money was paid this year for work really done last year.

Some reductions have been effected, and there has been a considerable saving in charges for "overtime." Under that head alone the expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 20,317-2-5 in 1878-79 to Rs. 10,232-15-1 this year, showing a saving of over Rs. 10,000. The total reductions effected under all heads on the budget allotment amounted to Rs. 14,983-10-9.

The question of raw material has long been one of difficulty, owing to the irregularity with which accounts are received; but under the new system of getting stores direct from England without indenting on the Secretary of State, or resorting to the local market, much of the difficulty will disappear.

Commercial working.—An outturn valued at Rs. 3,93,631 has been secured at a cost of Rs. 3,66,748, leaving a net profit of Rs. 26,883, being at the rate of 7¼ per cent. on the outlay, against 10½ per cent. realized last year. This statement can, however, only be accepted as an approximation to the actual situation. The Press is not a commercial institution; the Government has to pay for the convenience as well as the outturn, while the accounts are not kept or rendered in a commercial form. That they should be so kept, as far as this is possible under existing circumstances, is

indisputable, and efforts are being made to secure this desirable object.

(c.)—*Book Depôt.*

The receipts and expenditure of the Book Depôt, as compared with the budget estimate for the year under report and for the previous year, are as under:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget ...	17,600	17,600	16,200	15,940
Actual ...	12,885	13,547	14,759	13,774

The receipts have increased by Rs. 662, while the expenditure has diminished by Rs. 985.

During the year 21,390 books were issued on payment and 29,980 gratis, the latter valued at Rs. 9,892. Thus, though there is a cash deficit of Rs. 227 against the depôt, if the value of these books be taken into consideration, there would be a fair surplus at credit. The outstanding balance has been considerably reduced, and is now only Rs. 8,611. There are no bad debts.

The Depôt is not, any more than the Press, a commercial institution, and it labors under the added disadvantages of having to take works which are often found to be unsaleable, of having to make large gratis issues, and of having a complicated system of accounts. This last point is under special consideration. The two first matters are inseparable from the position of the Depôt, and all that can be done is to prevent, as far as possible, the accumulation of useless books.

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1.—*Physical Geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun, Himalayas, and Nipal, on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude, on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepur, and Bhartpur, and on the east and the south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behár, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north, and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications,* 1879-80.

District.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.					COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF—		
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Non-assessed including revenue-free holdings and waste.	Total.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dehra Dún	105	33	1,022	33	1,193	...	474	...
Sahárunpur	1,151	417	481	172	2,221	112	394	40
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,019	323	232	80	1,654	129	50	30
Meerut	1,638	378	290	55	2,361	188	183	55
Bulandshahr	1,221	412	220	65	1,918	129	648	56
Aligarh	1,403	200	325	26	1,954	93	199	78
Kumaun	289	128	5,537	46	6,000	...	1,357	...
Garhwál	173	37	5,267	23	5,500	...	1,000	...
Tarai	271	193	451	5	920	...	13	...
Bijnor	924	563	218	164	1,869	50	15	...
Moradabad	1,253	489	157	383	2,282	56	652	47
Budaun	1,372	434	140	40	1,986	135	446	28
Bareilly	1,105	331	172	13	1,621	117	144	46
Shábjahánpur	987	553	163	41	1,744	128	279	34
Muttra	1,085	139	104	125	1,453	331	521	22
Agra	1,143	299	316	87	1,845	268	161	43
Farukhabad	1,015	250	370	84	1,719	259	846	42
Mainpuri	949	190	556	2	1,697	179	178	24
Etáwah	848	229	596	25	1,698	141	578	64
Etah	1,099	254	357	29	1,739	104	198	...

Jalaun	949	187	300	119	1,555	52	530	...	
Jhánsi	640	368	445	114	1,567	23	495	...	
Lalitpur	317	227	434	269	1,247	...	340	...	
Cawnpore	1,340	359	637	1	2,337	238	763	63	
Fatehpur	812	378	446	1	1,637	150	174	55	
Bánda	1,464	1,007	392	98	2,961	182	93	47	
Allahabad	1,572	484	748	36	2,840	157	372	109	
Hamirpur	1,142	721	402	31	2,296	35	84	...	
Jaunpur	929	448	143	34	1,554	142	128	43	
Gorakhpur	2,491	1,209	801	84	4,585	50	963	...	
Basti	1,828	516	372	72	2,788	250	56	...	
Ballia	778	115	219	25	1,137	136	252	...	
Azamgarh	1,192	368	579	8	2,147	138	524	1	
Mirzapur	1,328	495	1,227	2,174	5,224	90	990	52	
Benares	728	32	228	16	998	44	483	60	
Gházipur	1,020	180	251	...	1,451	95	295	23	
Pilibhit	766	459	120	5	1,350	...	208	...	
Total, N.-W. P. ...	38,346	14,105	24,712	4,585	81,748	4,201	15,086	1,062	
Lucknow	519·4	217·2	242·4	Included in column 4.	979	100	211	54·50	
Unao	909·4	477·2	381·4		1,768	150	423	24·81	
Bara Banki	1,122 1	343·7	302·2		1,768	161	406	70·88	
Sitapur	1,454·7	508·0	290·3		2,253	204	294	...	
Hardoi	1,348·4	616·1	335·5		2,300	176	324	63·52	
Kheri	1,218·0	888·0	435·0		2,541	349	453	...	
Fyzabad	948·7	356·7	382·6		1,688	...	...	74·48	
Bahraich	1,252·2	872·6	211·2		2,336	...	...	...	
Gonda	1,672·1	786·1	282·8		2,741	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli	891·2	518·2	330·6		1,740	...	453	...	
Sultánpur	893·4	420·2	393·4		1,707	...	380	...	
Partabgarh	700·5	297·6	436·9		1,435	125	359	...	
Total, Oudh ...	12,930·1	5,881·4	4,024·3	...	23,256	1,965	3,303	288·19	
Grand Total ...	51,276·1	19,986·4	28,736·3	4,585	1,05,004	6,466	18,389	1,350 19	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.—*Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year commencing 1st April, 1879, and ending 31st March, 1880.*

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	
Number.	Names of stations.	*Highest maximum.*		*Lowest minimum.*		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches.	*Prevailing winds in—*
		Month.	0	Month.	0					S.-W. monsoon.	N.-E. monsoon.
1	Chakráta	June ...	85·1	February,	20 8	65·2	50·3	57 8	76·22	W.	W.
2	Ránikhet	May ...	87 4	Ditto ...	27·0	67·8	54·8	61·3	55 15	S.-W.	S.-W.
3	Dehra	Do. ...	106·7	Ditto ...	35·0	81 9	61·3	71·6	110.27	...	...
4	Roorkee	Do. ...	114·5	November	30·9	87·9	62·2	75·1	34·30	S.-E.	N.-W.
5	Meerut	Do. ...	114·0	November, and Decr.,	36·1	88·7	63 6	76·2	33·90	S.-E.	N.-W
6	Bareilly	Do. ...	114 1	December,	38·8	86 8	64·8	75·8	79·65	S.-E.	N.-W.
7	Agra	Do. ...	117·2	November,	39·4	90·3	66 9	78·6	28·82	W.	W.
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	114 3	Ditto ...	36·4	89 4	65·1	77·3	39·08	E.	N.-W.
9	Allahabad	Do. ...	116·6	December,	38·0	89 7	66·2	78 0	43·05	N.-W.	N.-W.
10	Gorakhpur	Do. ...	113 1	January ...	43·0	88·4	67·9	78·2	78·54	S.-E.	W.
11	Benares	Do. ...	115·1	December,	40·9	90·1	66·9	78·5	53·05	W.	W.
12	Jhánsi	Do. ...	113·7	Ditto ...	40 8	90·5	67·3	78·9	47·04	S.-W.	S.-W.
	Provincial means ...		114·7		38 3	89.1	65·7	77 4	48·60		

N.-B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
			Nil.				

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rampur.	Jagirdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalman.	46	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rampur jágir has an area of about 945 square miles and a population of 507,004. The revenue of 1879-80 was Rs. 15,59,000, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 14,53,000. The capital, Rampur, has 68,000 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,400. Rice, sugar, hides and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloth, and groceries and salt The Nawab keeps a military force of about 1,800 men, beside 1,182 military police.

BENARES.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh Bahadur, Raja of Benares.	Raja of Benares.	Brahman (Bhoinhár)	61	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Raja of Benares is a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, father of Raja Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar, Raja, in the Benares district, and Gangapur and Bhadohi, in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages with a population of 392,415, and an average rental somewhat exceeding Rs 8 00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Maharaja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Maharaja, and his principal and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Raja the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law, and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
KUMAUN.	Pratap Sah, Raja of Tehri, Garhwál.	Raja of Tehri	Rajput Surajbansi.	29	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population about 130,000, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,14,000 The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper are found.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI-

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	
		Revenue.	Judicial.				
1	2	3		4	5	6	
1	Dehra Dún ...	1	2	1,193	1,16 945	Dehra ...	7,316
2	Saháranpur ...	2	4	2,221	8,84,017	Saháranpur ...	43,083
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	2	4	1,654	6,90,107	Kairana ...	17,742
4	Meerut ...	2	6	2,361	12,76,104	Meerut & cant.,	81,386
5	Bulandshahr ...	2	4	1,918	9,36,667	Khúrja ...	26,858
6	Aligarh ...	3	6	1,954	10,73,333	Koil ...	57,234
7	Kumaun ...	1	3	6,000	4,33,314	Almora ...	6,260
8	Garhwál ...	1	1	5,500	3,10,288		...
9	Tarái parganas ...	...	3	920	1,85,658	Káshipur ...	13,221
10	Bijnor ...	2	5	1,869	7,37,153	Najibabad ...	19,914
11	Moradabad ...	5	6	2,282	11,22,437	Moradabad ...	62,582
12	Budaun ...	4	5	1,986	9,35,856	Budaun ...	33,322
13	Bareilly ...	3	6	1,621	10,23,186	Bareilly ...	102 982
14	Shábjahánpur ...	3	4	1,744	9,49,579	Shábjahánpur ...	72,653
15	Muttra ...	2	6	1,453	7,83,530	Muttra ...	59,281
16	Agra ...	2	7	1,845	10,68,653	Agra city & cant.,	149,008
17	Farukhabad ...	4	6	1,719	9,18,850	Farukhabad city,	65,441
18	Mainpuri ...	2	5	1,697	7,65,845	Mainpuri city ...	21,177
19	Etáwah ...	1	5	1,098	6,68,641	Etáwah ...	30,549
20	Etah ...	3	4	1,739	8,33,892	Kásganj ...	15,764
21	Jalaun ...	...	5	1,555	4 04,447	Kálpi ...	15,856
22	Jhansi ...	...	4	1,567	3,17,826	Mau ...	16,428
23	Lalitpur ...	...	2	1,947	2,12,661	Lalitpur ...	8,976
24	Cawnpore ...	3	9	2,337	11,56,055	Cawnpore ...	113,601
25	Fatehpur ...	1	6	1,637	6,63,877	Fatehpur ...	19,879
26	Bánda ...	1	8	2,961	6,97,684	Bánda ...	27,913
27	Allahabad ...	2	9	2,840	13 96,241	Allahabad ...	71,483
28	Hamírpur ...	1	6	2,296	5,29,137	Ráth ...	14,515
29	Jaunpur ...	1	5	1,554	10,25,180	Jaunpur ...	23,327
30	Gorakhpur ...	3	6	4,585	20,19,361	Gorakhpur city...	51,117
31	Basti ...	2	5	2,788	14,73,029	Menhdáwal ...	8,124
32	Azamgarh ...	3	5	2,147	18,17,554	Azamgarh ...	15,770
33	Mirzapur ...	1	4	5,224	10,15,826	Mirzapur ...	67,274
34	Benares ...	1	3	998	7,94,900	Benares ...	175,188
35	Gházipur ...	4	4	1,451	8,73,130	Gházipur ...	38,654
36	Ballia ...	1	2	1,137	6,86,368	Ballia ...	8,521
37	Pilibhít ...	2	3	1,350	4,83,953	Pilibhít ...	29,840
	Total ...	71	178	81,748	30,761,304	...	

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

- year 1879-80 for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
482	6	9	45	13	370	1,04,544	62,119	2,81,625
1,917	15	17	27	21	424	3,08,709	12,07,235	15,21,667
1,046	10	13	24	12	388	46,176	12,19,833	15,02,394
2,091	16	19	18	17	930	3,00,225	22,24,841	27,03,662
1,596	9	29	31	8	477	1,47,932	12,30,602	13,80,912
1,808	22	20	38	20	570	3,77,816	21,34,038	25,06,406
6,516	10	8	150	50	155	1,37,997	2,43,078	5,13,051
4,417	3	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,139	1,17,833
591	2	4	50	50	228	62,861	4,28,551	4,93,849
2,955	11	11	24	8	2,479	2,50,676	12,28,434	15,87,145
2,853	18	21	16	14	600	2,85,026	13,36,351	18,14,335
2,358	14	10	26	20	641	2,06,449	10,36,250	12,05,446
2,240	17	20	39	26	3,061	3,41,444	13,13,696	16,66,609
2,356	14	17	28	22	2,723	3,17,271	11,19,171	16,67,183
1,038	11	14	22	19	618	2,01,548	15,94,506	19,72,646
1,328	20	25	28	4	1,211	3,07,774	17,89,954	22,77,880
1,798	17	24	29	19	3,027	3,52,409	12,28,733	15,54,333
1,442	14	16	15	10	514	2,01,472	12,60,499	14,45,711
1,559	11	17	24	13	404	1,68,192	13,28,328	14,61,973
1,733	13	14	34	12	365	1,79,260	10,86,861	20,88,297
971	16	15	22	12	1,818	2,09,293	9,10,473	11,80,769
607	11	13	20	14	593	1,92,644	4,22,260	5,40,529
749	5	5	36	24	303	1,18,909	1,48,633	1,80,767
2,042	19	26	45	29	707	3,13,250	21,49,246	39,02,862
1,592	11	11	35	19	422	1,49,359	13,08,344	14,47,946
1,272	20	17	27	21	523	2,44,040	12,07,104	12,95,358
3,956	21	21	24	17	4,704	4,28,580	28,72,240	28,98,196
918	12	8	30	9	427	2,21,950	10,68,982	11,64, 80
8,215	16	12	18	13	425	1,77,422	12,40,366	15,08,179
8,321	17	14	46	32	639	2,94,602	17,01,712	21,12,265
7,524	11	9	32	12	433	1,60,402	13,14,321	14,57,697
5,532	14	12	27	23	479	2,22,432	16,59 265	18,92,368
4,104	14	10	60	40	538	2,01,919	8,56,247	11,72,367
1,919	10	14	20	9	972	2,79,056	8,94,805	18,96,081
3,006	12	8	14	5	388	1,21,203	10,51,191	14,00,000
2,431	7	4	28	12	374	93,744	6,12,830	7,85,330
1,308	5	8	42	...	1,414	1,38,656	7,16,436	9,24,429
92,461	474	518	...	...	34,389	79,99,256	42,798,896	5,43,42,885

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil Divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.
		Revenue.	Judicial.			
1	2	3		4	5	6
38	Lucknow ...	3	2	979	7,78,195	Lucknow ... 273,126
39	Unao ...	4	4	1,768	9,45,955	Purwa ... 10,880
40	Bara Banki ...	3	4	1,768	11,13,430	Rudauli ... 12,517
41	Sitapur ...	4	3	2,215	9,32,959	Khairabad ... 15,677
42	Hardoi ...	4	4	2,300	9,31,377	Shahabad ... 18,254
43	Kheri ...	2	3	2,993	7,38,089	Kheri ... 7,001
44	Fyzabad ...	4	1	1,688	10,24,652	Fyzabad ... 37,804
45	Bahraich ...	3	2	2,740	7,74,640	Bahraich ... 16,889
46	Gonda ...	3	2	2,881	11,68,462	Balrampur ... 13,678
47	Rae Bareli ...	4	4	1,740	9,89,008	Jais ... 11,689
48	Sultánpur ...	2	4	1,707	10,42,227	Porkinsganj ... 4,950
49	Partabgarh ...	3	3	1,434	7,84,156	Manickpur ... 4,088
	Total ...	39	36	24,213	11,223,150	...
	Grand Total ...	110	214	1,05,961	42,004,354	...

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1879-80 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh*—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
956	11	19	25	10	1,689	2,49,204	7,27,673	10,83,484
1,758	15	11	24	12	479	1,85,426	13,53,653	16,62,558
2,093	16	13	28	13	538	1,32,845	16,21,027	17,39,267
2,365	11	14	30	15	638	82,045	12,54,469	14,89,582
1,963	22	17	25	9	1,823	2,51,171	12,90,712	16,33,709
1,777	11	9	50	36	536	43,880	7,46,412	841,295
2,568	15	13	23	7	780	1,99,352	10,27,750	12,66,856
1,914	16	13	32	16	446	1,13,113	9,54,740	11,21,676
2,634	18	16	35	27	570	1,44,502	14,58,838	16,15,063
1,768	19	15	16	10	482	2,29,901	12,07,752	14,41,266
2,526	12	10	25	9	481	1,58,637	11,75,607	12,74,845
2,214	7	12	24	9	372	1,15,079	9,68,635	10,37,270
24,766	173	161	337	173	8,834	19,05,155	1,38,42,268	1,71,06,856
1,17,227	647	680	337	173	48,223	99,04,411	5,66,41,164	7,19,49,741

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dún ...	5,147	19,610	24,757	50,862
Saháranpur ...	19,300	177,935	197,235	314,396
Muzaffarnagar ...	20,372	134,640	155,012	250,870
Meerut ...	19,928	248,722	268,650	367,010
Bulandshahr ...	14,341	168,353	182,694	309,965
Aligarh ...	24,400	187,033	211,433	373,559
Kumaun ...	42,738	34,886	77,624	147,587
Garhwál ...	34,423	22,870	57,293	97,777
Tarai parganas ...	366	41,366	41,732	71,578
Bijnor ...	6,974	151,609	158,583	257,646
Moradabad ...	17,128	235,216	252,344	387,924
Budaun ...	4,334	189,532	193,866	321,901
Bareilly ...	8,605	191,572	200,177	353,935
Pilibhit ...	1,550	94,714	96,264	164,625
Sháhjahánpur ...	5,589	183,369	188,958	334,651
Muttra ...	23,046	146,450	169,496	280,895
Agra ...	35,325	188,919	224,244	387,709
Farukhabad ...	11,787	186,916	198,703	337,860
Mainpuri ...	4,844	146,044	150,888	283,872
Etáwah ...	4,265	112,220	116,485	254,096
Etah ...	8,742	154,358	163,100	295,932
Jalaun ...	10,154	78,823	88,977	152,216
Jhánsi ...	12,649	60,246	72,795	119,753
Lalitpur ...	4,380	42,393	46,773	74,308
Cawnpore ...	56,759	215,473	272,232	436,692
Fatehpur ...	5,005	147,772	152,777	240,343
Bánda ...	5,705	155,257	160,962	240,932
Allahabad ...	7,451	298,921	306,172	480,730
Hamírpur ...	19,891	101,120	121,011	192,836
Jaunpur ...	1,090	199,177	200,267	357,038
Gorakhpur ...	3,019	378,218	381,237	694,161
Basti ...	442	247,826	248,268	488,950
Azamgarh ...	380	224,289	224,669	471,075
Mirzapur ...	11,063	207,996	219,059	347,971
Benares ...	18,010	138,190	156,200	272,209
Gházipur ...	869	189,847	190,716	309,633
Ballia ...	112	144,687	144,799	243,811
Total ...	409,888	5,846,569	6,316,452	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				Christians.		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32,338	17,829	15,916	116,945	98	1,061	190	460
264,567	170,258	134,716	884,017	398	217	61	302
215,088	124,755	99,394	590,107	417	58	1	1
481,510	236,452	191,132	1,276,104	540	2,149	142	730
264,449	183,769	158,494	936,667	488	77	30	58
324,436	203,811	171,527	1,078,333	549	178	61	62
130,771	83,870	71,086	433,314	72	1,452	19	311
98,894	57,973	55,644	310,288	56	26	...	65
55,927	31,005	27,148	185,658	202	23	1	...
228,564	137,757	113,186	737,153	394	73	...	24
344,761	209,089	180,663	1,12[illegible],437	492	289	22	395
279,111	182,608	152,236	936,856	471	38	15	76
305,051	195,159	169,041	1,023,186	631	342	49	460
144,019	93,236	81,873	488,954	358	...	...	23
283,274	176,563	154,091	949,579	544	195	28	181
243,175	142,040	117,420	783,530	539	322	14	4
327,799	188,277	164,868	1,068,653	579	1,673	535	1,537
283,477	161,907	135,706	918,850	535	120	36	423
228,503	143,119	110,351	765,845	451	129	3	35
201,658	115,864	97,023	668,641	394	45	16	86
252,750	158,589	126,621	833,892	479	73	41	20
133,763	64,422	54,046	404,447	260	32	31	1
110,161	47,521	40,086	317,826	203	165	49	44
67,723	37,336	33,294	212,661	109	198	...	...
378,103	182,793	158,467	1,166,055	495	454	184	416
325,602	195,230	92,712	663,877	405	36	26	5
231,441	118,877	106,434	697,694	256	66	178	8
465,261	236,340	214,910	1,396,241	492	1,519	747	623
179,055	83,360	73,386	529,137	230	23	...	...
330,080	188,223	149,779	1,025,100	659	86	8	23
640,981	383,921	300,298	2,019,361	440	83	10	451
460,177	295,760	238,142	1,473,029	528	41	...	3
429,899	284,252	177,328	1,317,554	514	59	15	72
356,448	182,847	158,560	1,0 5,826	194	718	139	496
267,709	134,818	120,169	794,900	796	321	161	208
308,900	143,204	111,333	873,130	602	123	...	...
245,286	116,271	81,500	686,368	604	4	1	1
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	30,761,204	377	12,463	2,813	7,533

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-Western

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Dehra Dún ...	102,814	12,420	...	...	...
Saháranpur ...	604,422	279,015	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	498,950	191,097	...	...	...
Meerut ...	991,226	284,857	...	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	760,602	175,900	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	955,121	117,911	...	...	...
Kumaun ...	425,963	5,569	...	...	...
Garhwál ...	308,396	1,796	...	5	...
Tarai parganás ...	122,657	62,977	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	493,601	243,455	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	751,779	369,949	...	...	...
Budaun ...	795 843	139,884	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	828,648	193,687	...	...	...
Pilibhít ...	368,935	114,995	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur ...	822,576	126,597	2	...	...
Muttra ...	718,448	64,046	...	696	...
Agra ...	962,361	102,547	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	815,678	101,537	1	1,055	...
Mainpuri ...	724,663	40,965	...	...	...
Etáwah ...	631,923	36,571	...	...	...
Etah ...	750,839	82,721	...	162	36
Jalaun ...	378,855	25,523	...	...	...
Jhánsi ...	305,161	12 417	...	..	...
Lalitpur ...	185,186	4,782	...	11,356	17,144
Cawnpore ...	1,065,786	89,215	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	893,256	70,554	...	...	...
Bánda ...	657,107	40,325	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,214,778	181,574	...	...	...
Hamírpur ...	495,339	33,775	...	...	...
Jaunpur ...	928,695	96,298	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	1,819,445	199,372	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,247,201	225,784	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	1,139,115	178,343	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	949,644	64,899	...	...	...
Benares ...	715,350	78,865	...	...	...
Gházipur ...	783,889	89,118	...	...	...
Ballia ...	632,756	53,596	...	...	...
Total ...	26,543,998	4,189,941	3	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
37,506	79,439	Urdu ...	...	...	
312,846	571,171	Ditto ...	679	...	
251,971	438,136	Ditto ...	...	...	
537,230	738,874	Ditto ...	Unknown		
460,343	476,324	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
456,621	616,712	Ditto ditto ...	4,531	3,421	
387,897	45,417	Hindi ...	...	...	
266,843	43,445	Ditto ...	...	...	
102,975	82,683	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
280,568	456,585	Urdu ...	...	...	
638,046	484,391	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
628,102	307,754	Hindi ...	...	...	
636,042	387,144	Urdu ...	468	...	
315,472	168,481	Hindustani ...	...	...	
634,112	315,467	Urdu and Hindi ...	8,039	9,512	
400,560	382,970	Ditto ditto ...	130	...	
501,064	567,589	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
511,462	407,388	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
462,270	303,575	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	...	
401,904	266,737	Ditto ditto ...	2,114	1,717	
505,156	328,786	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
185,221	219,226	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
129,320	188,506	Hindi ...	...	...	
119,242	103,419	Hindi and Urdu ...	766	514	
564,010	592,045	Urdu and Nagri ...	725	...	
344,748	319,129	Hindi ...	32	...	
347,038	350,646	Ditto ...	34	...	
660,344	735,897	Hindi and Urdu ...	396	...	
207,636	321,501	Hindi ...	...	...	
700,318	324,787	Urdu and Hindi ...	39	...	
1,629,258	390,108	Hindi ...	449	...	
1,161,884	311,645	Urdu and Hindi ...	271	...	
946,780	470,774	Hindi ...	93	...	
529,883	486,143	Ditto ...	118	...	
349,705	445,195	Hindi and Urdu ...	788	...	
464,130	409,000	Hindi ...	187	...	
368,351	318,017	Ditto ...	10	...	
17,326,148	13,455,056	...	19,889	15,164	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-Western

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Lucknow ...	94,576	43,734	138,310	Details
Unao ...	2,325	187,937	190,262	
Bara Banki ...	930	246,936	247,866	
Sitapur ...	5,609	263,403	269,012	
Hardoi ...	180,590		180,590	
Kheri ...	195,658		195,658	
Fyzabad ...	4,788	188,691	193,479	
Bahraich ...	52	152,955	153,007	
Gonda ...	154	218,936	219,090	
Rae Bareli ...	7,342	229,917	247,259	
Sultánpur ...	22	222,379	222,401	
Partabgarh ...	526	156,250	156,776	
Total ...	2,413,710		2,413,710	...
Grand Total ...	8,730,162		8,730,162	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
not available.			778,195 945,955 1,113,430 932,959 931,377 738,089 1,024,652 774,640 1,168,462 989,008 1,042,227 784,156	Details not available.			
...	...	...	11,223,150	...	...	...	...
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	42,004,354	377	12,468	2,813	7,532

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for North-

District.	Classification of Population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Lucknow ...					
Unao ...					
Bara Banki ...					
Sitapur ...					
Hardoi ...					
Kheri ...				Details	not
Fyzabad ...					
Bahraich ...					
Gonda ...					
Rae Bareli ...					
Sultánpur ...					
Partabgarh ...					
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	26,643,998	4,189,941	8	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
		Hindi and Urdu ...	395	...	
		Ditto ...	...	...	
		Ditto ...	90	...	
		Urdu and Hindi ...	29	...	
		Ditto ...	129	...	
available.		Hindi	...	...	
		Urdu and Hindi ...	536	...	
		Ditto ...	58	...	
		Ditto ...	229	...	
		Ditto ...	2	...	
		Ditto ...	105	...	
		Ditto ...	49	...	
...	...	...	1,622	...	
17,326,148	13,455,056	...	21,511	15,164	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity.	N.-W. P. ...	10,496	47,74,666	...	
	Oudh ...	1,895	8,59,412	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. P. ...	54,381	3,44,81,825	...	
	Oudh ...	21,205	1,35,29,128	...	
Settled for 10 years or under 30.	N.-W. P. ...	11,229	16,32,477	...	
	Oudh ...	38	5,040	...	
Settled under 10 years.	N.-W. P. ...	1,051	4,56,566	...	
	Oudh ...	22	3,315	...	
Settlement in progress.	N.-W. P. ...	4,081	17,35,803	...	
	Oudh ...	96	...	...	
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	81,238	4,30,81,337	...	
	Oudh ...	23,256	1,43,96,895	...	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,		104,494	5,74,78,232	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of rights.	N.-W. P. ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
Settlement without such records	N.-W. P. ...	...	4,65,350	...	
	Oudh ...	23,256	1,05,48,397	...	
	Total ...	23,256	1,10,13,747	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed summary.	N.-W. P.,	538	2,02,180	...	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
	Total...	538	2,02,180	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal (for Oudh).

1.—*The survey for the year ending 30th September*, 1879.

Survey.

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
		Miles.	Miles.			Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow	...	976·68	979	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao	...	1,736·54	1,768	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki	...	1,727·72	1,768	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur	...	2,205·80	2,253	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi	...	2,285·64	2,300	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri	...	2,536·19	2,641	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	...	1,649·03	1,688	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich	...	2,388·21	2,336	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda	...	2,684·04	2,741	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli	...	1,752·08	1,740	...	...	44 10 11	...	...	...	
Sultánpur	...	1,700·77	1,707	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh	...	1,458 42	1,435	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,256	...	...	38 11 0	...	...	...	

N. B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by villages" cannot be accurately given of the districts as at present constituted, the professional survey having been concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—FISCAL FOR THE N.-W.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	CULTIVATED.			Total.	UNCULTI
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dehra Dún ...	9,869	21,953	35,378	67,200	21,120
Saháranpur ...	110,017	61,212	565,401	736,630	266,880
Muzaffarnagar ...	120,337	79,448	452,199	651,984	206,680
Meerut	281,095	303,526	463,600	1,048,221	242,091
Bulandshahr ...	36,754	284,694	460,048	781,496	263,405
Aligarh	113,223	377,933	406,558	897,714	127,983
Kumaun	...	...	184,960	184,960	334,720
Garhwál	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976
Tarái	Information not available.			173,440	123,520
Bijnor	11,067	23,186	557,003	591,256	360,208
Moradabad ...	...	97,606	704,283	801,889	312,698
Budaun	...	157,652	720,539	878,191	277,560
Bareilly	22,514	87,551	597,135	707,200	211,840
Pilibhit	37,778	16,584	436,587	490,944	209,026
Sháhjahánpur ...	...	138,138	492,992	631,130	354,410
Muttra	35,799	145,818	512,783	694,400	93,596
Agra	23,045	159,408	549,255	731,708	191,410
Farukhabad ...	40,133	322,891	286,382	649,406	159,866
Mainpuri ...	89,219	180,415	337,726	607,360	121,600
Etáwah	111,168	89,155	342,98.	543,308	376,434
Etah	79,904	183,293	440,044	703,241	166,346
Jalaun	...	19,287	588,156	607,443	119,648
Jhánsi	50	18,794	390,306	409,600	235,520
Lalitpur	...	25,766	177,133	202,899	593,643
Cawnpore	137,093	236,998	484,211	858,302	229,885
Fatehpur	...	135,806	384,887	520,193	241,715
Bánda	...	...	936,960	936,960	644,480
Allahabad	50	368,725	637,244	1,006,022	309,867
Hamírpur	1,243	16,314	718,542	731,099	461,502
Jaunpur	...	560,600	34,327	594,927	286,566
Gorakhpur ...	...	906,057	688,306	1,594,363	773,576
Ballia	Not known	...	...	497,665	73,860
Basti	...	811,276	358,649	1,169,925	330,042
Azamgarh	...	688,288	74,648	762,936	244,066
Mirzapur	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	316,515
Benares	Detail not	available.	...	465,708	19,910
Gházipur	...	...	...	652,800	1,15,200
Total and average rates.	1,260,803	6,720,125	14,772,536	24,543,077	9,440,446

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh.

area in acres for 1879-80.

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.				
Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
654,080	742,400	63,495	0 15 1	0 11 6	0 1 4	
307,885	1,311,895	12,12,911	1 10 4	1 3 4	0 14 10	
148,733	1,007,397	12,22,729	1 14 0	1 6 9	1 3 5	
185,400	1,475,712	21 84,616	2 1 4	1 11 1	1 7 8	
140,960	1,185,861	12.38,209	1 9 4	1 3 0	1 0 8	
208,326	1,234,023	21,41,624	2 6 2	2 1 5	1 11 9	
3,290,880	3,810,560	2,44,115	1 5 1	0 14 8	0 1 0	
3,370,645	3,505,280	96,158	0 13 11	0 11 5	0 0 5	
288,640	585,600	4,14,884	2 6 3	1 6 4	0 11 4	
139,436	1,090,900	11,88,969	2 0 0	1 3 11	1 1 4	
100,491	4,215,078	14,09,178	1 12 1	1 4 3	1 2 7	
89,689	1,245,440	10,38,059	1 2 11	0 14 4	0 13 4	
1,10,080	1,029,120	13,14,144	1 13 9	1 6 11	1 4 5	
76,138	776,108	7,36,706	1 8 0	1 2 2	0 15 2	
104,856	1,090,396	11.82,236	1 14 0	1 3 2	1 1 4	
61,741	849,737	15,96,541	2 4 9	2 0 7	1 14 0	
202,485	1,125,603	17.86,842	2 7 1	1 15 0	1 9 5	
237,087	1,046,359	12,32,903	1 14 5	1 8 5	1 2 10	
355,840	1,084,800	12,65,083	2 1 4	1 11 9	1 2 8	
151,495	1,071,237	13,30,986	2 7 2	1 15 6	1 3 11	
225,757	1,094,846	10,55,951	1 8 0	1 3 6	0 15 5	
191,488	918,679	9,15,481	1 8 1	1 4 2	0 15 11	
265,294	930,414	4,40,927	1 1 3	0 11 5	0 7 7	
277,794	1,074,336	1,62,008	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 2 3	
407,464	1,496,621	21,58,755	2 8 3	1 15 9	1 7 1	
285,367	1,047,275	13,08,396	2 8 3	1 11 9	1 3 11	
250,880	1,832.320	12,84,193	1 5 11	0 13 0	0 11 3	
478,978	1,794,867	23,69,732	2 5 8	1 13 0	1 5 1	
257,219	1,449,920	10,62,072	1 7 3	0 14 6	0 11 9	
91,463	972,956	12,48,136	2 1 7	1 6 8	1 4 6	
512,964	2,880,903	16.86,762	1 0 11	0 11 11	0 9 4	
140,483	711,958	6,24,681	1 4 1	1 1 6	0 14 0	
237,909	1,787,966	13,19,492	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 2	
306,122	1,369,121	17,11.364	2 3 10	1 11 5	1 4 0	
765,721	1,962,137	8,67,030	1 0 2	0 11 9	0 7 10	
142,462	628,080	8,96,305	1 14 10	1 13 6	1 5 10	
160,000	928,000	10,86,554	1 10 8	1 6 8	1 2 9	
15,318,982	49,301,808	4,80,75,277	1 12 1	1 4 9	0 14 0	

I—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—FISCAL FOR THE N.-W.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.	
	Irrigated.					
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands and culturable.	Unculturable waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463	139,046	155,210
Unao	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408	244,263
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986	193,440
Sitapur ...	...	158,357	772,704	931,061	325,158	185,845
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,004	394,309	214,796
Kheri	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925	274,937
Fyzabad ...	...	352,730	254,478	607,208	228,317	245,031
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,333	801,436	558,710	135,191
Gonda ...	...	208,318	861,835	1,070,153	503,071	181,039
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	146,741	570,513	331,658	211,740
	...					
Sultánpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911	251,722
Partabgarh ...		344,498	103,764	448,262	190,524	279,592
Total ...	...	2,959,069	5,315,747	8,274,836	4,038,023	2,572,806

NOTE.—The areas in this statement are exclusive of the Government
The assessment includes the amount assessed on, but not col

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROVINCES AND OUDH.

area in acres for 1879-80—(concluded).

Total area assessed.	ASSESSMENT. Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
626,719	*a*7,89,387 5 3	2 6 0	1 11 11	1 4 1	(*a*) Increase due chiefly to omissions of exemption allowed to loyal talukdars from last return.
1,131,752	*b*13,71,305 0 0	2 5 8	1 10 1	1 3 4	(*b*) Jama as fixed by settlement officer has been correctly shown now.
1,131,663	15,74,503 0 0	2 3 6	1 12 9	1 6 3	
1,442,064	*c*13,10,427 0 0	1 6 8	1 1 3	0 14 6	(*c*) Minor alterations in revenue made in 1878-79.
1,472,109	13,73,297 0 0	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	
1,626,486	8,49,540 0 0	1 1 7	0 10 7	0 8 3	
1,980,556	11,60,462 0 0	1 14 8	1 7 10	1 1 2	
1,495,387	9,67,558 0 0	1 3 4	0 11 11	0 10 4	
1,754,263	*d*15,44,190 0 0	1 7 0	1 0 1	0 14 1	(*d*) As at (*b*).
1,113,911	*e*12,87,050 12 1	2 4 1	1 6 9	1 2 6	(*e*) Rs. 1,713-12-8, twice included before, have now been expunged.
1,092,438	*f*11,94,488 6 4	2 1 4	1 6 8	1 1 5	(*f*) Increase on account of progressive jama.
918,378	9,84,687 1 4	2 3 4	1 10 10	1 1 1	
14,885,665	1,43,96,895 9 0	1 11 9	1 3 7	0 15 6	

reserved forest.

lected from jagirs and muáfis.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue of last year (1878-79).		Revenue of this year (1879-80).		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,25,81,702	4,15,85,358	4,40,28,141	4,28,73,797	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year (add).	3,77,955	2,58,512	4,04,386	3,39,458	...	...
Total ...	4,29,59,657	4,18,43,870	4,44,32,527	4,32,15,253	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	2,50,586	490	17,09,558	10,67,772	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,09,071	4,18,43,380	4,27,22,969	4,21,47,481	16,61,395	4,04,86,086
Collections from Government estates ...	3,04,514	3,02,618	3,79,262	3,76,902	47,303	3,29,599
Income from sale of Government estates ...	73,113	70,882	62,721	61,448	...	61,448
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	6,23,026	5,18,853	2,32,739	2,13,065	5,242	2,07,823
Grand Total ...	4,37,09,724	4,27,35,733	4,33,97,691	4,27,98,896	17,13,940	4,10,84,956

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
1	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	...	...	...	Demand for 1878-79	4,37,09,724
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year (add).	...	...	...	Ditto 1879-80	43,397,691
				Total ...	3,12,033
				Increase.	
Total ...	...	...	...	By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures ...	12,425
				By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	1,25,678
				By alluvion	32,040
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	...	...	...	By territorial transfer	15,37,693
				By grant of waste land	23,908
				By progressive assessment	18,447
				By land released from occupation by Govt. ...	2,361
Difference ...	575,488	...	...	Miscellaneous	76,211
				Total ...	18,28,763
Collections from Government estates.	2,360	...	...	*Decrease.*	
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,273	...	...	By revision of assessment at regular settlement...	86,655
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	19,674	...	...	By summary reduction of revenue on account of over assessment or other cause	17,522
				By diluvion	8,713
				By territorial transfer	16,23,138
				By Government appropriation	3,364
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,99,795	...	...	Miscellaneous	4,51,404
				Total ...	21,40,796
				Net decrease	3,12,033

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue (for Oudh).*

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1877-78).			*Revenue this year* (1878-79).		
	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,33,42,288 6 9	1,60,300 9 10	1,28,83,787 9 11	1,37,44,199 3 9	84,242 8 3	1,36,90,947 8 3
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	4,76,297 9 7	11 0 0	3,66,147 8 8	4,018 10 6	...	1,954 10 6
Total ...	1,38,18,586 0 4	1,60,311 9 10	1,31,99,935 2 7	1,37,48,217 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	1,195 3 0	...	...	383 0 0	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	1,38,17,390 13 4	1,60,311 9 10	1,31,99,935 2 7	1,37,47,834 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9
Land revenue not on the roll, *i.e.*, fluctuating mahals.	...	...	...	20,675 1 11	...	16,226 9 2
Collections from Government estates.	10,240 14 1	224 13 8	8,714 13 0	15,360 0 2	26 7 9	13,426 12 8
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	19,538 1 9	...	19,538 1 9
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	19,881 2 11	508 0 0	11,464 11 5	4,899 6 8	...	4,899 6 8
Total ...	1,38,47,512 14 4	1,61,044 7 6	1,32,20,114 11 0	1,38,08,307 8 9	84,269 0 0	1,36,76,293 1 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue (for Oudh)*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	...	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	4,85,062 2 9	1,31,37,140 0 0	41,390 3 3	...	...	
Land revenue not on the roll, *i.e.*, fluctuating mahâls.	...	16,296 9 2	4,418 8 9	...	...	Figures for columns 2, 3 and 4 for 1877-78 were included with "miscellaneous" last year.
Collections from Government estates.	1,455 5 8	11,971 7 0	1,906 11 9	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	19,538 1 9	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	...	4,899 6 8	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,86,517 8 5	1,31,89,775 8 7	47,715 7 9	...	...	

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statements 1—3.—*Blank.*

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR N.-W. P.)—1—*Blank.*

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and appel*

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.				Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of province in square miles.	Population of province.
1				2	3	4
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only.	3rd Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...	4 divisions, 12 districts, 43 tahsils, and 3 cantonments.	23,992 square miles, *vide* Census Report for 1869.	11,220,232, *vide* Census Report for 1869.
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
	1st Class...	Paid ...	European, Native ...			
		Unpaid,	European, Native ...			
Small Cause Court confined to proper functions ...				...	...	...
Ditto ditto ordinary criminal and civil ...				...	...	...
Judges exercising civil powers only ...				...	...	...
Board of Magistrates				...	...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction,				...	...	...
Ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872.						
Sessions Courts				...	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...				...	...	...

a Includes Civil Judge of Lucknow

PROTECTION.

NAL 1 (FOR OUDH).

late, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last day of the year 1879.

Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	European. Commissioned military officers.	European. Uncovenanted.	Native.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	These officers include talukdars who are Honorary Assistant Commissioners or Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners. The civil and rent powers with which they are invested are respectively those laid down in Act XIII. of 1879, and sections 88, 89 and 90 of Act XIX. of 1868.	..	...	...	1	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
3	6 and 1		...	...	...	...	8
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	...	...	...	1
1	1		...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
14	1		...	...	...	...	14
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
3	1		...	...	...	...	3
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	1		...	1	...	...	...
22	1		...	...	...	...	22
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
5	1		...	...	...	...	5
4	1		...	2	1	1	...
23	1		...	...	...	...	23
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
12	1		...	...	...	...	12
19	1		...	8	6	5	...
26	1		...	...	...	...	26
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
2	1		...	...	...	...	2
1	1	Act XL of 1858 ...	...	...	1	...	...
3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
30	1	District and Sub-judges, and Munsifs, &c.	...	1	2	4	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	4	6	2	...
4	With assessors ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
1	1	Sessions High Court ..	...	1	...	...	...
197	...	...	...	21	20	13	146

under Act XXXII. of 1871.

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and appellate,*

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.					*Average annual salary of each paid Judge.*	
					European.	Native.
1					13	14
					Rs.	Rs.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		865	...
			Native ...		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,		12,000	...
			Native ...		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
Local and Subordinate, Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		...	...
			Native ..		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,		...	...
			Native ..		...	...
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
Local and Subordinate, Magistrates exercising criminal, civil and revenue powers.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		3,716	...
			Native ...		...	1,533
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,		3,851	...
			Native ...		...	2,060
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,		7,767	...
			Native ...		..	3,572
		Unpaid,	European,		...	...
			Native ...		...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions					12,000	...
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil					12,109	...
Judges exercising civil powers only					11,714	3,360
Board of Magistrates					...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction / Ditto exercising special powers under section 36 Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872					18,834	...
Sessions Courts					33,000	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court					36,000	...
Grand Total					...	...

† This includes the civil cases by decided

PROTECTION.

NAL, (FOR OUDH).

existing in the districts of Oudh, on the last day of the year 1879—(conld.)

Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	*Number of cases decided during the year.* Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue or rent.	Appeals in all departments.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. 865	Rs. 6,64,873 for the province.	...	273 days, excluding 52 Sundays and 40 holidays.	17 Barristers and 150 pleaders of all grades in the province.	24	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			939*	...	...	* Includes city bench of 6 Honorary Magistrates.
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			29	...	...	
13,320		City Magte.			1,631	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			298	566	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			265	483	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			...	...	...	
3,716		...			24	25	11	
45,408		...			1,733	3,868	3,880	
...6		...			...	...	...	
...		...			179	25	1	
13,635		...			326	251	823	
61,831		...			4,247	2,456	6,606	
...		...			...	...	...	
...		...			408	549	43	
1,53,817		...			4,070	1,720	2,929	
1,18,266		...			8,766	9,105	9,535	
...		...			...	...	...	
120	...	...			145	263	75	
19,756	...	..			...	4,351	...	
26,757	...	Cantt. Magte.			715	437	249	Fyzabad cantonment did district work also.
1,56,046	...	...			(b)	12,355	...	1,065
...	...	...			...	...	...	
2,75,411	..	...			539	63	384	3,121
1,84,637	...	...			432	...	...	1,700
57,377	...	...			23	...	...	761 besides [illegible] revision cases, miscellaneous appeals, and applications.
24 11,30,961	...	...	...	...	24,7[illegible]	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	6,737

24 Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Offences against the State.—Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code.	2	3	...	3	...	...
	Offences relating to the Army and Navy. Chapter VII.	2	3	1	2	...	...
	Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII.	1,273	5,998	1,664	4,189	25	118
	Offences by or relating to public servants. Chapter IX.	268	299	118	176	...	5
	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X.	2,856	6,016	1,586	4,379	7	44
	False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI.	1,725	2,421	750	1,616	6	49
	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII.	310	320	132	184	...	4
	Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII.	162	356	109	247	...	...
	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.—Chapter XIV.	796	1,110	365	943	...	2
	Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV.	78	122	81	40	...	1
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.	1. Murder	347	583	199	313	5	66
	2. Attempt to commit murder,	90	107	36	68	1	3
	3. Culpable homicide ...	240	512	191	269	4	48
	4. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	10	18	1	16	...	1
	5. Abetment of suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Attempt to commit suicide,	1,229	901	227	663	7	4
	7. Causing death by rash or negligent act.	62	81	32	49	...	...
	8. Causing miscarriage, exposure of infant or concealment of birth.	237	270	92	167	3	6
	9. Hurt	47,525	20,853	11,012	8,668	61	106
	10. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1,374	1,067	648	408	2	9
	11. Criminal force and assault,	9,333	11,241	6,590	4,580	17	54

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—*concluded.* — 12. Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour.	505	803	379	392	23	9
13. Rape ...	357	258	167	85	2	4
14. Unnatural offences ...	96	91	41	49	...	1
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. — 1. Theft	63,861	36,699	5,239	21,191	110	159
2. Extortion	921	435	294	132	...	9
3. Robbery and dacoity ...	753	989	409	518	23	39
4. Criminal misappropriation,	690	669	299	413	2	5
5. Criminal breach of trust ..	1,246	1,055	448	536	7	14
6. Receiving stolen property,	5,904	9,087	2,232	6,717	51	87
7. Cheating	1,176	983	516	434	5	28
8. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	7	8	2	3	...	3
9. Mischief	7,418	5,839	3,410	2,312	116	61
10. Criminal trespass ...	54,215	13,224	4,856	8,123	17	154
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	161	216	154	58	5	29
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	86	227	61	164	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	2,843	2,372	1 658	672	5	39
Defamation, chapter XXI. ...	412	288	217	70	...	1
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoy ance,—Chapter XXII.	666	676	385	286	1	4
Abetments of offences and attempts to commit offences not otherwise provided for.	17	40	14	26	...	...
Total offences under the Indian Penal Code.	209,248	126,238	44,617	69,173	508	1,156

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879—(concluded).

	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial
Offences under special and local laws.	Act XXII. of 1864.—Cantonments.	2,680	4,385	379	4,006	...	...
	Act I. of 1871.—Cattle trespass	1,805	2,709	1,455	1,231	1	22
	Act VIII. of 1873.—Canals ...	1,755	4,545	889	3,656	...	...
	Act X. of 1871.—Excise ...	1,314	1,637	352	1,269	2	14
	Act XV. of 1873.—Municipalities.	8,089	16,337	1,787	14,519	5	26
	Act XIII. of 1857 and I of 1877. Opium...	955	1,303	259	1,036	2	6
	Act V. of 1861, XX. of 1856, and XVI. of 1873. Police...	4,214	10,426	647	9,762	2	15
	Act I. of 1879—Stamps ...	1,689	3,788	695	3,058	25	10
	Other offences against special and local laws.	3,667	7,367	1,198	6,137	8	24
	Total ...	26,168	52,497	7,661	41,674	45	117
	Grand Total ...	235,416	178,785	52,278	1,13,847	550	1,273

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879.

	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with. Brought to trial during the year. Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Persons disposed of. Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Village officers, unpaid Magistrates.	38	11,606	328	10,074	413	2	22,461	2,951	3,207	16,056	119	68	60	4·50	29,695
Local subordinate, paid Magistrates.	227	26,520	719	29,624	1,795	41	59,126	9,236	9,438	39,138	939	146	199	3·50	107,745
Full power Magistrates, exercising power throughout the district.	1,222	53,240	3,266	31,614	1,743	385	91,470	15,171	14,416	60,746	2,047	246	844	6·00	208,633
Chief Magistrates of district.	37	2,837	264	2,001	125	196	5,460	660	682	3,791	179	84	64	5·50	12,418
Deputy Commissioners under section 36 of Act X. of 1872 (Oudh).	2	141	38	10	4	...	195	39	25	125	1	4	1	8·00	...
Total Magistracy ...	1,526	94,344	4,615	73,323	4,080	624	178,712	26,057	27,798	119,856	3,285	548	1,168	5·50	358,491
Sessions Court ..	332	2,232	145	25	27	102	3,607	5	852	2,384	105	82	231	35·	11,639
High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	36	1	...	...	...	37	...	4	29	...	...	1	10·50	23
Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1,858	96,612	4,961	73,348	4,107	726	182,350	26,062	28,654	122,269	3,388	630	1,400	25·50	370,153

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879.

Class of tribunals.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT			
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.				Fine.			
					Rigorous													
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement	Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour	Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid magistrates ...	...	..	...	...	111	1,363	76	.	229	13,805	56	403	40	11	22	13,085	399	13	4
By subordinate local paid magistrates.	...	...	.	...	315	8,186	655	...	1,652	25,714	171	3,418	21	36	63	26,669	1,958	47	12
By full power magistrates of general jurisdiction.	...	...	...	...	1,013	16,445	939	...	3,245	26,922	740	6,506	1,063	2,412	1,249	25,675	4,178	404	126
By chief magistrates of districts.	...	...	..	...	76	1,166	78	..	180	1,587	62	491	122	165	163	1,389	424	32	23
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	3	...	63	55	...	..	21	...	8	4	...	...	...	8	6	2	5
By Sessions Courts ...	131	205	172	...	215	1,620	8	...	104	15	38	28	...	...	...	23	55	13	18
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	22	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	153	209	175	...	2,593	28,838	1,756	.	5,431	68 043	1,076	10,850	1,246	2,624	1,497	66,849	7,020	511	188

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

4.—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1879—(concluded).

Class of tribunals.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																			
	FINE.					IMPRISONMENT.											WHIPPED.			
						15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years						
	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36	37	
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
By unpaid magistrates ...	...	...	28,648	21,466	1,442	455	77	1,003	39	136	...	...	...	...	...		151	170	88	
By subordinate local paid magistrates	2	...	1,02,321	95,962	6,214	3,012	231	6,253	238	360	...	...	...	...	...		1,071	1,082	283	
By full power magistrates of general jurisdiction,	13	1	2,44,378	1,65,752	17,250	1,624	537	10,956	523	8,045	17	20	...	...	...		2,256	3,497	1,790	
By chief magistrates of districts,	1	...	25,341	18,306	1,046	52	36	600	49	711	...	32	..	...	...		176	152	146	
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	..	1,735	705	127	...	...	12	...	33	...	76	...	...	..		...	6	6	
By Sessions Courts ..	7	3	28,518	9,808	1,600	3	..	207	7	445	...	1,077	...	105	..		6	22	35	
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	...		...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	23	4	4,30,941	3,11,999	27,639	5,146	881	5,933	856	9,730	17	1,206	...	105			3,660	4,919	2,348	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

5—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision.	Number of persons.								Remarks.
		Appeal or application rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
Magistrates of districts	5,905	587	3,821	523	625	9	145	137	58	
Sessions Courts	5 064	1,058	2,643	481	519	...	60	194	89	
High Court, North Western Provinces, and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	2,846	477	1,763	262	230	2	28	...	84	
Grand Total ...	13,815	2,122	8,227	1,266	1,394	11	233	331	231	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

C.—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1879.

Class of suit.		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.						
On written obligations ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	10,403	46,314	9,817	...	69,991
	Above Rs. 500 ...	16	2,408	333	...	
On unwritten do. ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,105	2,877	3,751	...	8,950
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	199	18	...	
On account stated ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	3,565	2,546	2,252	...	8,652
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	264	25	...	
Money had and received,	Under Rs. 500 ...	791	746	796	...	2,472
	Above Rs. 500 ...	1	121	15	...	
Goods sold ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,760	821	1,421	...	5,049
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	28	19	...	
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,040	948	1,368	...	3,452
	Above Rs. 500 ...	1	75	20	...	
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,017	398	292	...	1,786
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	68	11	...	
Movable property or value thereof.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,299	2,043	3,910	...	7,830
	Above Rs. 500 ...	133	137	24	...	
Damages ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	415	1,174	1,421	...	3,089
	Above Rs. 500 ...	2	63	14	...	
Suits under the Rent Law.						
Suits for arrears of rent, revenue, &c., ...		...	59,808	13,377	...	73,185
Suits and applications for or to contest ejectment or for recovery of occupancy		...	208	740	...	948
Suits for recovery of or compensation for excess rent and for compensation for withholding receipts and extorting by decrees and applications for compensation for improvements and wrongful dispossession.		...	237	252	...	489

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1879—(concluded).

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits under the Rent Law—(concluded).					
Suits connected with distraints ...	...	2,326	577	...	2,903
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	...	...	43	...	43
Suits and applications regarding production of accounts, &c.	...	...	34	...	34
Suits and applications not included in the above.	...	35,899	23,598	...	59,497
Other Suits.					
Suits for immovable property ...	2	6,087	3,716	...	9,805
Suits for specific performance of contract,	3	105	189	...	297
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	4,301	4,963	...	9,264
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	...	243	444	...	687
Suits for an account ...	1	85	53	...	139
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	...	6	12	...	18
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligation on the ground of fraud.	...	134	129	...	263
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	11	9	...	20
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	...	94	108	...	202
Suits for partition	...	94	45	...	139
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	9	18	...	27
Suits of other description not included in the above.	438	2,229	3,854	...	6,521
Total ...	28,995	74,630	71,253	...	169,878

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

7.—Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879.

Value of suits.				Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
				Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	2,413	3,922	1,819	...	30,871	
Ditto	,,	20	...	...	7,436	17,957	6,871	...	4,50,634	
Ditto	,,	100	...	...	9,681	42,674	12,705	...	31,02,614	
Ditto	,,	500	...	...	2,588	17,958	5,701	...	52,60,024	
Ditto	,,	1,000	...	...	...	2,801	1,197	...	25,29,407	
Ditto	,,	5,000	...	...	...	22	2,741	...	53,19,404	
Ditto	,,	10,000	...	...	...	...	270	...	20,19,148	
Ditto	,,	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	139	...	29,50,503	
Exceeding	,,	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	8	...	17,40,011	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	22,018	85,334	31,451	...	2,33,82,646	
In Revenue Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	...	13,293	6,840	...	62,324	
Ditto	,,	20	...	...	...	29,345	11,643	...	4 85,849	
Ditto	,,	100	...	...	...	20,077	13,203	...	13,69,002	
Ditto	,,	500	...	...	...	367	3,515	...	6,85,129	
Ditto	,,	1 000	...	...	...	8	332	...	2,10,718	
Ditto	,,	5.0 0	...	...	...	3	89	...	1,61,461	
Ditto	,,	10,000	...	...	...	...	3	...	14,684	
Ditto	,,	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	15,000	
Exceeding	,,	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	...	63,085	35,626	...	30,04,167	
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH			...	...	22,018	1,48,417	67,077	...	2,63,86,813	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879.

Class of courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1879.	Received by transfer	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	By arbitration.
Small cause courts	834	22,483	98	23,415	22	147	1,656	233	3,539	5,391	440
Unpaid local tribunals	186	2 573	104	2,863	8	2	470	110	341	744	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	4 922	80,635	4,000	89,607	1,010	553	6,248	1,108	15,708	13,882	962
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	5,407	27,739	6,138	39,282	99	175	5,906	1,216	2,404	4,301	91
Chief courts of districts	1 9	338	136	593	13	5	30	12	34	70	3
Superior courts of special jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	1	4	..	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	11 469	1,33,522	10,474	1,55,765	1,152	882	14,310	2,674	22,027	24,388	1,496
Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	28	197	...	225	2	...	20	8	7	23	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	3,715	62,922	3,773	70,410	3,044	170	7,167	5,029	2,930	14,744	148
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	3,6 9	35,523	2,600	41,742	3,331	388	4,218	1,092	2,188	4,637	139
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7,362	98,642	6,373	1,12,377	6,377	558	11,405	6 229	5,135	19,404	287
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	18.831	2,32,464	16,847	2,68,142	7.529	1,440	25,715	8,903	27,162	43,792	1,783

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879—(concluded).

Class of courts.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
Small cause courts	5,633	50	3,652	1,609	22,972	1,043	170	14	17·37	12 82	150	
Unpaid local tribunals	227	31	506	186	2,675	135	4	1	25·47	21 42	15	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	16,827	875	18,645	7,527	83,540	6,531	2,160	823	39 45	26 67	692	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	3,496	746	9,700	5,019	33,153	2,055	1,183	1,200	62·12	40 47	414	
Chief courts of districts	56	16	187	116	532	55	6	24	112 71	46·17	8	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	26,239	1,718	32,890	14,457	1,42,226	9,824	3,524	2,062	54 38	36 45	1,279	
Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid local tribunals	32	4	21	6	126	99	...	...	19·80	24·14	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	16,249	319	14 184	3,753	77,867	2,543	196	21	29·46	21·03	...	
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	5,304	586	11 970	5,030	41,893	2,849	428	468	37·20	29 60	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	21,585	909	26,175	8,801	1,06,886	5,491	634	489	34·20	26 91	...	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	47,823	2,647	59,065	23,258	2,49,112	17,351	4,158	2,551	44 27	31 68	1,279	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

9.—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under secs. 97 and 357, Act X. of 1877, and adjusted or withdrawn.	*Heard ex-parte.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	*Contested.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Civil appellate courts other than chief courts of district.	721	536	4,991	6,248	107	66	43	14	17	73	3,174	706	936	4,816	349	5,411	837
Collector's appellate courts,	304	3,456	23	3,763	37	201	140	15	18	173	1,925	317	645	2,887	308	3,606	177
Chief appellate court of district.	Civil appeal,	1,760	10,450	839	13 049	4,966	361	78	9	36	123	3,284	455	959	4,698	366	10,513	2,53
	Revenue appeal.	247	1,629	11	1,887	18	77	6	3	6	15	1,011	139	270	1,420	140	1,670	217
Superior appellate courts other than chief courts of province.	67	240	8	315	2	10	1	.	1	2	126	28	56	210	16	240	75
Total ...	3,099	16,311	5,872	25,282	5,130	716	267	41	78	386	9,520	1,645	2,866	14,031	1,178	21,440	3,842
Chief courts of province ...	801	1,987	...	2,788	1	193	149	2	31	192	1,062	77	301	1,440	78	1,821	964
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	3,900	18,298	5,872	*28,070	5,131	908	416	53	109	578	10,582	1,722	3 167	15,471	1,256	23,261	4,806

* Of this number 2 withdrawn and 1 stayed.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

10.—Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1879.

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Applications to execute decrees.						
Pending	1,073	17,176	6,387	24,636	6,699	31,335
Filed	14,784	80,390	24,118	1,19,292	36,276	1,55,568
Received by transfer	17	2,309	4,780	7,106	3,401	10,507
Total ...	15,874	99,875	35,285	1,51,034	46,376	1,97,410
Decrees completely executed	3,954	19,963	8,791	32,708	17,163	49,871
Ditto partially ditto	3,116	23,447	5,189	31,752	6,313	38,065
Number of cases in which there was no execution,	6,752	36,908	10,742	54,402	12,647	67,049
Pending at the end of 1879	1,179	14,053	8 686	24,118	5,685	29,803
Decrees executed by possession being given ...	124	3,323	1,906	5,353	528	5,881
Total ...	15,125	97,694	35,514	1,48,333	42,336	1,90,669

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil, (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1879.—(concluded.)

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						
Imprisonment of person	901	736	1,350	2,987	2,034	5,021
Movable property attached	3,580	7,652	10,126	21,358	14,471	35,829
Ditto ditto sold	650	3,556	3,079	7,285	5,678	12,963
Immovable property attached	3	19,466	4,812	24,281	3,038	27,319
Ditto ditto sold	2	9,828	2,772	12,602	1,501	14,103
Orders directing temporary alienation of immovable property under the Code of Civil Procedure, North-Western Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orders under Section 243, Civil Procedure Code, and Section 125, Rent Act, Oudh.	...	...	...	...	297	297
Total ...	5,136	41,238	22,139	68,513	27,019	95,532

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

11.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Classes of courts in which jurors and assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with assessors.	*Jury trial.*		*Assessors' trial.*		Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judges' Courts, North-Western Provinces.	Assessors 3 Jurors 7	1	1,248	1	...	1,097	146	Assessors were employed in all sessions cases except those decided on confession. In the Sessions Courts assessors were chiefly taken from traders and land-holders; in the High Court the jurors were military officers, clerks and traders.
Commissioners' Courts in Oudh ...	Assessors 2	...	387	...	...	362	25	
High Court, North-Western Provinces.	Jurors 9	5	...	5	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration (for

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

Number.	Office.	Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 & upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b. &c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs.	a.	p.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
A	Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Regn., N.-W.P.&O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	10	119	117	15	7	22	290	964	14	0
2	Saháranpur ...	10	74	1,812	3,455	123	19	792	6,275	11,543	0	0
3	Meerut ...	12	100	1,791	3,362	111	1	886	6,251	12,180	2	0
4	Aligarh ...	8	43	752	1,974	27	13	758	3,567	6,594	8	0
5	Agra ...	19	90	1,535	3,060	431	57	1,198	6,371	10,984	8	0
6	Farukhabad ...	7	51	763	461	859	22	324	2,480	4,708	10	0
7	Mainpuri ...	13	43	778	601	1,455	29	689	3,595	6,454	2	0
8	Moradabad ...	12	44	1,690	2,401	155	30	932	5,252	10,340	12	0
9	Bareilly ...	13	62	959	283	1,134	3	280	2,721	6,378	2	0
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	10	60	1,264	2,038	111	78	877	4,428	7,731	8	0
11	Tarái parganas ...	2	6	40	37	1	...	39	121	181	2	0
12	Allahabad ...	12	44	744	1,238	86	44	341	2,497	5,170	2	0
13	Cawnpore ...	17	108	1,054	1,105	358	20	127	2,772	6,573	14	0
14	Bánda ...	15	25	340	511	140	...	25	1,041	2,069	6	0
15	Jaunpur ...	6	32	480	1,069	56	43	35	1,715	3,272	14	0
16	Azamgarh ...	7	35	905	1,509	75	17	87	2,628	5,510	10	0
17	Mirzapur ...	5	24	363	1,219	129	5	182	1,812	3,229	10	0
18	Benares ...	5	64	867	1,467	34	170	174	2,876	5,519	2	0
19	Gházipur ...	7	21	946	2,601	90	199	222	4,079	7,635	4	0
20	Gorakhpur ...	12	68	1,98	3,804	171	74	643	6,747	14,596	10	0
21	Jalaun ...	6	16	127	482	19	...	...	644	1,522	8	0
22	Jhánsi ...	7	8	104	319	7	4	3	445	1,037	4	0
23	Lalitpur ...	3	2	15	9	7	...	3	36	63	0	0
24	Kumaun ...	6	40	297	130	10	5	11	493	978	0	0
25	Family domains Maharaja of Benares.	4	1	225	434	168	10	329	1, 67	1,764	0	0
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	221	1,071	19,947	33,686	5,772	850	8,979	70,305	1,37,003	8	0
26	Lucknow ...	11	59	639	1,055	125	5	128	2,011	4,551	14	0
27	Unao ...	15	43	271	849	71	8	26	1,268	2,782	6	0
28	Bara Banki ...	15	35	257	90	60	2	113	1,375	2,725	0	0
29	Sitapur ...	11	25	165	563	106	8	397	1,262	2,976	2	0
30	Hardoi ...	10	38	365	1,612	34	12	74	2,165	4,094	14	0
31	Khori ...	8	11	76	250	10	...	176	523	944	6	0
32	Rae Bareli ...	13	42	187	712	26	8	49	1,024	2,113	4	0
33	Partabgarh ...	7	7	130	567	26	38	160	92-	1,840	2	0
34	Sultanpur ...	9	26	182	554	3	45	56	866	1,578	12	0
35	Fyzabad ...	11	24	354	640	33	36	42	1,179	2,472	6	0
36	Gonda ...	9	30	240	598	171	4	219	1,262	2,272	4	0
37	Bahraich ...	9	12	47	135	43	...	773	1,008	978	10	0
	Total, Oudh ...	128	352	2,931	8,441	756	166	2,213	14,861	29,330	0	0
	Grand Total, N.-W P. and Oudh.	349	1,423	22,878	42,127	6,530	1,016	11,192	85,166	1,66,333	8	0

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1879-80.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK 1.

Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause *c*,) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause *d*,)	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property registered.
			Optional.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								Rs a. p.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	11	1							
613	1,873	60	143	2	1	...	20	13 4 0	9,87,400
514	1,448	39	577	7	34	...	2,692	1,048 14 0	30,77,266
419	926	...	62	5	3	14	2,619	1,049 4 0	40,81,108
824	1,955	208	380	13	38	9	3,427	1,327 7 0	37,11,240
688	344	605	13	...	22	...	1,672	693 2 0	14,01,769
666	390	1,0 2	39	3	44	...	2,144	837 0 0	19,55,966
599	181	76	188	16	62	2	2,719	1,264 14 0	40,76,247
854	1,752	602	38	1	22	...	1,443	557 10 0	26,04,807
42	28	26	95	16	7	...	2,750	1,065 12 0	23,14,295
285	351	...	10	...	...	1	81	24 12 0	50,436
561	345	12	92	4	11	...	755	279 10 0	25,15,364
172	340	71	19	1	27	...	1,924	436 14 0	23,76,899
3 9	989	78	6	...	...	...	596	223 0 0	4 00,000
340	1,213	18	16	...	1	...	1,342	526 4 0	10,37,647
311	1,526	23	19	...	9	1	1,605	668 2 0	17,85,650
800	1,655	16	18	...	120	...	2,021	1,082 6 0	10,71,986
570	1,352	17	51	...	...	...	2,523	932 14 0	18,45,190
367	1,3 3	31	25	...	...	...	1,978	842 4 0	17 95,873
113	166	29	19	...	8	8	1,744	797 12 0	40,86,567
23	119	9	...	...	1	2	291	130 12 0	4,10 401
22	15	1	1	...	...	...	144	60 14 0	2 91 645
168	45	...	...	...	2	...	39	13 12 0	18,706
144	299	11	...	...	2	...	226	120 12 0	3,99,824
		17	17	...	...	...	477	178 14 0	5,65,756
10,438	20,995	2,952	1,827	68	414	37	35,761	14,798 1 0	4 13,80 414
1,041	1,273								
263	590	40	90	...	3	1	2,448	796 6 0	22,98,746
272	854	9	5	...	7	...	864	315 1 0	8,18,674
115	278	9	17	...	10	1	1,163	368 0 0	6,24,400
302	1,167	27	19	...	18	3	455	230 2 0	22 44 418
60	152	8	30	...	11	1	1,5 9	515 14 0	10,26 095
99	494	9	37	...	12	1	271	146 3 0	6,85,284
45	340	4	5	...	36	8	646	205 14 0	11 30,981
132	741	6	15	...	7	6	421	167 12 0	9,24 201
281	697	3	11	...	4	1	892	305 8 0	4 80, 62
136	437	11	9	...	5	...	941	365 4 0	10,69 783
48	87	39	23	...	4	...	698	256 10 0	6 81 995
		21	27	...	1	...	181	63 8 0	10,76 785
2,780	7,025	184	288	...	118	21	10,121	3,810 15 0	1,37,74 427
13,218	27,020	3,136	2,116	68	532	61	46,182	18,609 0 0	5,66,56,871

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL REGISTRATION (FOR

1.— *Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV

Number.	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for payment of money section 18, clause f.		All other documents registered under section 18, clause f. which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total of aggregate value of movable property transferred.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.
		22											
		On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c	Other obligations.			Rs.	a.	p.					
1	21	22A.	22B.	23	24	25			25A.	26	27	28	29
A.	...	...	...	...	...	...			Rs. ...	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	45	64	114	167	2	0	10,52,980	1	7	...	2
2	397	9	1,875	368	2,649	1,641	4	0	35,96,774	1	30	...	...
3	189	3	1,025	336	1,553	1 381	3		44,45,326	3	19	2	7
4	200	82	735	123	1,140	869	4	0	26,83 672	1	12	...	2
5	210	76	1,960	472	2,718	1,622	0	0	43,81,010	2	53	1	3
6	162	36	222	171	590	542	6	0	15,06,809	...	12	...	9
7	256	18	756	324	1,353	881	12	0	22,14 436	...	3	...	7
8	308	11	1,383	259	1,961	1,224	10	0	45 20 065	...	20	...	1
9	290	2,919	1,694	149	5,052	1,869	4	0	33,05,203	...	2	...	2
10	539	465	968	228	2,300	1,068	10	0	26,06,666	...	1	...	4
11	1	...	35	5	41	30	10	0	58,009	...	...	...	...
12	67	...	130	101	298	375	12	0	26,02,201	...	24	...	3
13	84	2	196	394	674	876	2	0	24,90,315	2	16	...	3
14	28	...	143	236	407	558	12	0	5 63 900	...	...	...	...
15	24	...	284	120	428	352	12	0	11,01,819	...	7	...	1
16	102	8	229	134	473	319	8	0	18,68,738	1	...	...	...
17	72	...	449	72	593	373	4	0	11,77,332	...	64	...	1
18	121	...	536	298	955	946	14	0	20 09 120	...	271	1	1
19	53	2	161	149	365	302	8	0	18,72,763	...	4	2	6
20	127	4	907	262	1,360	1,146	12	0	44,79,289	1	3	3	5
21	26	...	155	92	273	401	0	0	4,77,391	...	8	1	...
22	2	...	22	53	77	141	10	0	3,60,092	...	2	...	1
23	1	...	8	11	20	34	8	0	22 693	...	...	1	...
24	3	...	2	62	67	140	8	0	4.11,437	4	38	2	...
25	16	...	155	20	199	99	12	0	6 00,048	...	7	...	...
	3,379	3,634	14,135	4 512	25 660	17,367	11	0	5.04.98 028	16	598	22	85
26	186	2	400	1,285	1,870	1,847	0	0	29,88,407	2	36	...	7
27	50	...	325	230	605	479	4	0	8,76,442	...	7	...	...
28	80	7	919	553	1,559	813	9	0	11,31,109	...	13	...	2
29	96	...	626	673	1,395	990	3	0	27,14,280	1	12	2	4
30	58	...	1,380	380	1,813	864	5	0	18,18,362	...	3	...	1
31	77	73	491	281	922	648	0	0	9,38,728	...	18	1	...
32	35	...	372	343	750	652	3	0	12,78,080	3	21	...	...
33	18	2	249	174	443	427	2	0	10,69,721	...	14	...	...
34	17	...	485	279	782	522	10	0	5,96,006	...	18	...	...
35	42	...	219	212	501	465	12	0	12,09 344	1	8	...	3
36	76	...	688	260	974	649	6	0	8,67,116	...	5	...	2
37	77	...	812	327	746	514	12	0	15,04,996	...	5	...	1
	811	84	6,440	5,095	13 360	9,865	3	0	1.69,76,616	7	160	3	20
	4,190	3,718	20 575	9,537	38,020	20,228	14	0	6,67,74,644	23	758	25	78

OF PROTECTION.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1879-80.

Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or application for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 16, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 29 and 28.	Receipts. Total of extra ordinary fees and fines.	Total.	Total expenditure.
30	31	32	33	33A.	34	35	35A.	36
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,040 6 10
...	5	45	32	431	1,159 4 0	437 3 0	1,596 7 0	992 7 6
2	40	53	1,062	11.646	14,293 2 0	5,166 10 0	19,459 12 0	7,461 8 6
...	26	126	945	10,444	14.656 9 0	5,872 1 0	20,528 10 0	8,999 6 0
...	30	38	560	6.148	8.109 12 0	3.120 5 6	11,230 1 6	6 021 5 4
...	12	121	767	12.570	14,043 15 0	5,795 6 3	19,839 5 3	11,288 9 7
1	5	29	502	4.754	5 968 2 0	2,813 3 0	8,781 5 0	4 429 12 0
...	29	74	811	7.095	8,178 14 0	3,2 5 1 9	11,383 15 9	7,302 0 0
...	92	145	622	9 952	12,870 4 0	5,339 10 0	18,209 14 0	8,574 6 3
...	9	110	481	9,218	8,809 0 0	4,304 15 0	13,113 15 0	7,831 5 0
...	18	47	789	9,479	9,867 14 0	4,135 1 11	14,002 15 11	7,003 10 1
...	5	4	10	245	236 8 0	162 1 0	398 9 0	199 4 6
...	8	151	343	3.574	5,873 8 0	3,524 10 0	9,398 2 0	6.494 8 0
...	12	96	744	4,486	7,918 14 0	3,862 2 9	11,781 0 9	7,949 0 4
...	7	133	209	3.044	2,851 2 0	1,229 4 0	4,080 6 0	4,101 2 7
...	19	44	265	3,492	4,165 14 0	2,219 1 3	6,384 15 3	3,482 6 9
...	4	46	578	4,706	6,498 4 0	2,637 1 6	9,135 5 6	4,247 9 6
...	4	76	227	4,492	4,821 4 0	2,177 0 0	6,998 4 0	2,907 10 5
...	12	135	657	6,626	7,944 14 0	5,001 4 0	12,946 2 0	4 909 10 8
...	11	97	385	6,428	8.796 0 0	3,670 13 0	12,466 13 0	4,095 6 0
...	15	95	939	9,857	16,557 2 0	7,046 2 6	23,603 4 6	7,586 4 0
...	5	12	89	1,212	2,064 4 0	500 0 0	2,564 4 0	1,659 3 0
...	8	14	34	668	1,242 4 0	322 4 0	1,564 8 0	1,446 3 9
...	2	1	7	96	115 4 0	56 14 0	172 2 0	463 14 0
...	7	12	29	833	1,341 4 0	561 12 0	1,903 0 0	1 611 0 1
...	8	5	44	1,850	2,056 10 0	1,228 6 0	3 285 0 0	1,961 3 0
5	523	1 799	11,141	1,32,316	1,70,439 12 0	74.388 5 5	2,44,828 1 5	1,18,078 4 5
...	8	69	576	6,366	7,267 4 0	5,970 7 0	13,237 11 0	8,391 5 6
...	5	275	240	2,744	3,581 11 0	1,0 6 3 0	5,587 14 0	2,846 6 6
...	4	178	328	4,110	3,927 9 0	2,254 2 0	6,182 8 0	3 901 8 8
...	8	98	258	3.126	4,228 7 0	2,617 2 0	6,846 0 0	3,957 0 0
...	6	67	408	5,480	5,481 2 0	2,296 14 0	7,778 0 0	3,887 0 0
...	2	299	166	1,735	1,798 8 0	1,106 6 0	2.904 14 0	1,602 7 0
1	3	27	288	2,441	3,073 5 0	1,978 14 0	5 017 3 0	3,052 9 6
...	3	44	158	1,806	2,463 0 0	1,243 1 0	3,706 1 0	1,781 5 0
...	2	17	143	2.558	2,442 12 0	1,110 14 0	3,562 10 0	1,815 0 6
...	37	96	437	2.621	3.309 6 0	2,853 3 0	6,162 9 0	3,972 1 0
...	...	509	480	2,879	3,188 4 0	2,555 14 0	5.744 2 0	1,573 10 6
...	3	213	74	1,940	1,566 14 0	1,5 4 3 0	3,146 1 0	2,028 13 6
1	81	2 412	5 606	37,805	42,728 2 0	27,827 1 0	70,155 3 0	34,928 13 6
4	404	4,121	14.637	1,70,151	2,12,767 14 0	1,02,215 6 5	3,14,983 4 5	1,53,011 0 11

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,945	97	2,042	799	92	891	2,744	189	2,933
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,162	...	2,162	1,031	...	1,031	3,193	...	3,193
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,233	126	2,359	938	193	1,131	3,171	319	3,490
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	6	2	8	11	2	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,088	....	2,088	1,080	32	1,112	3,168	32	3,200
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ..	2,706	194	2,900	975	83	1,058	3,681	277	3,958
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,861	204	2,065	613	233	851	2,479	437	2,916
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Civil ...	...	..	...	...	7	7	...	7	7
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts .	1,809	149	1,958	628	35	663	2,437	184	2,621
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Debra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	82	3	85	199	6	205	281	9	290
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	2	11	356	13	369	365	15	380
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chakráta ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	54	1	55	54	1	55
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	392	11	403	680	30	710	1,072	41	1,113
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	89	2	91	93	2	95
12	Ditto Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	46	2	48	947	32	979	993	34	1,027
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	184	4	188	186	4	190
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail,	Convicts .	182	3	185	706	59	765	888	62	950
		Under-trial,	39	2	41	678	41	719	717	43	760
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,273	119	1,392	1,471	70	1,541	1,746·25	71·75	1,818·00	1,746·25	71·75	1,818·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,167	...	1,167	2,026	...	2,026	2,112·50	..	2,112·50	2,112·50	...	2,112·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
1,402	181	1,583	1,769	138	1,907	2,025·50	143·25	2,168·75	2,025·75	143·79	2,169·54
11	1	12	...	1	1	0 25	0·25	0·50			
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·29			
1,232	32	1,264	1,936	...	1,936	1,987·00	...	1,987·00	1,987·00	...	1,987·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,343	128	1,471	2,338	149	2,487	2,524 75	167 00	2,691·75	2,524·75	167·00	2,691·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
866	261	1,127	1,613	176	1,789	1,800·50	195·75	1,996·25	1,800·50	196·14	1,996 64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	6	6	...	1	1	...	0·39	0·39			
767	58	825	1,670	126	1,736	1,779·75	129·00	1,908·75	1,779·75	129·00	1,908 75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
215	7	222	66	2	68	78·50	1·50	80 00	79 62	1·50	81·12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	...	11	4	...	4	1·12	...	1·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
361	13	374	...	2	6	5·50	0 50	6·00	5·50	0·50	6 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	1	55	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
746	35	781	326	6	332	378·00	11 50	389·50	386·78	11·55	398·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
86	2	88	7	...	7	8·78	0·05	8·83			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
976	34	1,010	17	...	17	24·25	0·75	25 00	24·25	0·75	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
182	4	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	...	3·75
...	...	...	4	...	4	3·75	...	3·75			
737	57	794	...	...	...	...	...	...			
712	42	754	151	5	156	176·50	8·00	184·50	210·57	10·00	220·57
11	...	11	5	1	6	33·50	2·00	35·50			
			...	...	...	0·57	...	0·57			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jail during the year

1	2	3	4.			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Meerut District Jail,	Convicts ...	686	...	686	975	...	975	1,661	...	1,661
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	65	...	65	77	...	77
16	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	36	14	50	969	55	1,024	1,005	69	1,074
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	114	4	118	815	45	860	929	49	978
		Under-trial,	46	..	46	527	18	545	573	18	591
		Civil ...	8	...	8	86	...	86	94	...	94
18	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	703	25	728	1,270	53	1,323	1,973	78	2,051
		Under-trial,	38	...	38	973	26	999	1,011	26	1,037
		Civil ...	16	...	16	129	1	130	145	1	146
19	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ...	280	9	289	570	44	614	850	53	903
		Under-trial,	25	8	33	377	21	398	402	29	431
		Civil ...	19	...	19	76	...	76	95	...	95
20	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	624	25	649	1,872	137	2,009	2,496	162	2,658
		Under-trial,	31	3	34	1,642	52	1,694	1,673	55	1,728
		Civil ...	18	...	18	155	2	157	173	2	175
21	Bareilly District Jail	Convicts ...	914	120	1,034	1,937	193	2,130	2,851	313	3,164
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	131	8	139	142	8	150
		Civil ...	13	...	13	225	2	227	238	2	240
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	47	1	48	3,090	193	3,283	3,137	194	3,331
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pilibhit ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	464	23	487	474	24	498
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Budaun Jail* ...	Convicts ...	417	12	429	1,010	52	1,062	1,427	64	1,491
		Under-trial,	22	4	26	1,117	37	1,154	1,139	41	1,180
		Civil ...	3	...	3	49	2	51	52	2	54
25	Shahjahanpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	306	28	334	1,398	109	1,507	1,704	137	1,841
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	954	56	1,010	973	56	1,029
		Civil ...	...	...	...	70	2	72	70	2	72
26	Muttra Jail ...	Convicts ...	124	12	136	923	94	1,017	1,047	106	1,153
		Under-trial,	45	2	47	1,061	55	1,116	1,106	57	1,163
		Civil ...	5	...	5	69	1	70	74	1	75
27	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	539	...	539	1,249	...	1,249	1,788	...	1,788
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	75	...	75	75	...	75
		Civil ...	8	...	8	122	...	122	127	...	127
28	Ditto Temporary Jail	Convicts ...	525	...	525	1,005	...	1,005	1,530	...	1,530
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,207	...	1,207	454	...	454	620·00	...	620·00	628·00	...	628·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
75	...	75	2	...	2	8·00	...	8·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·50	2·50	34·00
969	66	1,035	36	3	39	31·50	2·50	34 00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
811	40	851	118	9	127	135·50	5·50	141·00	161·13	5·75	166·88
556	18	574	17	...	17	18 50	0·25	18·75			
90	...	90	4	...	4	7·13	...	7 13			
1,606	66	1,672	367	12	379	632·00	20·25	657·25	688·51	21·26	709·77
971	26	997	40	...	40	36 25	1 00	37·25			
138	1	139	7	...	7	15·26	0·01	15 27			
678	50	728	172	3	175	223·50	6·50	230·00	248·30	8 00	256·30
397	29	426	5	...	5	15·75	1·50	17·25			
83	...	83	12	...	12	9·05	...	9 05			
2,111	151	2,262	385	11	396	545·75	24 00	569·75	608 83	25·31	634·14
1,646	53	1,699	27	2	29	49·25	1·25	50·50			
168	2	170	5	...	5	13·83	0·06	13·89			
2,137	208	2,345	714	105	819	797·25	127·25	924·50	830·21	138·41	968·62
140	8	148	2	...	2	9·75	0 50	10·25			
215	2	217	23	...	23	23·21	0·66	23 87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·75	0·50	43·25
3,093	193	3,286	44	1	45	42·75	0·50	43·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·75	0·25	8·00
464	23	487	10	1	11	7·75	0·25	8 00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,142	53	1,195	285	11	296	339·75	12 75	352·50	379·60	14·60	394·20
1,095	40	1,135	44	1	45	37 75	1·75	39 50			
53	2	54	...	...	...	2·10	0·10	2 20			
1,430	127	1,566	265	10	275	364·75	18·75	383·50	389·96	20·59	410·55
939	55	994	34	1	35	20 25	1·75	22·00			
69	2	71	1	...	1	4 96	0·09	5·05			
929	100	1,029	124	3	127	146·50	9·75	156·25	187·64	10·68	198·32
1,077	55	1,132	29	2	31	34·50	3·25	37·75			
71	1	72	3	...	3	6 84	0·09	6·93			
1,354	...	1,354	434	...	434	528·50	...	528·50	541·84	...	541·84
66	...	66	9	...	9	5·25	...	5·25			
122	...	122	5	...	5	7·89	...	7 89			
1,372	...	1,372	158	...	158	334 00	...	334·00	334·00	...	334·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Agra Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	63	...	63	2,026	102	2,128	2,089	102	2,191
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	289	14	303	289	14	303
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	215	5	220	657	50	707	872	55	927
		Under-trial,	38	2	40	790	44	834	828	46	874
		Civil ...	6	...	6	77	1	78	83	1	84
32	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	363	8	371	643	28	671	1,006	36	1,042
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	70	...	70	73	...	73
33	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	26	2	28	526	21	547	552	23	575
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	256	7	263	1,002	52	1,054	1,258	59	1,317
		Under-trial,	45	2	47	784	16	800	829	18	847
		Civil ...	3	...	3	71	...	71	74	...	74
35	Fatehgarh District Jail	Convicts ...	277	18	295	1,207	80	1,287	1,484	98	1,582
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	100	10	110	100	11	111
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	1,395	36	1,431	1,428	37	1,465
		Civil ...	7	...	7	103	...	103	110	...	110
37	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	329	35	364	965	131	1,096	1,294	166	1,460
		Under-trial.	29	4	33	1,091	95	1,186	1,120	99	1,219
		Civil ...	4	...	4	40	1	41	44	1	45
38	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	481	31	512	692	59	751	1,173	90	1,263
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2	32	1	33	34	1	35
39	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	4	13	501	21	522	510	25	535
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Allahabad District Jail,	Convicts ...	775	55	830	1,668	251	1,919	2,443	306	2,749
		Under-trial,	12	3	15	184	8	192	196	11	207
		Civil ...	7	...	7	95	2	97	102	2	104
41	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	42	1	43	2,074	176	2,250	2,116	177	2,293
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	263	19	282	802	130	932	1,065	149	1,214
		Under-trial,	5	3	8	534	42	576	539	45	584
		Civil ...	7	...	7	40	...	40	47	...	47

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,052	99	2,151	37	3	40	40·25	2·50	42·75	40·25	2·50	42·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
285	11	303	...	...	...	2·50	0·25	2·75	2·50	0·25	2·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
663	51	714	209	4	213	199·00	7·75	206·75			
804	44	848	24	2	26	32·50	2·25	34·75	237·11	10·02	247·13
83	1	84	...	...	...	5·61	0·02	5·63			
781	30	811	225	6	231	280·50	6·00	286·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285·26	6·00	291·26
73	...	73	...	...	...	4·78	...	4·78			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
534	21	555	18	2	20	29·75	1·50	31·25	29·75	1·50	31·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,057	52	1,109	201	7	208	260·25	9·25	269 50			
801	18	819	28	...	28	40·75	0·50	41·25	306·14	9·75	315 89
69	...	69	5	...	5	5·14	...	5·14			
1,155	84	1,239	329	14	343	335·25	18·50	353·75			
97	11	108	3	...	3	7 75	1·00	8·75	343·00	19·50	362·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,378	37	1,415	50	...	50	37 75	1·50	39·25	46·01	1·50	47·51
105	...	105	5	...	5	8·26	...	8·26			
270	136	1,106	324	30	354	336·00	29 25	365·25			
1,081	93	1,174	39	6	45	37·75	3·25	41·00	378·75	32·69	411·20
43	1	44	1	...	1	5·00	0·03	5 03			
905	76	981	268	14	282	400 00	21·00	421·00	402·83	21·07	423·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	1	34	1	...	1	2·83	0·07	2·90			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
494	25	519	16	...	16	26·25	1·25	27·50	26·25	1·25	27 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,813	263	2,076	630	43	673	751·75	55·50	807·25			
189	11	200	7	...	7	12·00	0 75	12·75	773·75	56 46	830·19
95	2	97	7	...	7	9·98	0·21	10·19			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,081	175	2 256	35	2	37	43·75	2·75	46·50	43·75	2·75	46 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
863	122	985	...	...	...	...	...	...			
509	44	553	202	27	229	252·25	26·25	278·50	283 03	29·50	311 53
46	...	46	30	1	31	27·50	2·25	29 75			
			1	...	1	3·28	...	3·28			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
43	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	411	42	453	416	42	458
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	216	21	237	630	123	753	846	144	990
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	365	35	400	385	35	420
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19
45	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	364	43	407	579	95	674	943	138	1,081
		Under-trial,	27	6	33	614	45	659	641	51	692
		Civil ...	4	...	4	104	2	106	108	2	110
46	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	276	26	302	941	117	1,058	1,217	143	1,360
		Under-trial,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	9	...	9	94	2	96	103	2	105
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	37	11	48	1,400	127	1,527	1,437	138	1,575
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Benares District Jail,	Convicts ...	678	...	678	1,578	...	1,578	2,256	...	2,256
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	68	...	68	68	...	68
		Civil ...	5	...	5	63	...	63	68	...	68
49	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	39	4	43	3,146	337	3,483	3,185	341	3,526
		Civil ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
50	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	535	45	580	803	109	912	1,338	154	1,492
		Under-trial,	10	7	17	721	74	795	731	81	813
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	...	48	53	...	53
51	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	464	55	519	682	69	751	1,146	124	1,270
		Under-trial,	21	2	23	774	48	822	795	50	845
		Civil ...	7	...	7	36	...	36	43	...	43
52	Gorakhpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	567	69	636	919	249	1,168	1,486	318	1,804
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	1	2	58	4	62	59	5	64
53	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	16	1	17	2,077	166	2,243	2,093	167	2,260
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	408	19	427	776	157	933	1,184	176	1,360
		Under-trial,	11	3	14	397	46	443	408	49	457
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
55	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	156	10	166	347	24	371	503	34	537
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	80	2	82	81	2	83
		Civil ...	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16
56	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	154	23	177	156	23	179
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·50	0·50	12·00
415	42	457	1	...	1	11·50	0·50	12·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226·49	26·56	253·05
669	110	779	177	34	211	204·75	24·50	228·75			
383	35	418	2	...	2	21·25	2·00	23·25			
18	1	19	...	...	...	0·99	0·06	1·05			
681	110	791	262	28	290	330·00	38·25	368·25	355·55	40·17	405·72
602	51	653	39	...	39	29 75	1·75	31·50			
100	2	102	8	...	8	5·80	0·17	5·97			
993	130	1,123	224	13	237	244·00	22·50	266·50	253·82	22 78	276·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
97	2	99	6	...	6	9 82	0·28	10·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·25	3·00	33·25
1,404	136	1,540	33	2	35	30·25	3·00	33·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,733	...	1,733	523	...	523	609 25	...	609·25	619·87	...	619·87
67	...	67	1	...	1	4·25	...	4·25			
66	...	66	2	...	2	6·37	...	6·37			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·00	5·00	46·00
3,133	335	3,468	52	6	58	41·00	5·00	46·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
925	117	1,042	413	37	450	478·25	36·75	515·00	506·04	69·75	575·79
709	80	789	22	1	23	22·25	3·00	25·25			
48	...	48	5	...	5	5 54	...	5 55			
922	101	1,023	224	23	247	324·00	32 75	356·75	349·74	34·25	383 99
775	48	823	20	2	22	22·50	1·50	24·00			
42	...	42	1	...	1	3 24	...	3 24			
995	253	1,248	491	65	556	496 00	76 00	572·00	498·05	76·09	574·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	5	59	5	...	5	2·03	0·09	2·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·50	4·00	54·50
2,063	163	2,226	30	4	34	50·50	4·00	54·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
898	159	1,057	286	17	303	353·75	18·50	372·25	369·58	29·33	399·00
395	48	443	13	1	14	14·00	1·75	15·75			
15	...	15	2	...	2	1·83	...	1·83			
348	28	374	157	6	163	168·75	7·75	176·50	174·15	7·75	181·90
70	2	72	11	...	11	4·00	...	4·00			
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·40	...	1·40			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	0 25	2·50
154	23	177	2	...	2	2·25	0·25	2·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
57	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	184	1	185	184	1	185
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	113	5	118	113	5	118
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	9	200	430	84	514	621	93	714
		Under-trial,	3	1	4	329	26	355	332	27	359
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
60	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	238	34	272	385	121	506	623	155	778
		Under-trial,	3	4	7	197	23	220	200	27	227
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
61	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	544	110	654	544	110	654
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	152	8	160	213	53	266	365	61	426
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	283	19	302	292	19	311
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
63	Lucknow District Jail	Convicts ...	895	71	966	901	153	1,054	1,796	224	2,020
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	23	5	28	1,358	135	1,493	1,381	140	1,521
		Civil ...	8	...	8	70	2	72	78	2	80
65	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	461	27	488	509	66	575	970	93	1,063
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	14	2	16	547	47	594	561	49	610
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
67	Unao Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	20	202	464	74	538	646	94	740
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	597	61	658	613	61	674
		Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25
68	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	823	51	874	789	74	863	1,612	125	1,737
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	31	...	31	933	64	997	964	64	1,028
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	2	29	30	2	32
70	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	348	16	364	756	59	815	1,104	75	1,179
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(continued)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
184	1	185	...	...	...	4·75	0·25	5·00	4·75	0·25	5·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
111	4	115	2	1	3	8·00	0·50	8·50	8·00	0·50	8·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
503	83	586	118	10	128	171·25	15·75	187·00			
328	27	355	4	...	4	10·25	0·75	11·00	183·38	16·50	199·88
23	...	23	1	...	1	1·88	...	1·88			
470	139	609	153	16	169	183 50	22·75	206·25			
199	26	225	1	1	2	5·50	1 00	6·50	190·07	23·75	213·82
11	...	11	...	...	...	1 07	...	1·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
535	110	645	9	...	9	10 75	1 25	12 00	10·75	1·25	12·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
234	52	286	131	9	140	130·25	10·50	140·75			
289	19	308	3	...	3	6·50	0·50	7·00	136·97	11·00	147·97
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
1,390	178	1,568	406	46	452	602·75	57·75	660 50	602·75	57·75	660·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,362	137	1,499	19	3	22	28 00	2·75	30·75	34 80	2·87	37·67
66	2	68	12	...	12	6·80	0·12	6·92			
666	69	735	304	24	328	382·00	24·25	406·25	382·00	24·25	406·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
537	46	583	24	3	27	18 75	1·00	19·75	20·87	1·00	21·87
21	...	21	2	...	2	2·12	...	2·12			
518	80	598	128	14	142	162·25	20·50	182·75			
526	60	658	15	1	16	12 75	1 00	13·75	177·86	21·50	199·36
25	...	25	...	...	...	2·86	...	2·86			
1,029	99	1,128	583	26	609	666·50	37·25	702·75	693·50	37·25	702·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
916	60	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	1·26	36·04
29	2	31	48	4	52	30·25	1·25	31·50			
824	63	887	1	...	1	4 51	0 03	4·54			
...	...	...	280	12	292	303·25	16·25	319·50	308·26	16·25	324 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the during the year

1 Serial No.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year. M.	F.	Total.	5 Received during the year. M.	F.	Total.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
71	Hardoi Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	26	...	26	803	51	854	829	51	880
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	1	38	40	1	41
		Convicts ...	270	25	295	592	68	570	772	93	865
72	Kheri Jail ...	Under-trial,	8	3	11	721	67	788	729	70	799
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
		Convicts ...	831	71	902	791	149	940	1,622	220	1,842
73	Fyzabad ditto ...	Under-trial,	34	1	35	977	124	1,101	1,011	125	1,136
		Civil ...	52	2	54	92	...	93	144	2	146
		Convicts ...	563	49	612	770	93	863	1,333	142	1,475
74	Gonda ditto ...	Under-trial,	29	3	32	1,350	126	1,476	1,379	129	1,508
		Civil ...	7	...	7	67	1	68	74	1	75
		Convicts ..	273	24	297	729	71	800	1,002	95	1,097
75	Bahraich ditto ...	Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
76	Ditto Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	41	2	43	908	58	966	949	60	1,009
		Civil ...	4	...	4	16	...	16	20	...	20
		Convicts ...	655	72	727	1,080	146	1,226	1,735	218	1,953
77	Rae Bareli Jail ...	Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Ditto Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	15	2	17	868	128	996	883	130	1,013
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	1	39	41	1	42
		Convicts ...	533	63	596	581	108	689	1,114	171	1,285
79	Sultanpur Jail ...	Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Ditto Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	11	1	12	757	98	855	768	99	867
		Civil ...	15	...	15	101	3	104	116	3	119
		Convicts ...	357	42	399	537	86	623	894	128	1,022
81	Partabgarh Jail ...	Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Ditto Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	14	2	16	422	79	501	436	81	517
		Civil ...	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65
		Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	36,157	45,006	4,619	49,625	79,093	6,689	85,782
	Total ...	Under-trial,	1,199	122	1,321	45,987	3,399	49,386	47,196	3,511	50,707
		Civil ...	286	3	289	2 743	46	2,789	3,029	49	3,078
	Grand Total ...	...	35,572	2,195	37,767	93,746	8,054	1,01,800	1,29,318	10,249	1,39,567

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1879—(concluded.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
795	50	845	34	1	35	33·75	2·00	35·75	37·45	2·04	39·49
40	1	41	...	...	...	3·70	0·04	3·74			
584	69	653	188	24	212	220·25	22·50	242·75			
709	68	777	20	2	22	14·25	2·00	16·25	235·06	24·50	259·56
16	...	16	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·56			
1,190	202	1,392	432	18	450	651·00	49·75	700·75			
990	123	1,113	21	2	23	31·50	4·50	36·00	693·19	54·50	747·69
140	2	142	4	...	4	10·69	0·25	10·91			
880	102	982	453	40	493	514·00	43·50	557·50			
1,342	125	1,467	37	4	41	25·00	2·00	27·00	547·86	45·58	593·44
64	1	65	10	...	10	8·86	0·08	8·94			
747	80	827	255	15	270	283·25	17·75	301·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283·25	17·75	301·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
911	58	969	38	2	40	24·50	1·25	25·75	27·79	1·25	29·04
15	...	15	5	...	5	3·29	...	3·29			
987	150	1,137	748	68	816	755·50	74·50	830·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755·50	74·50	830·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
849	126	975	34	4	38	22·50	3·25	25·75	25·83	3·30	29·13
37	1	38	4	...	4	3·33	0·06	3·38			
782	130	912	332	41	373	391·75	55·50	447·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391·75	55·50	447·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
758	97	852	13	2	15	17·00	2·50	19·50	28·18	3·11	31·29
110	3	113	6	...	6	11·15	0·61	11·76			
609	107	716	285	21	306	313·00	26·00	339·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313·00	26·00	339·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
431	81	512	5	...	5	9·50	1·75	11·25	17·82	1·75	19·57
58	...	58	7	...	7	8·32	...	8·32			
52,310	5,101	57,411	26,783	1,588	28,371	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00			
46,929	3,434	49,463	1,167	77	1,244	1,283 00	90 00	1,373·00	32,577·50	1,971 25	34,548 85
2,862	48	2,910	177	1	178	260·00	3·85	263·85			
1,01,191	8,583	1,09,774	28,127	1,666	29,793	32,577·50	1,971·35	34,548 85	32,577·50	1,971 3	34,548 85

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C —PRISONS.

1.—*Showing the number of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7			
							Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
							A.		*B.*					*A.*		*B.*	
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	34,087	2,070	37,348	4,166	71,435	6,236	7,145	398	513	55	79,093	6,689	85,782	7,135	391	736	123

1	8								9	10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																					
	A.		*B.*		*C.*		*D*															
							By order of Government.															
							a.		*b.*													
Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	986	34	41,639	4,428	337	47	21	3	15	...	...	...	13	3	*14		119	7	1,302	85	26,785	1,588	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00

* Includes only those prisoners who escaped during the year, and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

2.—Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1879.

1	2												3							
	RELIGION.												AGE.							
	A. *Christians.*						B		C.		D.	E	A.		B.		C.		D.	
Jails.	*a.* Europeans.		*b.* Eurasians.		*c* Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	17	...	4	1	16	...	5,515	206	21,225	1,381	6	...	...	...	284	22	20,292	1,108	5,495	386	712	72

1	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											Total.		
	Males.							*Females.*						
Jails.	A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	614	1,546	1,642	15,877	449	472	6,181	970	29	541	48	26,783	1,588	28,371

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISIONS.

3.—Showing the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1879, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2											
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											
Jails.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	377	63	941	115	2,245	202	4,781	269	2,397	363	1,324	313

1	2										3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—(*concluded*).												
	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas*				J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
					A. For life.		B. For a term.						
Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,551	146	345	29	442	69	374	19	6	...	26,783	1,588	28,371

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879, who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio of column 3 D. to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	37,348	4,166	41,514	4,581	225	1,194	62	724	33	6,499	320	6,819	17·40	7·68	16·42	579	107	686	122	4	126

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

5.—Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

1	2		3		4						5												6
					Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.	B.—*By Jail Officers.*									C.		
Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.	A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C. to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F		
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	31,034·50	1,877·50	46	2	1,324	2	3,987	170	3,900	130	46	2	412	56	1,874	102	1,354	138	4,680	891	6	9,561	29·05

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during 1879.

1	2		3						4		5	
Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		*Of those in column 2 there were—* Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	37,348	4,166	34,597	4,151	2,019	14	737	1	31,034·50	1,877 5	3,064·68	87·29

1	6		7						8					
Jails.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail		*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail—* Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail—* Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	5,383	87	4,497	83	773	4	203	...	1,79	18	2,911	52	674	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2				3		4	
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*	
					a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	32,912·00	688·25	...	33,600·25	6,67,584	19 13 10¾	3,85,056	11 7 4¼

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs*—(concluded).

1	5		6			7		8		9	10
	Police guard.		*Hospital charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
Jails.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*c.* Cost per head of average number sick.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	*a.* Total cost.	*b.* Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W.P. and Oudh ...	85,241	2 8 7	42,350	1 4 2	31 1 0½	63,792	1 14 4½	53,019	1 9 3	12,97,042	38 9 7½
Add amount for printing charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,343	...	11,343	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,362	1 14 8	13,08,385	38 15 0½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

8.—Showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
						On prison duties.				
Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
					On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	313·58	28,096·45	1,343·76	1,486·77	131·00	631·90	3,702·25	1,967·79	3,551·77	2,837·06

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.—(*concluded*).								
	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.								
	Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*		K.	L.	*Ratio per cent. on column* 3 *of those employed on working days as*		
Jails.	G.	H	I.	J.					
	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufacturers.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6—K.)
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	1,510·12	27·96	2,698·41	658·93	10,179·26	...	2·25	13 17	36·23

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

1	2			3			4			5		
Jails.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	29,588	2,051	31,639	31,034·50	1,877·50	32,912·00	36,261	2,186	38,447	32,054	2,102	34,162
	2,388	6	2,394	1,283·00	90·00	1,373·00	2,444	200	2,644	1,231	100	1,331
	560	...	560	260·00	3·85	263·85	519	11	530	62	...	62

1	6			7			8			9		
Jails.	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	1,256·55	87·21	1,343·76	1,302	85	1,387	298	14	312	512	41	553
	38·97	3·34	42·31	48	4	52	5	1	6	11	1	12
	1·26	...	1·26	7	...	7	1	...	1	4	...	4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879—(concluded).

1	10			11					
				Ratio per cent. of average strength.					
				a.			*b.*		
Jails.	Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3	...	3	103·28	112·27	103·80	4·06	4·64	4·08
	4	...	4	95·94	111·11	96 94	3·03	3·71	3·08
	...	...	...	23·84	...	23·50	0·71	...	0·70

1	11								
	Ratio per cent. of average strength.								
	c.			*d.*			*e.*		
Jails.	Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	0·01	...	0·01	4·18	4·52	4 20	4·19	4·52	4·21
	0·31	...	0·29	3·43	4·44	3·50	3·74	4·44	3 79
	...	...	...	2·69	...	2·65	2·69	...	2·65

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,199	122	45,997	3,389	47,196	3,511	50,707	1,283·00	90·00	1,373·00	17,254	982	18,236

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Jails.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1879.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	27,380	2,314	29,694	1,341	133	7	1	47	4	1,167	77	1,244

I.—General statement of crime showing the result of police operations

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*		
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.,	Substantive abetments ...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy,	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	284
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	26
4	224 to 226... ...	Other offences against public justice,	252
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	538
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier,	40
7	... ...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1,140
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thags	...
9		„ „ dakaits	4
10		„ „ robbers	24
11		„ „ poison	17
12		Other murders	301
13	307	Attempts at murder	77
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	229
14a	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act,	62
15	376	Rape	300
16	377	Unnatural offences	88
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	188
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide,	1,310
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	4
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,376
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	41
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	28
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	312
24	325 to 329	Kidnapping or abduction ...	261
25	346 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	10

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.						Serial number.
		By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	*Convicted.*			*Acquitted.*			
					As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	287	256	28	...	133	19	...	75	7	...	2
2	28	26	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	3
15	267	228	25	...	196	20	...	10	3	...	4
34	572	498	38	2	356	21	1	96	15	1	5
...	40	36	40	...	32	3	...	2	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
54	1,194	1,044	131	2	733	63	1	189	26	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9
9	33	24	...	...	21	...	...	4	...	...	10
4	21	18	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	11
35	336	310	2	1	188	1	...	54	1	1	12
10	87	79	1	...	55	1	...	17	...	...	13
26	255	224	6	...	141	2	...	53	3	...	14
16	64	60	1	1	45	...	1	12	1	...	14a
5	315	287	15	1	79	...	...	97	9	1	15
10	93	87	3	...	37	2	...	25	1	...	16
17	198	185	3	1	130	1	...	19	2	1	17
1	1,327	1,305	9	1	754	9	...	208	4	1	18
	6	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	19
50	1,426	1,329	42	8	864	27	6	236	9	2	20
8	49	42	...	...	23	...	...	12	...	...	21
1	29	24	4	...	11	1	...	5	3	...	22
4											
17	316	299	11	2	147	6	...	43	4	2	23
...	278	235	29	1	177	7	1	50	15	...	24
	10	8	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*contd.*)						PER	
	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.—(*contd.*)			NUMBER ARRESTED.				
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	1	...	2	3	...	3	8
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4	6	...	...	8	3	...	...	11
5	12	...	...	115	21	...	1	137
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	1	...	126	27	...	4	157
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
10	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
11	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
12	36	...	...	54	5	...	1	60
13	5	...	...	12	...	...	1	13
14	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
14a	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	11
16	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
17	7	...	...	9	1	...	...	10
18	10	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20	26	...	...	65	3	...	...	68
21	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
23	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
24	5	...	...	42	...	...	34	76
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—*(continued)*.

SON.

Within the year.			Released by Magistrate without trial.			Number actually put on trial.		
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
250	41	1	1	6	23	229	38	2
41	...	...	...	...	6	36	...	3
303	47	7	...	7	16	288	43	4
3,582	340	5	15	36	139	3,523	325	5
36	8	...	...	...	...	36	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,212	436	13	16	49	184	4,112	414	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	9
34	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	10
19	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	11
444	3	...	...	2	...	473	25	12
83	21	9	2	1	15	91	8	13
454	9	...	...	1	3	468	34	14
71	35	1	...	1	15	71	3	14a
185	12	...	...	9	1	176	15	15
70	26	1	1	11	18	67	14	16
183	15	...	1	1	5	188	6	17
978	7	1	...	2	3	933	34	18
3	39	16	4	5	36	4	2	19
1,848	2	...	...	...	...	1,805	211	20
47	235	15	15	17	83	47	...	21
41	...	2	...	...	5	42	15	22
238	16	...	...	1	1	226	25	23
415	26	...	5	1	11	438	65	24
16	79	24	2	13	26	16	2	25
	2	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

D—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
1.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	63	6	9	6	149	24	1
3	11	...	...	...	24	...	...
4	14	8	...	...	266	35	...
5	900	98	17	...	2,488	222	9
6	2	2	...	...	34	6	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	990	114	26	6	2,961	287	10
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	...	2	...	5	...	1
10	2	...	15	...	33	...	...
11	2	1	8	...	13	...	...
12	35	1	99	8	248	10	3
13	16	1	11	4	62	3	...
14	70	18	53	8	284	7	5
14a	10	1	2	...	52	2	...
15	62	8	27	5	83	2	...
16	19	2	7	3	40	9	...
17	26	4	4	...	151	1	1
18	177	12	...	...	746	22	1
19	...	1	...	...	4	1	...
20	383	64	24	5	1,368	140	3
21	7	...	6	...	32	...	...
22	9	8	1	...	32	7	...
23	46	12	2	...	175	13	...
24	103	41	39	2	291	20	...
25	6	...	...	...	10	2	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	16	114	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	16	130	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	...	...	...	4	1	3,992	196	10
...	...	...	1	22	11	695	368	11
...	...	...	3	2	...	54	...	12
2	...	9	85	41	29	697	417	13
5	...	1	1	5	4	54	48	14
...	...	20	37	1	1	3	1	14a
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	19
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	1	27	2	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	2	23	12	721	273	22
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	2	5	11	4	435	36	25
		...	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	55
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	488
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	5
		Total ...	5,180
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	94
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2
32	394, 397, 398, with hurt.	Robbery { By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	22
		{ By other means	35
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery, { In dwelling-house	40
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	70
		{ Other robberies	283
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	732
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	34,043
		Attempts at ditto	16,820
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	102
		Attempts at ditto	15
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	14
		Total ...	52,272
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	26
38a	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	43,868
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	326
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	24
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour	2
		Total ...	44,246

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—*(continued).*

CASES.												
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year including cases pending at close of last year.	Total	INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.						Serial number.
					Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			
		By police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 143 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
3	58	51	4	...	35	2	...	13	2	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
10	498	432	50	2	218	24	2	76	12	...	28
...	5	5	... 1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	29
228	5,408	5,011	183	18	2,948	84	12	932	68	8	
24	118	94	1	...	42	1	...	21	...	...	30
1	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31
6	28	24	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	
2	37	35	...	...	19	...	...	5	...	...	32
...	40	39	1	...	11	...	...	3	1	...	
5	75	68	1	...	29	...	...	4	1	...	
13	296	264	22	...	107	7	...	31	11	1	33
18	750	714	18	3	56	4	...	123	9	1	34
204	34,247	28,786	36	4	4,339	20	1	743	12	4	35
7	16,827	2,208	3	...	245	1	...	53	1	...	
2	104	96	4	1	65	1	...	12	2	...	36
1											
4	16	15	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	
	18	15	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	37
287	52,559	32,360	86	8	4,942	34	1	1,000	37	4	
1											
71	27	24	2	...	23	1	...	2	1	...	38
1	43,919	15,718	2,872	381	1,783	1,267	180	628	1,384	116	38a
...	327	202	124	1	64	39	1	32	27	...	39
...	24	17	7	...	7	5	...	4	...	...	40
	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	41
73	44,319	15,963	3,005	382	1,878	1,312	181	666	1,412	116	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded.*) NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF—(*concluded*). *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER NUMBER ARREST Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146	...	...	298	13	...	36	347
30	9	...	...	77	3	...	30	110
31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
32	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	4	...	...	17	...	...	3	20
	19	...	...	25	...	...	...	25
35	106	1	...	150	3	...	9	162
	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	7
36	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
37	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	153	1	...	287	6	...	43	336
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38a	32	2	1	65	28	1	...	94
39	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	6	1	66	28	1	...	95

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ED.			RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		
Within the year.								
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
108	15	2	...	5	5	103	10	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
556	166	2	2	25	25	531	145	28
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	29
5,808	708	75	32	95	252	5,773	615	
296	51	28	...	...	29	345	55	30
6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	31
25	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	32
60	2	1	...	...	1	63	2	
17	5	...	...	...	...	17	5	
81	4	3	...	...	5	73	4	33
257	82	...	...	11	4	273	71	34
253	52	1	4	15	14	247	37	
7,302	177	23	20	26	190	7,210	154	35
426	16	1	...	...	10	422	16	
100	10	...	2	4	1	97	6	36
7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
35	2	...	...	...	...	37	2	37
8,865	401	52	26	56	250	8,823	352	
24	4	...	...	...	...	24	4	38
4,118	6,294	5	61	574	152	3,957	5,745	38a
146	130	...	...	17	5	142	112	39
10	10	...	...	2	4	6	8	40
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41
4,299	6,438	5	61	593	161	4,130	5,869	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
26	34	1	4	2	64	7	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	117	48	1	...	396	97	...
29	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
	1,135	223	305	37	4,093	343	14
30	47	10	59	26	200	18	...
31	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
32	2	...	2	...	18	...	...
	11	...	8	...	40	2	...
33	2	5	2	...	13	...	...
	14	3	9	...	49	1	...
34	75	29	12	8	180	34	...
	141	19	10	3	73	14	1
35	1,366	59	20	1	5,668	89	...
36	69	5	1	...	351	11	...
	16	4	...	...	81	2	...
37	2	...	...	...	6	...	...
	6	...	7	...	16	2	...
	1,751	134	130	38	6,702	173	1
38	2	1	...	...	22	3	...
38a	1,029	3,129	4	...	2,755	2,600	146
39	66	30	...	...	76	79	...
40	...	...	...	...	6	8	...
41	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1,097	3,160	4	...	2,860	2,090	146

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME— *continued*).

SON— *concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	...	17	...	5	3	169	144	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
20	1	98	140	114	65	6,810	1,483	
5	...	12	28	89	52	17,847	2,796	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	22	10	406	121	31
...	...	...	4	34	17	3,429	185	32
...	...	...	...	39	10	579	236	
...	...	...	1	63	28	2,612	436	33
...								
12	...	3	3	267	116	6,831	1,959	
...	...	17	6	3	1	29	1	34
18	...	133	28	28,476	6,684	650,753	131,449	35
...								
2	...	1	...	8	7	169	160	Attempts.
...	...	...	...	23	14	361	330	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
...	...	...	8	2	10	266	482	37
37	...	168	78	29,026	6,949	683,282	136,155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
6	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	38a
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
6	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime shewing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	437
		Attempts at ditto ...	208
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	4,458
		Theft ... Ordinary above Rs. 10 ...	4,734
		Theft ... Ordinary below „ 10 ...	53,924
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	933
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	5,515
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,467
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	18
47a	428 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value.	352
		Total ...	72,106
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves.	9
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,077
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	36
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	389
52		_____ Excise Laws ...	1,700
53		_____ Railway Laws ...	521
54		_____ Salt and Customs Laws,	134
55		_____ Stage Carriage Act ...	81
56		_____ Stamp Act ...	154
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	11,324
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	1,903
		Total ...	17,328
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1 92,2?2

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(continued).

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated. By police *suo motu.*	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of. Convicted. As per column VI.	Convicted. As per column VII.	Convicted. As per column VIII.	Acquitted. As per column VI.	Acquitted. As per column VII.	Acquitted. As per column VIII.	Serial number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
4	441	408	1	17	173	2	1	44	1	...	42
2	210	20	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	
63	4,521	4,374	80	3	1,261	23	2	252	17	1	
37	4,771	4,522	65	4	1,275	33	3	211	16	...	43
285	54,209	26,024	305	20	13,544	131	11	1,803	30	8	
13	996	888	96	6	386	61	5	93	27	1	44
206	5,721	5,372	105	5	4,250	72	4	631	32	1	45
17	1,484	775	675	7	325	289	5	147	312	...	46
...	18	18	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	47
19	381	333	21	...	151	10	...	57	9	...	47a
646	72,752	42,734	1,369	62	21,354	621	31	3,240	444	11	
...	9	8	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	48
29	1,106	760	228	89	575	168	58	178	61	30	49
1	37	29	7	...	12	3	...	3	4	...	50
7	396	378	11	...	324	7	...	52	3	...	51
17	1,717	1,590	98	...	1,339	84	...	231	26	...	52
...	521	439	82	...	350	64	...	41	10	...	53
10	144	86	50	...	84	53	...	2	5	...	54
...	81	54	27	...	51	22	...	3	5	...	55
1	155	3	151	...	3	120	...	1	20	...	56
20	11,344	10,862	380	97	9,423	316	88	1,252	36	9	57
1	1,904	1,690	195	18	1,596	178	11	90	17	4	58
86	17,414	15,896	1,200	204	13,759	1,016	157	1,855	166	43	
1,374	193,646	113,010	5,974	676	54,414	3,130	383	7,882	2,173	185	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of—(*concld.*)			Number arrested.				
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA	XB.
42	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	35	...	...	37	4	...	13	54
43	27	1	...	64	1	...	5	70
	200	4	...	217	1	...	4	222
44	9	1	...	10	4	...	...	14
45	72	...	...	154	4	...	28	186
46	8	1	...	9	4	...	...	13
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47a	2	1	...	30	...	...	...	30
	355	8	...	523	18	...	50	591
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	17	...	1	34	3	1	2	40
50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	6	...	...	33	1	...	...	34
52	16	...	...	11	...	...	8	19
53	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
54	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
57	78	...	...	27	...	..	...	27
58	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	122	1	1	109	6	1	10	126
	832	17	2	1,409	98	2	143	1,652

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.			Number actually put on trial.		Serial number.
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.)		Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
261	7	1	1	1	7	253	956	42
17	1	...	...	1	...	18	...	
2,111	143	22	9	31	68	2,051	115	
2,252	189	3	4	31	74	2,230	159	43
20,300	770	45	17	120	404	20,000	649	
582	129	9	7	26	72	554	106	44
8,220	494	87	27	50	276	8,011	448	45
699	1,180	3	2	152	27	677	1,030	46
13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	47
274	46	...	1	7	20	282	39	47a
34,729	2,959	170	68	419	898	34,079	2,552	
13	2	...	...	...	2	11	2	48
1,396	631	8	...	83	49	1,369	552	49
42								
1,991	28	...	...	10	...	41	18	50
2,074	81	...	...	...	25	1,995	82	51
440	208	3	2	10	49	2,037	198	52
150	205	...	2	4	5	443	189	53
86	76	...	...	...	3	129	77	54
4	40	...	...	2	...	66	38	55
	243	...	...	9	...	4	235	56
21,527	917	4	7	8	335	21,188	909	57
3,071	497	1	18	4	53	3,000	489	58
30,764	2,928						2,789	
88,667	13,870	16	29	130	521	30,288	12,591	
		331	282	1,342	2,272	87,200		

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

**1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted, (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
42	44	...	...	...	207	6	...
	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	385	35	1	...	1,638	80	...
43	390	42	7	...	1,798	111	1
	2,674	273	15	6	17,101	366	2
44	113	36	...	...	431	69	...
45	1,403	144	38	1	6,473	302	1
46	218	508	1	...	451	522	...
47	1	...	...	...	12	...	...
47a	74	9	1	...	205	27	...
	5,302	1,017	63	7	28,334	1,483	4
48	4	...	...	...	7	2	...
49	314	105	...	...	1,084	443	...
50	9	9	...	...	27	9	...
51	318	24	...	...	1,644	58	...
52	312	46	...	...	1,708	152	1
53	60	26	...	...	382	163	...
54	3	6	...	...	126	71	...
55	5	12	...	...	61	26	...
56	....	26	...	...	4	209	...
57	1,483	70	...	...	19,595	835	...
58	109	72	...	...	2,890	417	...
	2,617	306	...	...	27 473	2,386	1
	12,802	5,074	528	88	72,423	7,361	178

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

CRIME—(concluded).

SON—(concluded).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	X XII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	2	...	43	24	1,665	750	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
42	...	25	2	4,428	2,401	106,295	64,084	
56	...	37	3	4,707	1,934	306,588	118,607	43
1	1	205	7	50,139	18,274	98,274	28,789	
10	...	11	...	922	406	48,518	21,529	44
...	1	65	2	439	5,015	5,844	105,393	45
...	1	7	...	30	17	540	329	46
1	...	...	...	14	5	446	314	47
	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	47a
90	3	377	14	60,722	28,076	568,170	3,39,816	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
6	...	25	...	...	1	...	2	49
...	1							
4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	51
1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
7	13	114	...	...	...	...	...	57
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	58
22	17	300	...	...	1	...	2	
176	44	1,015	234	89,862	35,091	12,58,262	4,79,456	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.— *General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART II—NON-COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.
I.	II	III.
	CLASS I—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...
4	161, 162, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims,
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...
		Total ...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating... ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427 and 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C.
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by police ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	General number.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
2	1	...	1	...	...	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
765	1,289	362	918	20	...	3
98	129	37	92	...	...	4
282	387	144	238	30	30	5
24	35	18	10	...	...	6
143	183	57	126	...	...	7
22	24	12	12	...	...	8
259	980	193	787	...	...	9
1,596	3,028	823	2,176	50	30	
41	34	24	10	..	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
41	34	24	10	...	...	
477	215	94	121	630	119	12
22	14	10	4	...	...	13
1,723	2,250	1,423	804	49	49	14
1,745	2,264	1,433	808	49	49	
349	324	120	200	636	468	15
349	329	78	249	1,826	834	16
30	40	22	18	166	49	17
1,543	1,568	893	651	249	71	18
2,271	2,261	1,113	1,118	2,877	1,422	
751	721	448	257	...	...	19
8	36	20	16	...	...	20
174	312	72	240	...	...	21
97	110	82	28	...	...	22
223	243	94	149	...	...	23
93	142	39	95	...	...	24
601	1,594	398	1,168	...	...	25
1,036	1,966	678	1,217	...	...	26
2,983	5,064	1,831	3,170	...	...	
9,113	12,866	5,318	7,403	3,606	1,640	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.				
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III., in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Thaggi { by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaggi { by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land. { N.-W. Provinces	43	66	37	72	1,088	*275	†231	165	30
Dakaiti on land. { Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. N.-W. P.	33	38	28	43	58	‡41	§10	28	7
(a) with murder ... ... Oudh,	15	15	10	20	35	14	14	9	1
(b) without murder									

* Discharged before trial ... 40
Died 1
Transferred 3
Total ... 44

† Queen's evidence ... 5
Escaped from custody ... 1
Total ... 6

‡ 1 discharged before trial.
§ 2 made Queen's evidence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.--POLICE.

2.—Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1879—(continued).

Description of crime.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of year.	COMPARATIVE RETURN.					
			Number of persons arrested.			*Brought to trial.*		
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
I.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.		
Thaggi { by strangulation ... ... / by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land. { N.-W. P. ... ... / Oudh	30	813	844	584	221	744	491	178
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. (a) with murder ... ... (b) without murder. ...	N.-W. P. 3	52	57	42	33	50	38	32
	Oudh, 4	21	10	20	14	10	17	14

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879—(concluded).

Description of crime.	Comparative return.—(*concluded*).									Remarks.
	Convicted.			*Property stolen.*			*Property recovered.*			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
I.	XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
Thaggi ... { by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... { by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on land. { N.-W. Provinces ...	351	313	116	92,048	34,006	19,534	5,598	3,459	1,981	
Dakaiti on land. { Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. (*a*) with murder ... (*b*) without murder, N.-W. P. ...	12	24	22	1,347	1,396	921	517	331	141	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. (*a*) with murder ... (*b*) without murder, Oudh ...	6	7	9	160	920	248	67	95	66	

Note.—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for these offences, though such persons be not included in columns II. and III. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—Statement of additional police quartered as a punitive measure during 1879.

District.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered).	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS.
			Officers.	Men.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Mirzapur ...	Bindhachal... ...	3	1	4	548	1 year	1	
Bara Banki ...	Dalamau	1	1	3	441	1 „	...	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police: Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part from pro- Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Meerut.	Meerut	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget, for 1879-80.	131	27
2		Aligarh	...	1		96	18
3		Saháranpur ...	...	1		87	8
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...	1		74	6
5		Bulandshahr ...	...	1		93	20
6		Dehra Dún ...	...	...		43	...
		Total ...	...	5		523	79
7	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly	...	1		132	21
8		Bijnor	...	1		76	10
9		Moradabad ...	...	1		91	16
10		Budaun	...	1		81	10
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	...	1		77	10
		Total ...	...	5		457	67
12	Agra.	Agra	...	1		132	32
13		Muttra	...	1		91	16
14		Farukhabad ...	...	1		93	22
15		Mainpuri ...	...	1		78	20
16		Etáwah	...	1		82	10
17		Etah	...	1		78	14
		Total ...	...	6		549	114
18	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	...	1		164	35
19		Cawnpore ...	...	1		106	26
20		Fatehpur ...	...	1		80	12
21		Bánda	...	1		105	8
22		Hamírpur ...	...	1		87	7
23		Jaunpur... ...	...	1		79	12
		Total ...	...	6		621	100
24	Benares.	Benares	...	1		93	21
25		Gorakhpur ...	...	1		127	12
26		Azamgarh ...	...	1		108	10
27		Mirzapur ...	...	1		114	16
28		Gházipur ...	...	1		104	12
29		Basti	...	1		89	8
		Total ...	...	6		637	79

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1879-80.

and water police rincial revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*		Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.				
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X.(*a*)	XI.	XII.	
578	...	55	630	1,422	1,42,312	94,298	1
375	...	35	499	1,023	98,892	66,565	2
324	...	34	388	842	83,479	58,464	3
293	...	20	287	681	72,669	54,643	4
352	...	33	393	892	85,537	61,519	5
165	...	7	57	272	26,652	21,922	6
2,087	...	184	2,254	5,132	5,09,541	3,57,311	
612	...	37	610	1,413	1,38,513	97,197	7
313	...	23	236	659	73,531	68,530	8
360	...	33	452	953	97,249	65,418	9
301	...	15	207	615	67,910	54,829	10
297	...	24	240	649	75,749	55,970	11
1,883	...	132	1,745	4,289	4,52,952	3,31,944	
577	...	39	468	1,249	1,40,613	97,123	12
353	...	28	389	878	94,046	66,481	13
418	...	28	369	931	95,354	69,041	14
305	...	10	121	536	63,527	56,289	15
300	...	9	115	517	63,340	55,759	16
263	...	17	226	594	62,663	49,977	17
2,216	...	131	1,668	4,704	5,19,543	3,94,670	
684	...	34	356	1,270	1,17,140	1,18,725	18
420	...	41	387	981	1,07,779	78,861	19
313	...	4	98	508	63,525	58,485	20
388	...	9	95	606	72,680	66,231	21
321	...	10	126	552	62,586	54,786	22
315	...	6	172	585	64,946	54,740	23
2,441	...	101	1,233	4,502	5,18,656	4,31,828	
437	...	34	401	989	1,11,114	73,120	24
486	...	4	158	788	89,520	81,188	25
390	...	10	149	666	77,843	69,691	26
388	...	13	292	824	87,206	69,197	27
417	...	14	250	798	87,437	71,915	28
320	...	1	20	439	56,401	55,339	29
2,438	...	76	1,270	4,506	5,09,521	4,20,370	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF				
				IN DISTRICT (REGULAR POLICE.)				
				Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.*		*On other*
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	48,014	8	60	12	67	111
2		Aligarh	32,327	2	10	10	47	83
3		Saháranpur ...	25,015	1	6	9	59	77
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,126	1	6	6	43	67
5		Bulandshahr ...	24,018	1	6	8	39	84
6		Dehra Dún ...	4,730	2	10	9	44	32
		Total ...	1,52,230	15	98	54	299	454
7	ROHIL-KHAND.	Bareilly	41,316	8	60	15	95	109
8		Bijnor	15,001	1	6	8	41	67
9		Moradabad ...	31,831	2	10	9	47	80
10		Budaun	13,081	1	6	8	35	72
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	19,779	1	6	6	39	70
		Total ...	1,21,008	13	88	46	257	398
12	AGRA.	Agra	43,490	8	65	10	51	114
13		Muttra	27,565	1	6	9	46	81
14		Farukhabad ...	26,313	8	65	9	51	76
15		Mainpuri ...	7,238	2	10	9	47	67
16		Etáwah	7,581	1	6	8	42	73
17		Etah	12,686	1	6	8	39	64
		Total ...	1,24,873	21	158	53	276	475
18	ALLÁHABAD.	Allahabad ...	28,415	8	65	12	59	144
19		Cawnpore ...	28,918	1	6	13	59	92
20		Fatehpur ...	5,040	2	10	9	47	69
21		Bánda	6,449	1	6	13	63	94
22		Hamírpur ...	7,800	1	6	11	55	75
23		Jaunpur	10,206	2	10	8	41	69
		Total ...	86,828	15	103	66	324	540
24	BENARES.	Benares	37,994	8	65	3	24	84
25		Gorakhpur ...	8,332	3	15	11	60	113
26		Azamgarh ...	8,152	2	10	8	44	98
27		Mirzapur ...	18,083	2	10	5	32	107
28		Gházipur ...	15,522	3	15	10	59	91
29		Basti	1,042	1	6	8	43	80
		Total ...	89,145	19	121	45	262	573

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued).

FORCE.					PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				*To area.*			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	(In town municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.		XXV.	XXVI.		XXVII.	
478	525	160	2,354	1,273,914	1·65	...	...	895	784	161	1
336	534	...	1,954	1,073,108	1·91	...	...	1,048	845	203	2
267	408	14	2,221	843,782	2·63	...	...	1,649	863	186	3
250	307	...	1,654	690,082	2·42	...	...	1,013	851	162	4
327	426	...	1,908	936,593	2·13	...	...	1,049	878	171	5
111	38	26	1,192	115,711	4·38	...	...	425	376	49	6
1,769	2,238	200	11,283	4,973,190	2·19	...	...	969	800	169	
478	589	58	2,993	1,506,801	2·11	...	...	1,066	908	158	7
276	259	...	1,868	737,152	2·83	...	...	1,118	885	233	8
319	485	...	2,300	1,122,131	2·41	...	...	1,177	936	241	9
270	222	...	1,992	934,348	3·23	...	...	1,519	1,339	180	10
262	239	25	1,744	949,471	2·68	...	...	1,462	1,267	195	11
1,605	1,794	83	10,897	5,249,903	2·54	...	...	1,224	1,028	196	
493	439	68	1,887	936,409	1·51	...	...	749	571	178	12
317	417	...	1,346	887,355	1·53	...	...	1,010	834	176	13
268	381	16	1,718	918,748	1·84	...	...	986	815	171	14
202	131	...	1,697	765,783	3·17	...	...	1,431	1,329	102	15
252	124	...	1,698	668,581	3·28	...	...	1,293	1,184	109	16
1,896	243	...	1,801	861,260	3·03	...	...	1,449	1,280	169	17
595	1,735	84	10,147	5,038,136	2·15	...	...	1,071	912	159	
381	375	11	2,840	1,394,245	2·23	...	...	1,097	952	145	18
268	355	73	2,336	1,155,439	2·38	...	...	1,177	1,010	167	19
327	102	...	1,631	663,815	3·21	...	...	1,306	1,178	128	20
267	104	...	2,960	697,611	4·88	...	...	1,151	1,077	74	21
276	136	...	2,296	529,137	4·15	...	...	958	833	125	22
2,114	178	...	1,554	1,025,869	2·65	...	...	1,753	1,647	106	23
369	1,250	84	13,617	5,466,116	3·02	...	...	1,214	1,083	131	
423	412	23	997	793,699	1·	...	...	802	601	201	24
346	162	...	4,584	2,019,350	5·81	...	...	2,562	2,435	127	25
362	159	...	2,561	1,531,410	3·83	...	...	2,292	2,184	108	26
366	306	...	5,234	1,015,298	6·33	...	...	1,232	1,115	117	27
279	264	...	2,173	1,345,491	2·72	...	...	1,685	1,521	164	28
134	21	...	2,787	1,472,994	6·34	...	...	3,350	3,324	26	29
	1,328	23	18,326	8,178,147	4·06	...	...	1,814	1,679	135	

4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE				
			Inspector-General, Deputy-Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	*Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part from provincial*			
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
30	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget, for 1879-80.	97	23
31		Jalaun	...	1		80	16
32		Lalitpur	...	1		77	8
		Total ...	...	3	...	254	47
		Total of District Police.	...	D. S. 31 A. D. S. 10 41	147	3,041	486
33		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	...	1	7	49	...
34		Ditto Scinde, Panjáb, and Delhi.	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	..	42	155	3,091	486
35	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	...	2	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1879-80.	96	35
36		Unao	...	1		77	13
37		Bara Banki ...	...	1		79	13
		Total ...	...	4		252	61
38	SITAPUR.	Sítapur	...	1		87	15
39		Hardoi	...	1		76	9
40		Kheri	...	1		64	8
		Total ...	...	3		227	32
41	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	1		84	13
42		Bahraich ...	...	1		68	8
43		Gonda	...	1		80	11
		Total ...	...	3		232	32
44	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	...	1		83	9
45		Sultanpur ...	...	1		73	8
46		Partabgarh ...	...	1		63	9
		Total ...	...	3	...	219	26
		Total, Oudh ...	...	13	36	930	151
		GRAND TOTAL OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	4	55	191	4,021	637

* Pay and travelling allowances of

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1879-80.

and water police revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
457	...	5	130	713	79,826	72,914	30
334	...	10	131	572	66,139	58,220	31
303	...	1	32	422	53,849	52,109	32
1,094	...	16	293	1,707	1,99,814	1,83,243	
12,159	...	640	8,483	24,840	27,10,027	2,119,372	
				Col. IV. 147	A. D. S. 42,000	A. D. S. 4,72,903	
				A. D. S. 10	Col. IV. 2,40,300		
					1,90,613		
				24,997	31,82,940	25,92,285	
300	...	...	...	357	73,820	23,825	13
50	...	...	...	52	8,091	6,473	34
12,509	...	640	8,483	25,406	32,64,851	26,22,583	
658	...	119	839	1,749	2,15,204	1,19,414	35
351	...	2	33	477	62,004	60,516	36
361	...	6	67	527	66,133	61,483	37
1,370	...	127	939	2,753	3,43,341	2,41,413	
440	...	4	78	625	76,008	71,911	38
361	...	13	109	569	65,327	58,660	39
294	...	2	15	384	51,881	50,957	40
1,095	...	19	202	1,578	1,93,216	1,81,528	
431	...	24	216	769	87,986	72,518	41
268	...	4	69	438	53,715	50,236	42
382	...	9	111	594	72,837	66,549	43
1,101	...	37	396	1,801	2,14,548	1,89,303	
386	...	2	29	510	66,582	65,022	44
374	...	1	17	474	61,855	60,807	45
296	...	2	20	391	52,344	51,396	46
1,056	...	5	66	1,375	1,80,781	1,77,225	
4,622	...	188	1,603	7,507	9,31,886	7,89,469	
				Col. IV. 36	Col IV. 68,500	Cols. IV. & V. 1,99,247	
					70,687		
				7,541	10,61 133	9,18,71	
				32,945	43,25,984	35,41,299	
				Col. II. 4	*1,25,000	*1,25,000	
17,131	...	828	10,086	32,953	44,50,984	36,66,299	

controlling officers and establishment.

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of* 1873

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF — In districts (regular police.) — *Guards at districts, central, or subsidiary jails.* — Officers.	Men.	*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.* — Officers.	Men.	*On other* — Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
30	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	6,912	3	15	9	49	85
31		Jalaun	7,919	1	6	10	51	69
32		Lalitpur	1,740	1	6	6	39	70
		Total ...	16,571	5	27	25	139	224
		Total of District Police,	...	...	...	...	...	2,664
								147
			5,90,655	88	595	289	1,557	
								2,811
33		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	49,995	...	...	...	...	56
34		Ditto Scinde, Panjáb, and Delhi.	1,618	...	...	...	...	2
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	6,42,268	88	595	289	1,557	2,869
35	Lucknow	Lucknow	95,790	8	76	9	54	79
36		Unao	1,488	1	6	8	42	68
37		Bara Banki ...	4,650	2	10	7	39	70
		Total ...	1,01,928	11	92	24	135	217
38	Sítapur	Sítapur	4,097	3	15	9	44	75
39		Hardoi	6,667	2	10	8	41	66
40		Kheri	924	1	6	6	30	57
		Total ...	11,688	6	31	23	115	198
41	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	15,478	3	15	8	46	73
42		Bahraich	3,479	1	6	6	30	61
43		Gonda	6,288	2	10	7	37	71
		Total ...	25,245	6	31	21	113	205
44	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli... ...	1,560	3	15	9	44	71
45		Sultanpur	1,048	2	10	8	41	63
46		Partabgarh ...	948	2	6	7	34	54
		Total ...	3,556	7	31	24	119	188
		Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	808
			1,42,417	30	185	92	482	86
								844
		Grand Total of N.-W. P. and Oudh.	7,84,685	118	780	381	2,039	3,713

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1879, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town and XX. of* 1856—(concluded).

FORCE.

Men.	Municipal and Town Police. On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	Municipal and Town Police. In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (officers and men.) To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Number.
duties.											
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.		XXV.	XXVI.		XXVII.	
416	120	15	1,567	313,735	2·19	...	...	445	362	83	30
293	141	...	1,554	404,384	2·71	...	...	706	608	98	31
266	33	...	1,947	212,628	4·61	...	...	503	457	46	32
975	294	15	5,068	934,747	2·96	...	...	547	468	79	
10,493	8,634	489	69,338	29,840,239	2·77	...	...	1,193	1,041	152	
300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
10,843	8,634	489	69,338	29,840,239	2·77	...	...	1,193	1,041	152	
563	899	59	1,415	1,038,560	·80	...	...	594	...	...	35
316	35	...	1,745	775,695	3·65	...	...	1,626	...	...	36
325	73	...	1,745	936,652	3·31	...	...	1,777	...	...	37
1,204	1,007	59	4,905	2,750,907	1·78	...	...	999	...	...	
396	64	18	2,250	995,339	3·61	...	...	1,592	...	...	38
319	122	...	2,292	996,145	4·02	...	...	1,750	...	...	39
266	17	...	3,046	789,373	7·93	...	...	2,055	...	...	40
981	203	18	7,588	2,780,857	4·80	...	...	1,762	...	...	
383	314	26	1,645	1,537,599	2·13	...	...	1,999	...	...	41
260	73	...	2,710	828,647	6·18	...	...	1,891	...	...	42
346	120	...	3,007	1,249,653	5·06	...	...	2,103	...	...	43
989	507	26	7,362	3,615,899	4·08	...	...	2,007	...	...	
336	31	...	1,741	837,675	3·41	...	...	1,642	...	...	44
331	18	...	1,701	995,123	5·58	...	...	2,099	...	...	45
265	22	...	1,444	1,001,576	3·69	...	...	2,561	...	...	46
932	71	...	4,886	2,834,374	3·55	...	...	2,061	...	...	
4,166	1,688	103	24,741	11,992,687	3·27	...	...	1,588	...	...	
14,949	10,322	592	94,079	41,822,276	2·85	...	...	1,269	1,041	152	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1879—*(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary, as per budget for* 1879-80.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			PUNISHMENT. *Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXVII.*	
	Officers (inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
N.-W. P.	3,516	15,188	4,768	8,248	5,640	24	202
Oudh	1,106	5,651	2,446	3,574	737	9	43
Total ...	4,622	20,839	7,214	11,822	6,377	33	245

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1879—*(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*—(continued.)

Provinces.	PUNISHMENT—(*concluded*).										REWARDS.	
	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
			Under Police Act.		*Under sections 320, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards as per reward statement, excluding chaukidars.
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
N.-W. P. ...	605	1,354	6	78	...	7	8	21	11	69	504	2,484
Oudh ...	154	234	1	17	...	...	1	3	2	21	18	872
Total ...	759	1,588	7	95	...	7	9	24	13	90	522	3,356

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1879—(*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary.*)—(concluded.)

Provinces.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
I.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,367	2,076	5	49	1,351	7,298	9,968
Oudh	628	548	...	...	542	1,910	4,270
Total ...	2,995	2,624	5	49	1,893	9,208	14,238

Provinces.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII and VIII.)	By discharge, otherwise as per columns from XI. to XVIII.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
I.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces ...	371	57	419	226	189	19	363	46·05	1·94
Oudh	193	16	25	52	24	...	65	52·71	·96
Total ...	564	73	534	278	213	19	428	47·82	1·68

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

Year.	Cases received during the year.	No. of cases sanctioned by Government.			No. of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General.			Pending at the close of the year 1879.					Cases of last year disposed of.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with D. S.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
1879 ...	6·9	129	66	195	491	...	491	10	22	45	...	77	77

DETAILED MEMO.

Received during the year 1879	...	...	...	...	609	
Cases of last year	...	...	...	...	77	
Total of cases...				...		686
Sanctioned by Government during the year		...	...	...	195	
Ditto Inspector-General		...	...	...	491	
						686
Balance				...		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for 1879—*(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

RACE.

Provinces.	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
	District and Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate officers.*				*Subordinate officers.*				*Subordinate officers.*		
	Military or covenanted civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.
N.-W. Provinces,	7	33	30	2	12	...	13	12	3	2	110	3,329	15,169
Oudh ...	5	8	2	2	1	...	9	9	...	...	28	1,054	5,595
Total ...	12	41	32	4	13	..	22	21	3	2	138	4,383	20,764

RELIGION OR CASTE.

Provinces.	Officers.												
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.*									*Other religions.*	
			Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Jats.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.		Baurians.	Afghans.
I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.		XXII	XXIII
N.-W. Provinces,	113	1,657	357	259	41	172	54	51	548	285		7	17
Oudh ...	36	360	162	60	...	149	55	17	108	167		1	3
Total ...	149	2,017	519	319	41	321	109	68	656	452		8	20

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for 1879—(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(*continued.*) MEN.					
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.* Brahmans.	Rájput.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII	XXVIII.	XXIX.
N.-W. Provinces	14	5,613	2,695	2,392	214	593
Oudh	1	1,100	1,285	823	1	241
Total ...	15	6,713	3,980	3,215	215	834

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded.*) MEN—(*concluded.*) *Hindus*—(concluded.)				*Other religions.*		Grand total (officers and men.)
	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afgháns.	
I.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces ...	157	259	794	2,210	21	86	12,569
Oudh	125	41	119	1,763	48	6	6,671
Total ...	282	300	913	3,973	69	92	25,240

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra Dún ...	17,000	6	...	9	15	991
	2	Mussooree ...	8,601	3	...	9	12	3,062
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	45,051	5	...	10	15	10,131
	4	Hardwár Union, ...	21,555	4	...	12	16	4,931
	5	Deoband ...	18,976	4	..	8	12	2,288
	6	Roorkee ...	10,801	2	8	...	10	206
Muzaffarnagar.	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	10,793	4	...	8	12	10,541
	8	Shámli ...	9,300	4	...	8	12	1,120
	9	Kandhla ...	11,026	4	...	10	14	1,138
	10	Kairana ..	17,742	3	...	12	15	637
Meerut ...	11	Meerut, including cantonment.	90,808	5	...	10	15	24,884
	12	Ghaziabad ...	10,366	3	...	6	9	3,401
	13	Shahdara ...	7,257	3	...	6	9	333
	14	Baghpat ...	7,367	3	...	8	11	3,544
	15	Baraut ...	8,404	3	...	10	13	669
	16	Hápur ...	14,544	3	...	6	9	920
	17	Pilkhuwa ...	5,168	3	...	6	9	313
Bulandshahr,	18	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	5	...	10	15	232
	19	Anúpshahr ...	9,334	3	...	6	9	250
	20	Khúrja ...	26,858	3	...	6	9	4,891
	21	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	3	...	9	12	70
Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	55,846	5	...	10	15	1,608
	23	Háthras ...	30,900	3	..	6	9	6,399
	24	Atrauli ...	15,622	3	3	3	9	83
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	12,530	3	3	3	9	50
	26	Hardnaganj ...	5,205	3	3	3	9	79
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	58,810	6	...	12	18	1,793
	28	Bindraban ...	24,524	4	...	8	12	555
	29	Kosi ...	12.90	5	...	10	15	1,613
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	150,677	8	...	17	25	11,015
	31	Fatehpur Sikri ...	8,513	3	6	...	9	304
	32	Ferozabad ...	13,788	3	...	6	9	1,258
Etáwah ...	33	Etáwah ...	30,386	4	...	10	14	10,231
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,601	5	...	10	15	2,503
Farukhabad,	35	Fatehgarh cum Farukhabad ...	74,225	6	...	13	19	10,686
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	8,044	5	...	10	15	5,750
	37	Soron ...	13,658	4	...	8	12	2,777
	38	Kásganj ...	15,764	4	...	8	12	1,989
	39	Marehra ...	9,214	4	...	11	15	75
	40	Aliganj ...	7,912	4	...	8	12	172
	41	Jalesar ...	17,622	3	...	10	13	679

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.

Income during year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation (i.e. the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	4,412	2,295	6,707	7,698	6,535	1,163	0	4	2	0	6	3
...	20,185	4,080	24,265	27,327	23,796	3,531	2	5	6	2	13	1
54,260	55,840	4,000	59,840	69,971	67,535	2,436	1	3	11	1	5	3
16,276	16,276	30,894	47,171	52,102	42,225	9,877	0	12	1	2	3	0
9,477	9,477	4,027	13,504	15,792	14,100	1,692	0	8	0	0	11	4
...	6,349	6,062	12,411	12,617	11,788	829	0	9	5	1	2	5
12,405	12,405	1,879	14,284	24,825	15,593	9,232	1	2	0	1	6	0
5,717	5,717	484	6,201	7,321	6,442	879	0	9	10	0	10	6
5,489	5,489	329	5,818	6,956	5,430	1,526	0	7	11	0	8	5
6,727	6,727	568	7,295	7,932	7,585	347	0	6	0	0	6	6
1,14,099	1,14,159	18,244	1,32,403	1,57,287	1,30,443	26,844	1	4	1	1	7	3
7,769	7,769	1,710	9,479	12,880	8,875	4,005	0	11	11	0	14	7
3,056	3,056	926	3,982	4,315	2,957	1,358	0	8	9	0	9	6
6,855	6,855	506	7,361	10,905	6,598	749	0	14	10	0	15	11
6,250	6,250	428	6,678	7,347	6,271	2,634	0	11	10	0	12	8
10,831	10,831	1,151	11,982	12,902	12,042	860	0	11	11	0	13	2
2,753	2,753	356	3,109	3,422	3,364	58	0	8	6	0	9	7
7,137	9,546	3,365	12,911	13,143	11,664	1,479	0	10	3	0	13	11
4,638	5,340	930	6,270	6,520	6,018	502	0	9	2	0	10	9
22,750	22,822	3,719	26,541	31,432	30,767	665	0	13	7	0	15	9
8,064	8,110	1,407	9,517	9,587	9,377	210	0	7	0	0	8	3
45,023	45,776	2,522	48,298	49,906	44,841	5,065	0	13	1	0	13	10
20,167	20,167	3,840	24,007	30,406	26,589	3,817	0	10	5	0	12	5
7,404	7,404	790	8,194	8,277	7,968	309	0	7	7	0	8	5
5,135	5,135	565	5,700	5,750	5,194	556	0	6	6	0	7	3
2,905	2,905	295	3,200	3,279	3,238	41	0	8	11	0	9	10
39,856	39,856	4,276	44,132	45,925	40,604	5,321	0	10	0	0	12	0
16,924	16,924	1,198	18,122	18,677	18,029	648	0	11	04	0	11	9
10,018	10,018	1,783	11,801	13,444	9,825	3,619	0	12	5	0	14	7
1,37,881	1,38,283	31,209	1,69,492	1,80,507	1,78,257	2,250	0	14	8	1	2	0
2,873	2,873	106	2,979	3,283	3,045	238	0	5	4	0	5	7
6,503	6,503	378	6,881	8,139	7,913	226	0	7	6	0	7	11
20,988	20,988	3,485	24,473	34,704	27,467	7,237	0	11	1	0	12	11
14 413	14,962	1,491	16,353	18,856	14,520	4,336	0	12	10	0	14	9
58,901	59,590	6,679	66,269	76,955	68,421	8,534	0	12	10	0	14	3
7,196	7,296	2,294	9,590	15,340	7,830	7,510	0	14	6	1	5	1
8,005	8,005	881	8,886	11,663	7,734	3,929	0	9	5	0	10	5
11,556	11,556	1,067	12,623	14,612	13,496	1,116	0	11	9	0	12	10
,491	3,491	311	3,802	3,877	3,566	311	0	6	1	0	6	7
2,705	2,705	374	3,079	3,251	3,154	97	0	5	6	0	6	3
7,529	7,529	1,258	8,787	9,466	8,253	1,213	0	6	10	0	7	11

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1-*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
	42	Bijnor ...	13,066	5	...	9	14	452
	43	Chándpur ...	12,033	2	...	9	11	1,217
Bijnor ...	44	Dhámpur ...	6,555	2	...	8	10	1,359
	45	Nagína ...	19,696	2	5	5	12	521
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,656	3	5	5	13	4,676
	47	Moradabad ...	59,570	6	...	12	18	7,165
	48	Dhanaura ...	5 281	3	...	6	9	824
Moradabad ...	49	Chandausi ...	23,513	3	...	6	9	774
	50	Amroha ...	34.896	3	...	6	9	1,426
	51	Sambhal ...	34,871	3	...	6	9	2,197
	52	Budaun ...	31,227	3	...	9	12	2,127
	53	Bilsi ...	6.115	3	...	6	9	470
Budaun ...	54	Ujhani ...	7,656	3	...	6	9	851
	55	Sahaswan ...	17,061	3	...	6	9	701
	56	Bareilly ...	91,410	8	...	16	24	21,870
Bareilly ...	57	Bisalpur ...	9,337	3	6	...	9	205
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	29,840	2	...	6	8	5,996
Sháhjahánpur	59	Sháhjahánpur ...	79,487	5	...	17	22	775
	60	Tilhar ...	18,825	3	...	9	12	8,010
Cawnpore ...	61	Cawnpore ...	98,476	6	...	12	18	28,376
Fatehpur ...	62	Fatehpur ...	18,785	7	...	14	21	2,611
Bánda ...	63	Bánda ...	27,805	5	...	11	16	172
Allahabad ...	64	Allahabad ...	129,177	7	2	16	25	7,356
Jaunpur ...	65	Jaunpur ...	35,003	6	...	12	18	1,302
Gorakhpur ...	66	Gorakhpur ...	5 ,633	6	...	12	18	8,591
Azamgarh ...	67	Azamgarh ...	18,414	6	...	12	18	4,441
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	40,000	8	...	26	34	11,406
Ballia ...	69	Ballia ...	9,270	5	...	10	15	4,687
Benares ...	70	Benares ...	187,341	6	1	18	25	5,059
Mirzapur ...	71	Mirzapur ...	77,229	6	...	12	18	15,219
	72	Chunar ...	12,289	4	...	6	10	1,035
Jhánsi ...	73	Jhánsi ...	1,596	4	8	...	12	17
	74	Mau Ránípur ...	24,666	3	12	...	15	343
	75	Orai ...	8,738	6	...	12	18	231
Jalaun ...	76	Kálpi ...	16,668	2	...	6	8	1,626
	77	Kúnch ...	14,682	2	...	6	8	2,161
Lalitpur ...	78	Lalitpur ...	8,976	5	10	...	15	2,773
Kumaun ...	79	Almora ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	2,693
	80	Naini Tal ...	6,000	3	...	7	10	7,045
Tarai ...	81	Káshipur ...	13,221	2	6	...	8	3,604

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.—(contd.)

Income during year from opium.	Total income from other taxation (i.e. the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5,665	5,995	860	6,855	7,307	6,546	761	0	7	4	0	8	5
3,761	4,525	416	4,941	6,158	5,767	391	0	6	0	0	6	7
3,244	4,373	236	4,609	5,968	5,377	591	0	10	8	0	11	3
6,947	7,513	495	8,008	8,529	7,622	907	0	6	1	0	6	6
12,846	13,345	981	14,326	19,012	14,152	4,860	0	10	10	0	11	7
46,947	45,982	8,607	54,589	61,754	47,431	14,323	0	12	4	0	14	8
...	3,475	275	3,750	4,574	3,953	621	0	10	6	0	11	4
...	11,359	4,468	15,827	16,601	14,310	2,291	0	7	8	0	10	8
14,093	14,093	575	14,668	16,094	14,221	1,873	0	6	5	0	6	9
13,282	13,282	1,000	14,282	16,419	13,299	3,120	0	6	1	0	6	6
14,368	14,368	6,666	21,034	23,161	21,004	2,157	0	7	4	0	10	9
...	2,700	929	3,629	4,099	3,321	778	0	7	1	0	9	6
...	3,123	666	3,789	4,649	3,739	901	0	6	6	0	7	11
...	5,492	948	6,440	7,141	6,709	432	0	5	2	0	6	0
74,666	75,974	6,430	82,404	1,04,274	85,415	18,859	0	13	3	0	14	5
2,320	2,320	1,355	3,675	3,680	3,299	581	0	4	0	0	6	4
17,792	17,792	13,777	31,569	37,565	28,992	8,573	0	9	6	1	0	11
54,957	54,957	12,957	68,326	69,101	61,562	7,539	0	11	1	0	13	9
10,009	10,009	6,222	16,231	24,241	15,818	8,423	0	8	6	0	13	8
...	78,730	37,656	1,16,386	1,44,762	1,11,937	32,825	0	12	9	1	2	10
10,783	10,903	1,358	12,261	14,872	11,478	3,394	0	2	3	0	10	5
19,156	19,156	7,716	26,871	26,483	26,448	35	0	11	0	0	15	2
1,33,888	1,46,337	64,113	2,10,530	2,17,886	2,10,778	7,108	1	2	0	1	10	0
17,665	17,665	8,542	26,207	27,509	22,027	5,482	0	8	0	0	11	11
31,602	31,744	2,643	34,387	42,978	27,000	15,978	0	9	10	0	10	8
14,990	14,990	809	15,799	20,240	14,556	5,682	0	13	0	0	13	8
27,100	27,100	4,449	31,549	42,955	40,292	2,663	0	10	10	0	12	7
...	1,609	5,125	6,734	11,421	7,195	4,226	0	2	9	0	11	7
1,22,979	1,23,557	33,307	1,56,864	1,61,923	1,48,807	13,066	0	10	6	0	13	4
48,532	48,532	20,628	69,160	84,379	72,799	11,580	0	10	0	0	14	3
4,543	4,543	1,807	6,350	7,385	7,041	344	0	5	11	0	8	4
...	487	272	1,059	1,076	1,031	45	0	4	10	0	10	7
11,664	12,236	1,314	13,550	13,893	13,232	661	0	7	11	0	8	9
3,586	3,661	1,336	4,997	5,228	5,084	144	0	6	8	0	9	1
10,448	10,448	744	11,192	12,818	12,375	443	0	10	4	0	10	10
9,660	9,660	774	10,234	12,395	10,993	1,402	0	10	3	0	11	1
6,080	6,080	1,001	7,081	9,854	8,192	1,662	0	10	10	0	12	7
425	3,921	582	4,503	7,196	6,626	570	0	15	2	1	1	5
2,476	27,831	7,582	35,413	42,161	39,609	2,852	4	10	2	5	14	5
...	7,363	2,616	9,969	13,573	10,728	2,845	0	8	10	0	12	0

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Lucknow ...	82	Lucknow ...	257,842	6	12	...	18	18,363
Unao ...	83	Unao ...	7,277	7	12	...	19	358
	84	Newalganj Maharájganj.	3,826	2	10	...	12	343
Bara Banki ...	85	Nawabganj ...	14,910	6	12	...	18	3,837
	86	Radauli ...	12,517	2	6	...	8	294
Sitapur ...	87	Sitapur ...	11,175	5	9	...	14	2,010
	88	Khairabad ...	15,225	2	7	...	9	1,095
	89	Muhamdabad ...	6,312	3	6	...	9	292
	90	Biswan ...	8,325	2	7	...	9	820
Hardoi ...	91	Hardoi ...	7,418	7	18	...	25	921
	92	Shahabad. ...	11,332	4	12	...	16	1 108
	93	Sandila ...	13,775	4	10	...	14	11,500
	94	Bilgram ...	9,515	4	10	...	14	775
	95	Sandi ...	7,986	3	8	...	11	2,404
	96	Mallawan ...	10,524	3	8	...	11	360
	97	Pihani ...	7,486	3	9	...	12	1,178
Kheri ...	98	Lakhimpur ...	3,802	5	15	...	20	1,057
	99	Muhamdi ...	6,861	3	10	...	13	257
Fyzabad ...	100	Fyzabad ...	67,709	5	1	9	15	17,518
	101	Tánda ...	21,277	3	9	...	12	4,075
Gonda ...	102	Gonda ...	13,810	5	10	...	15	1,265
	103	Nawabganj ...	5,926	3	8	...	11	2,390
	104	Utraula ...	4,712	3	8	...	11	2,662
	105	Balrampur ...	11,627	2	10	...	12	787
Bahraich ...	106	Bahraich ...	21,436	4	8	...	12	5,301
	107	Nanpara ...	7,484	2	7	...	9	1,579
Rae Bareli ...	108	Rae Bareli ...	13,466	4	11	...	15	1,032
Sultanpur ...	109	Sultanpur or Perkinsganj.	8,860	5	10	...	15	1,826
Partabgarh ...	110	Partabgarh ...	9,501	4	10	...	14	183
		Total ...	28,94,879	440	359	683	1,482	3,92,995

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80.—(concld.)

Income during year from ootroi.	Total income from other taxation (i.e. the totals of columns 9 to 14.)	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4,85,423	1,86,810	10,624	2,31,918	2,50,281	2,12,739	37,542	0	11	6	0	14	4
181	1,370	1,250	2,520	2,878	2,173	705	0	3	0	0	5	6
1,099	1,099	240	1,339	1,682	1,546	136	0	5	4	0	6	6
8,783	8,829	1,061	9,990	13,827	10,304	3,493	0	9	5	0	10	8
3,129	3,129	212	3,341	3,636	3,406	223	0	3	11	0	4	3
8,968	8,964	4 752	13,720	15,730	13,854	1,876	0	12	10	1	3	7
4,013	4,013	541	4,554	5,649	4,442	1,207	0	4	2	0	4	9
747	747	267	1,014	1,306	1,306	...	0	1	10	0	3	3
1,899	1,899	614	2,513	3,333	1,818	1,515	0	3	7	0	4	9
4,601	4,850	2,791	7,641	8,5 2	6,558	2,004	0	10	5	0	1	6
3,902	3,902	602	4,504	5,612	4,998	614	0	5	6	0	6	4
7,835	7,835	659	8,494	19,994	10,826	9,166	0	8	1	0	9	10
2,167	2,167	674	2 841	3,616	3,046	570	0	3	7	0	4	9
2,439	2,439	575	3,014	5,418	4,648	770	0	4	10	0	6	0
2,014	2,014	483	2,497	2,857	2,875	18	0	3	0	0	3	9
1,449	1,449	704	2,153	2,33)	2,301	1,030	0	3	1	0	4	7
...	1,789	1,598	4,887	5.444	4,486	958	0	7	6	1	2	5
1,703	1,703	953	2,656	2,918	2,147	768	0	4	0	0	6	2
39,952	40,928	7,367	48,295	65,813	55,112	10,701	0	9	8	0	11	4
9,573	9,573	1,602	11,175	15.250	6,756	8,494	0	7	2	0	8	4
6,776	6,776	4,969	11,746	13.010	11,484	1,526	0	7	10	0	13	7
...	2,153	5,081	7,234	9.621	6,952	2.672	0	5	9	1	3	6
845	1,965	808	2,773	5,435	3,952	1,483	0	6	9	0	9	10
...	3,434	679	4.113	4,900	3,311	1.589	0	4	8	0	5	8
12,267	12,267	3,655	15 922	21,229	13 494	7,729	0	9	2	0	11	10
3,244	3 244	2,033	5 277	6,856	3,720	3,136	0	6	11	0	11	3
7,684	7 684	6,420	14.104	15,'36	13.831	1,305	0	9	2	1	0	9
4,068	4,123	2,574	6,697	8,423	6,763	1,760	0	11	10	0	15	4
3,310	4,157	1 338	5,495	5,678	4,420	1,258	0	7	0	0	9	3
18,18,220	20,29,673	4,88,825	25,55,874	29,47,969	25,25,686	4,22,283	0	11	2	0	14	1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879-80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure	Balance at close of year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	86	401,639	99,145	65,453	1,17,240	1,40,966	0 4 7	1 12 8	1,22,035	18,931
Agra ...	65	274,311	66 224	25,794	55 331	64,281	0 3 2	2 2 2	54,921	9,360
Rohilkhand ...	51	273,862	56,067	28.501	48,265	58,962	0 2 11	1 11 5	51,182	7 780
Allahabad ...	49	223,092	49,737	21,687	43,068	64,273	0 3 1	1 15 9	51,993	12.280
Benares ...	46	213,072	44,240	21,53)	38,355	48,740	0 2 10	1 12 0	38,226	10,514
Jhánsi ...	13	52,227	11,616	2,998	8,851	9,979	0 2 8	2 15 2	9,074	905
Kumaun ...	1	6,746	817	712	1,3 8	2.268	0 3 3	1 14 11	1,467	801
Lucknow ...	17	82,656	17,159	6,523	7,914	12,366	0 1 6	1 3 4	9,098	3,268
Fyzabad ...	5	13,457	2,608	1,527	2,520	3,634	0 3 0	1 10 4	3,019	615
Sitapur ...	6	21,171	4,231	2,647	2,874	3,571	0 2 2	1 1 4	3,258	313
Total ...	339	1,562,232	352,044	1,77,472	3,26,396	4,09,040	0 3 4	1 13 5	3,44,273	64,767

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1879-80.

Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1878-79.			*Actuals of* 1879-80.			Budget Estimate 1879-80.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue...	2,64,631	...	2,64,631	2,95,744	...	2,95,744	2,47,000
IV.—Excise ..	25,67,069	..	25,67,069	31,33,897	...	31,33,897	27,00,000
V.—Assessed taxes,	13,01,013	..	13,01,013	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	6,00,000
VI.—Provincial rates,	33,882	75,22,436	75,56,318	39,240	79,49,259	79,88,499	74,19,000
¼ per cent. margin cess, Oudh.	33,882	..	33,882	39,240	...	39,240	36,000
¾ per cent. road cess.	..	1,89,364	1,89,364	...	2,04,563	2,04,563	1,91,000
1 „ school „ ..	..	1,40,782	1,40,782	...	1,57,387	1,57,387	1,43,000
12 „ local rate, North-Western Provinces.	..	43,46,380	43,46,380	...	41,56,394	41,56,394	41,03,000
4½ „ local rate, Oudh.	..	...	...	...	3,74,520	3,74,520	
½ „ District Post.	..	35,529	35,529	..	39,353	39,353	36,000
2½ „ acreage cess.	..	3,22,972	3,22,972	...	3,93,988	3,93,988	3,91,000
Commuted jagirs.	..	1,21,276	1,21,276	...	1,16,124	1,16,124	1,16,000
Patwári cess.	..	23,66,133	23,66,133	...	24,10,190	24,10,190	23,40,000
Village Chaukidari (Oudh).	..	...	...	...	96,740	96,740	...
X.—Stamps ..	50,88,757	...	50,88,757	49,49,459	...	49,49,459	50,00,000
XI.—Registration ..	...	...	...	4,90,825	...	4,90,825	5,46,000
XV.—Minor departments.	59,739	...	59,739	60,008	1,316	61,454	55,000
XVI.—Law and justice	15,14,942	...	15,14,942	10,74,304	...	10,74,304	11,43,000
XVII.—Police ..	3,54,170	...	3,54,170	3,75,522	...	3,75,522	3,7[illegible],000
XIX.—Education ..	91,485	3[illegible],339	1,21,824	96,311	40,344	1,36,655	1,27,000
XX.—Medical ..	12,441	2,843	15,284	7,505	2,220	9,725	6,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	1,17,318	...	1,17,318	1,35,639	...	1,35,639	1,19,000
XXII.—Interest ..	13,926	13,412	27,338	13,103	4,561	17,664	26,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous,	3,55,897	45,136	4,01,033	2,51,871	66,255	3,18,126	2,51,000
XXV.—Railways ..	1,08,224	...	1,08,224	1,23,350	...	1,23,350	1,05,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	33,11,637	...	33,11,637	37,29,381	...	37,29,381	32,71,000
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	8,86,911	2,98,819	11,85,730	8,28,134	3,24,211	11,52,345	8,58,100
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.	89,60,890	...	89,60,890	84,75,294	...	84,75,294	86,10,000
Contributions ..	..	...	...	42,42,815	6,35,130	48,77,945	..
Debt ..	..	...	...	..	13,123	13,123	...
Total, Receipts,	2,50,42,932	79,12,984	3,29,55,916	2,89,22,402	90,36,449	3,79,58,851	3,11,55,000
Opening Balance ..	23,47,780	20,64,938	44,12,718	24,26,444	39,67,885	63,94,329	...
Grand Total ..	2,73,90,712	99,77,922	3,73,68,634	3,13,48,846	1,30,04,334	4,43,53,180	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1879-80—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1878-79.			*Actuals of* 1879-80.			Budget grant, 1879-80.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on funded and unfunded debt.	26,38,521	...	26,38,521	26,27,569	...	26,27,569	25,26,000
3. Refunds and drawbacks.	2,50,968	15,017	2,65,985	2,26,755	26,371	2,53,126	1,95,000
4. Land revenue ...	34,61,756	21,13,383	55,75,139	34,18,962	22,42,714	56,61,676	57,28,692
6. Excise ...	1,11,625	...	1,11,625	1,27,221	...	1,27,221	1,16,000
7. Assessed taxes ...	7,445	...	7,445	7,578	...	7,578	9,000
8. Provincial rates ...	6,901	...	6,901	5,338	...	5,338	8,000
12. Stamps ...	62,775	...	62,775	1,05,455	...	1,05,455	1,13,000
13. Registration ...	...	...	...	2,58,895	...	2,58,895	2,65,608
15. Post-office ...	...	1,83,727	1,83,727	...	1,84,602	1,84,602	1,95,000
17. Administration ...	12,08,231	37,329	12,45,565	12,51,696	33,025	12,84,721	12,69,000
18. Minor departments.	1,43,669	81,731	2,31,400	1,97,790	1,06,362	3,04,152	2,18,400
19. Law and justice ...	57,93,705	...	57,93,705	53,96,649	...	53,96,649	54,88,100
20. Police ...	36,92,098	21,71,105	58,63,803	37,74,239	22,39,212	60,13,451	60,48,000
22. Education ...	10,28,137	6,26,584	16,54,721	10,01,655	6,24,899	16,26,554	17,01,000
23. Ecclesiastical ...	5,272	...	5,272	5,139	...	5,139	6,000
24. Medical ...	5,12,607	38,545	5,51,152	5,35,417	48,232	5,83,549	5,31,000
25. Stationery and printing	5,06,020	..	5,06,020	4,64,815	...	4,64,815	4,34,000
29. Superannuation, &c.	...	...	...	...	435	435	...
30. Miscellaneous ...	2,16,784	15,473	2,32,257	1,71,631	5,081	1,76,712	1,71,000
32. Railways ...	4,54,258	...	4,54,258	66,109	...	66,109	1,25,000
33. Irrigation and navigation.	14,71,159	..	14,71,159	17,00,379	...	17,00,379	15,70,900
34. Other public works.	20,94,406	23,85,229	44,78,635	25,16,640	8,11,156	33,57,796	46,67,000
Contributions ...	...	...	...	13,85,130	42,42,815	56,27,945	...
Debt ...	...	50	50	...	13,123	3,123	...
Total expenditure ...	2,36,71,942	76,71,173	3,13,43,115	2,52,80,962	1,05,78,027	3,58,58,989	3,13,86,000
Closing balance ...	37,18,770	23,06,740	60,25,519	60,67,884	24,36,307	84,94,191	...
Grand Total ...	2,73,90,712	99,77,922	3,73,68,634	3,13,48,846	1,30,04,334	4,43,53,180	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Receipts, charges and balances of excluded local funds.*

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April, 1879.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Budget estimate of receipts, 1879-80.	Grant-in-aid grants for 1879-80.	Charge during the year.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
A—Local.								
Village chaukidari, Oudh.	..	...	...	*83,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
Tarai improvement.	...	...	...	*62 100 0 0	...	...	...	...
Police remount...	26,266 6 7	30,989 5 3	57,' 54 11 10	21.400 0 0	...	28,762 0 8	28,492 11 2	57,254 11 10
Do. clothing ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Canning College (Oudh)	40 419 14 11	75,179 13 5	1,15,599 12 4	70,000 0 0	...	87,575 13 10	28,023 14 6	1,15,599 12 4
Dispensary ...	80,666 13 11	1,17,600 15 6	1,98 267 13 5	1,34,000 0 0	...	1,21,174 11 11	77,093 1 6	1,98,267 13 5
King's Hospital (Oudh)	2.655 8 10	15,148 0 0	17,803 8 10	14,500 0 0	...	14,821- 3 11	2,982 4 11	17,803 8 10
Charitable refuge (Oudh)	4,307 2 9	17,233 11 9	21,540 14 6	17,000 0 0	...	15,025 1 4	6,515 13 2	21,540 14 6
Patwári do. do ..	...	...	...	*6,200 0 0	...	...	...	...
Town ...	60,' 34 7 5	3,41,117 1 10	4,01,151 9 3	3,34,000 0 0	..	3 98.857 6 7	62,284 2 8	4,01,151 9 3
Cantonment ...	32,561 0 1	3,63,739 0 1	3,36 30' 0 2	2,90,000 0 0	...	2,86.365 0 2	49,935 0 0	3,36.300 0 2
Vaccination ...	...	...	...	*2,800 0 0	...	...	...	
Total ...	2.46 911 6 6	9,01 0 6 15 10	11,47 918 6 4	10,35,000 0 0	...	8,92,591 6 5	2,55,326 15 11	11.47.918 6 4
(*B*)—*Municipal.*	3 96,732 0 7	25.78,254 0 10	29 74,986 1 5	25,30,000 0 0	...	25,22,877 2 0	4,52,108 15 5	29.74,986 1 5
GRAND TOTAL...	6,43,643 7 1	34,79,261 0 8	41,22,904 7 9	35,65,000 0 0	...	34,15,468 8 5	7,07,435 15 4	41,22,904 7 9

*Transferred to incorporated Local Funds.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of license fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during* 1879-80.

	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.		
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.					
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	5,03,619	64,607	3,39,484	55,495	33,147	10,26,044	11,13,138	17,421	Since realized	...	2,447
									Under recovery	...	9,153
									Irrecoverable	...	5,816
Oudh ...	1,27,453	9,272	62 039	4.867	5,738	2,13,795	2,33,139	1,456	Since realized	...	92
									Under recovery	...	423
									Irrecoverable	...	941
Total ...	6,30,072	73,879	4,01,523	60,362	38,885	12,31,839	13,46,277	18,877			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE (FOR N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH).

4.—Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

	Under the General Stamp Act.								Under the Court-fees Act.	Grand total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill of exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	9,07,220	96,503	57,602	10,61,325	5,954	5,957	252	10,73,488	29,32,941	40,06,429
Oudh ...	2,37,329	4,094	13,221	2,54,644	319	2,205	1,365	2,58,534	6,84,557	9,43,091
Total ...	11,44,549	1,00,597	70,823	13,15,969	6,273	8,162	1,617	13,32,022	36,17,498	49,49,520

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE (FOR N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

4.—Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1880—(concluded).

CHARGES.

	Under the General Stamp Act.							Under the Court-fees Act.				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the general and court-fees Act.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	24,973	567	21,494	1,101	2,527	4,742	55,504	11,180	7,638	903	19,271	75,225	39,31,204
Oudh ...	5,308	1,225	3,817	47	116	966	11,480	3,775	424	176	4,376	15,856	9,27,285
Total ...	30,281	1,792	25,311	1,148	2,743	5,708	66,984	14,956	8,062	1,079	24,097	91,081	48,58,439

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the year* 1879-80.

Ordinary expenditure.	*Total of each station.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops ...	3,545	1,869	5,414			
Stud	88	8,605	8,693			
General cantonment works ...	10,068	1,983	12,051			
Fortifications	...	752	752			
Barrack department	164	25	189			
Total, military ...				13,865	13,234	27,099
Civil buildings.						
Customs buildings	5,022	...	5,022			
Opium	11,059	18,656	29,715			
Mint	..	22	22			
Post-offices	20,085	9,464	29,549			
Telegraph	2,052	2,510	4,562			
Administration	11,524	115	11,639			
Educational	2,732	12,885	15,617			
Total, civil buildings ...				52,474	43,652	96,126
Total, original works and repairs ...				66,339	56,886	1,23,225
Establishment percentage on above.	5 per cent on Rs. 2,96,504—14,826 15 „ „ 1,23,225—18,484					33,310
Thomason College on Educational Establishment				...	...	1,46,300
Ditto Press ditto ...				...	...	26,979
Tools and plant				...	...	1,847
Grand Total, ordinary ...						3 31,661
There was expended in India ...	Rs. 3,35,738,					
Ditto ditto in England ...	„ 144—3,35,882					
Increase in suspense	„ 4,221					
Total as above ...						3,31,661

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services, during* 1879-80.

Section I.

Heads of service.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.							
Civil buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Administration. Land revenue buildings	96,957	32,766	...	...	1,29,723	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise ...	6,721	5,568	...	...	12,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residencies for Local Government.	70,346	2,743	...	...	73,089	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secretariat offices	1,261	550	...	...	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Revenue buildings.	783	362	...	...	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,76,068	41,989	...	...	2,18,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor departments. Monuments and antiquities.	...	80,540	...	...	80,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. High Court buildings ...	3,990	440	...	...	4,430		...	...	...	...	...
District Court ditto ...	7,282	8,327	...	...	15,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,272	8,767	...	...	20,039	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ecclesiastical	Churches	10,979	2,690	...	...	13,669	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burial grounds ...	2,053	1,153	...	...	3,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,032	3,843	...	...	16,875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails ...	Central jails	...	...	75,764	7,214	82,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District do.	...	...	87,091	14,094	1,01,185	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other buildings ...	...	...	3,871	2,593	6,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1,66,726	23,901	1,90,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police		...	...	24,818	32,780	57,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	Government colleges ...	...	...	30,008	932	30,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto schools, higher class.	...	...	18,204	4,183	22,387	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, middle ditto,	...	...	3,521	2,691	6,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, lower ditto,	...	...	42	1,016	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, Normal schools	...	...	...	1,152	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	51,775	9,974	61,749	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ...	Hospitals and dispensaries.	...	...	3,694	901	4,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lock hospitals ...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lunatic asylums ...	...	...	3,711	1,131	4,842	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	7,405	2,042	9,447	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services during* 1879-80.—(continued).

Section I.

Heads of services.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Miscellaneous. Printing	...	...	2,106	449	2,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works buildings...	...	...	...	2,042	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other buildings ...	...	...	1,643	1,992	3,635	...	...	..	...	...	...
Memorials	...	...	399	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	4,148	4,483	8,631	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, works and repairs ...	2,00,372	1,35,139	2,54,672	73,180	6,63,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, civil buildings ...	3,35,511		3,28,052		6,63,563	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,563

Communications.											
Roads and bridges ...	...	...	1,90,958	6,55,520	8,46,478	70,034	1,55,387	2,55,471	...	...	11,01,949
Boat bridges and ferries ...	...	...	5,000	1,07,475	1,12,475	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,475
Accommodation for travellers,	...	...	3,715	13,278	16,993	...	...	...	...	...	16,993
River improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,525	2,520	6,045	...	1,901	7,946
Total, works and repairs ...	...	...	1,99,673	7,76,273	9,75,946	73,609	1,57,907	2,61,516	...	1,901	12,39,363
Total, communications ...	...		9,75,946		9,75,946	2,61,516		2,61,516	1,901		12,39,363
Miscellaneous public improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	24,162	12,510	36,672	...	...	36,672
Grand total, works and repairs,	9,00,372	1,35,139	4,54,546	8,49,453	16,39,509	97,771	2,00,417	2,98,188	...	1,901	19,39,598
Total, works and repairs, provincial, &c.			16,39,509		16,39,509	2,98,188		2,98,188	1,901		19,39,598
Establishment.											
Public works proper ...			8,25,606		8,25,606	1,50,391		1,50,391	957		9,76,954
Ganges river tolls ...			...		...	...		...	3,758		3,758
Staging bungalows ...			...		...	...		...	...		...
Ferries			9,899		9,899	...		...	...		9,899
Total, establishment ...			8,35,505		8,35,505	1,50,391		1,50,391	4,715		9,90,611

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial [Imperial and Local] services, during* 1879-80—(concluded).

Section I.

Heads of services.	Provincial.					Local Incorporated.			Local excluded.		Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tools and plant		7,812			7,812		1,421	1,421		8	9,241
Profit and loss		...			...		...	...		...	...
Grand Total ...		24,82,826			24,82,826		4,50,000	4,50,000		6,624	29,39,450
Decrease in suspense balances,		—6,132			—6,132		...	...		...	—6,132
Grand Total, expenditure ...		24 76,694			24,76,694		4,50,000	4,50,000		6,624	29,33,318

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS (FOR N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH).

1c.—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II to V. inclusive.*

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profits and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Debra Dún	5,742	14,224	...	—275	...	11,718	18	31,427
	Aligarh	2,478	25,001	...	29	...	14,501	65	42,074
	Bulandshahr	9,837	22,421	1,791	8	...	16,212	75	50,344
	Meerut	4,279	56,470	18,813	1,083	...	32,828	155	1,13,627
	Muzaffarnagar	2,632	24,520	...	—3	...	14,004	60	41,213
	Saháranpur	2,529	54,420	3.418	332	...	28,670	131	89,500
	Total ...	27,497	1,97,056	24,022	1,174	...	1,17,932	504	3,68,185
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly	51,815	57,237	...	140	...	32,546	—1,000	1,40,738
	Bijnor	10,887	25,441	...	59	...	17,205	—400	53,192
	Budaun	16,906	15.356	...	33	...	12,939	—300	44,934
	Moradabad	4,972	45,203	...	349	...	22,523	—1,000	72,047
	Sháhjahánpur	7,336	24,158	...	91	...	21,116	—281	52,420
	Total ...	91,916	1,67,395	...	672	...	1,06 329	—2,981	3,63,331

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II. to V. inclusive*—(continued).

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumaun ...	Almora	369	...	...	...	...	5,146	41	17,278
	Garhwál	248	11,474	...	...	..			
	Kumaun	81,146	49,017	...	2,283	...	46,508	442	1,79,396
	Tarái	1,207	8,159	...	...	...	2,596	33	11,995
	Total ...	82,970	68,650	...	2,283	...	54,250	516	2,08,669
Agra ...	Agra	19,175	30,845	...	—59	...	28,337	—250	78,048
	Etah	6,290	14,698	...	96	...	15,188	—53	36,219
	Etáwah	2,626	9,601	...	—12	...	11,830	—27	24,018
	Farukhabad	18,115	28,239	...	500	...	22,094	—129	68,819
	Mainpuri	2,128	18,843	...	44	...	13,687	—63	34,639
	Muttra	5,514	38,455	...	5	...	19,324	—105	63,193
	Total ...	53,848	1,40,681	...	574	...	1,10,460	—627	3,04,936

Allahabad	Allahabad	...	...	71,501	55,963	1,388	884	...	43,207	—2,400	1,70,543
	Bánda	...	...	4 314	41,452	...	35	...	25,197	—800	70,198
	Cawnpore	...	...	7,625	51,428	...	316	...	28,289	—1,100	85,353
	Fatehpur	...	...	7,257	17,750	2,342	139	...	19,926	—400	47,014
	Hamírpur	...	...	7,560	19,022	...	17	...	14,101	—450	40,240
	Jaunpur	...	...	9,057	19,450	...	164	...	16,211	—473	44,409
		Total	...	1,07,304	2,04,060	3,730	1.355	...	1,46,931	—5,623	4,57,757
Benares	Azamgarh	...	...	2,495	10,635	2,297	30	...	13,024	—151	28,330
	Basti	...	...	3,112	15,018	...	140	...	15.384	—201	33,453
	Benares	...	...	24.683	14,839	...	176	...	42,665	—397	81,966
	Gházipur	...	...	3,256	11,790	...	—221	...	16,541	—170	31,196
	Mirzapur	...	...	5.831	21,845	...	56	...	28,166	—294	56,604
	Gorakhpur	...	...	4,760	12,897	783	112	...	16,900	—183	35,269
		Total	...	44,137	87,024	3,080	293	...	1,27,680	—1,396	2.60,818
Jhánsi	Jalaun	...	...	2,682	31,522	387	149	...	18,093	199	53,032
	Jhánsi	...	...	3,076	13,712	3,891	149	...	18,095	147	39,069
	Lalitpur	...	...	8,580	12,100	398	214	...	13,884	160	35,336
		Total	...	14,338	57,334	4,676	5 1	...	50,072	506	1,27,437

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works (for N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

Ic.—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1879-80, *bringing together the results of sections II. to V. inclusive*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	3,546	6,879	...	446	...	13,912	—150	24,633
	Fyzabad	1,254	45,586	...	155	..	23,995	—730	70,260
	Gonda	8,280	25,581	...	219	...	18,079	—456	51,703
	Total ...	13,080	78,046	...	820	...	55,986	—1,336	1,46,596
Lucknow ...	Bara Banki	3,386	62,826	...	—43	...	28,368	—1,936	92,601
	Lucknow	10,360	28,227	...	255	...	22,162	—1,128	59,876
	Unao	3,567	17,306	121	11	...	15,955	—603	36,357
	Total ...	17,313	1,08,359	121	223	...	66,485	—3,667	1,88,834

Rae Bareli ...	Partabgarh ...	...	23,674	13,182	...	33	...	15,432	—428	51,793
	Rae Bareli ...	...	39,535	30,009	...	344	...	21,914	—800	91,002
	Sultanpur ...	...	23,661	15,739	...	59	...	21,095	—559	59,995
	Total	...	86,770	58,930	...	436	...	58,441	—1,787	2,02,790
Sitapur ...	Hardoi ...	...	5,635	14,095	955	6	...	15,940	40	36,671
	Kheri ...	...	17,925	25,874	88	145	...	24,333	87	68,452
	Sitapur ...	...	20,857	31,859	...	363	...	24,635	100	77,814
	Total	...	44,417	71,828	1,043	514	...	64,908	227	1,82,937
	Benares special drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Archæological, Agra	...	79,973	...	...	386	...	31,137	741	1,12,237
	Office accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,791	8,791
	GRAND TOTAL	...	6,63,563	12,39,363	36,672	9,241	...	9,90,611	—6,132	29,33,316

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1879-80.

Name of works.	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Garden. produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal ...	46,290	37,768	174,131	3,742	295,489	239,099	57	29	1,09,807	14,399	599	16,011	20,787	957,658
Lower Ganges Canal.	804	668	6,218	...	14,211	13,626	...	...	1,353	565	39	719	1,581	39,779
Agra Canal ...	1,850	10,599	3,344	49	11,767	23,647	2	2	2,937	...	42	1,744	1,120	57,103
Eastern Jumna Canal.	37,648	10,534	1,442	2,205	122,505	16,003	325	222	40,358	...	187	3,501	5,302	2,40,233
Dún Canals ...	4,343	1	...	...	6,706	1,261	161	...	1,035	...	733	711	...	14,964
Rohilkhand Canals.	8,518	...	60	...	29,979	32,680	2,918	...	10,257	...	51	795	...	85,258
Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	1,082	547	9	...	658	...	...	...	90	2,386
Bundelkhand Lakes.	350	2	...	...	146	1,153	...	...	9	4	5	24	49	1,742
Grand Total ...	99,803	59,580	185,195	5,996	481,838	328,016	3,472	253	165,914	14,968	1,656	23,505	28,929	1,399,123

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80.

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH CANAL.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	2,92,619	...	2,92,619	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	11,88,919	...	11,88,919	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	41,740	...	41,740	...	...	...
(2). *Works not sanctioned as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	28,340	...	28,340	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	846	...	846	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	408	...	408	...	...	...
Total ...	15,52,872	...	15,52,872	15,52,872	...	15,52,872
Establishment ...				...	...	4,19,294
Tools and plant ...				...	...	28,504
Decrease in stock balances ...				...	...	—2,32,244
Less receipts on capital accounts				...	...	—27,388
Total, capital expenditure				...	...	17,34,038

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80—(concluded).

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH CANAL.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	17,199	3,48,053	3,65,252	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	56,526	56,526	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	11 523	88,715	1,00,238	...	...	...
(2). *Works not classed as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	6,958	57,709	64,667	...	...	...
Dún Canals ..	3,020	8,531	11,551	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	1,077	17,569	18,646	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals ...						
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	1,070	1,070	...	...	...
Total ...	39,777	5,78,173	6,17,950	39,777	5,78,173	6,17,950
Establishment		...	...	...	...	9,82,634
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	33,444
Refunds of revenue		...	...	...	...	8,142
Total, revenue expenditure					...	16,42,170

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1879-80.

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Expenditure on works for which no capital or revenue account is kept (imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	6,474	4,118	10,592	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	252	...	252	...	...	...
Total ...	6,726	4,118	10,844	6,726	4,118	10,844
Establishment ...			...	...	...	1,066
Total, neither capital nor revenue expenditure ...						11,910
Expenditure on drainage grant by Local Government.						
Ganges Canal ...	6,245	...	6,245	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	1,312	...	1,312	...	...	...
Total ...	7,557	...	7,557	7,557	...	7,557
Establishment ...			...	...	...	1,508
Total, drainage expenditure ...			...	...	...	9,065

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Refunds of revenue.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure	15,52,872	4,12,294	26,504	...	—2,32,244	—27,388	17,34,036
Revenue ditto ...	6,17,950	2,82,634	33,444	8,142	...	...	16,42,170
Ordinary expenditure for which no capital or revenue account is kept (imperial),	10,844	1,066	...	...	...	...	11,910
Expenditure on drainage grant by Local Government ...	7,557	1,508	...	...	...	...	9,065
Total ...	21,89,223	13,97,502	61,948	8,142	—2,32,244	—27,388	33,97,183

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—IRRI

4.—Statement showing the income and expenditure of productive
official year,

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government.	
		During 1877-80.	To end of 1879-80.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B.	3,04,908	3,18,46,178
Lower Ganges Canal ...	B.	13,78,787	1,57,54,972
Agra Canal	B.	28,546	81,56,778
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	A.	25,747	26,55,241
Dún Canals	B.	—2,219	6,29,546
Rohilkhand Canals	B.	— 2,077	15,36,190
Bijnor Canals	B.	...	69,966
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works...	A.	...	82,622
Bundelkhand Survey ...	B.	346	3,26,706
Total ...		17,31,038	6,10,55,199

* A. Restored.

B. Wholly made by British Government.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

GATION.

works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the 1878-79.

Receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	Share of establishment on repairs, including tools and plant.	Cost of repairs and maintenance, including refunds of revenue.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,05,556	(a)6,68,929	6,84,196	3,70,208	14,26,218	10,93,863
58,598	...	14,073	56,526	6,77,951	—6,89,952
4,44,094	...	1,14,366	1,01,155	3,66,413	—1,37,840
8,51,273	2,21,534	1,26,496	66,928	1,18,906	7,60,477
38,442	15,951	21,785	11,551	28,380	12,677
69,984	50,070 8,172	52,325	18,654	69,175 3,148	—15,076
4,058	1,299	2,837	1,070	3,718	—2,268
...	...	...	...	14,694	—14,694
43,92,005	9,05,955	10,16,078	6,26,092	27,08,603	10,07,187

(*a.*) Figure of 1878-79, entered (see page XXIX, of Revenue report for that year) as the correct figures have not yet been furnished by the Board of Revenue.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—Agriculture. F.—Produce. G.—Mines

These returns can

1.—Trade with

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the*

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A, number and value of articles in Class B.; and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Borax	18,948	94,616	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Cotton manufactures.				
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto (Indian)	...	...	9	360
3. Piece-goods (European)	...	...	24½	2,021
4. Ditto (Indian)	16	640	384	17,028
Drugs.				
1. Asafœtida	...	...	...	...
2. Other sorts, not intoxicating ..	...	...	...	...
3. Intoxicating except opium... ...	...	...	...	...
a. Ganja	1	400	...	..
b. Bhang	6	60	...	...
c. Charas	1	107	...	...
Dyeing materials.				
1. Indigo	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	...	...	...	...
3. Safflower	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric	...	...	2	16
5. Al (Morinda citrifolia)	...	...	...	...
6. Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fibrous products.				
1. Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
2. Other fibres, raw	...	...	...	...
3. Fibres manufactured (except gunny bags),	...	...	...	...
4. Fruits and nuts, except cocoanuts ...	3	110	1	20

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AND QUARRIES. II.—MANUFACTURE.

not be supplied.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80.

TRADE BETWEEN NIPAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2	12	...	...	18,950	94,628	...	...
758	1,962	70	140	758	1,962	70	140
...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
...	...	2,538	44,143	...	...	2,538	44,143
...	...	1	67	...	...	1	67
...	...	1,307	38,871	...	...	1,316	39,231
...	...	11,226	10,96,114	...	...	11,250½	10,98,135
...	...	21,874½	9,92,327	15	640	22,258½	10,69,355
...	...	2	200	...	...	2	200
23,334	1,87,314	56½	967	23,334	1,87,314	56½	967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...
200	1,800	...	...	206	1,860	...	...
4½	735	...	...	5½	842	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	916	...	...	109	916	...	...
...	...	6	72	...	...	6	72
2,001½	12,283	194	1,279	2,001½	12,283	196	1,295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	5,239	36	579	432	5,239	36	579
5	25	2	10	5	25	2	10
6,205	9,285	...	...	6,205	9,285	...	...
744½	5,577	121	423	744½	5,577	121	428
846	2,761	2,154½	5,648	846	2,861	2,155½	5,668

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

1.—TRADE WITH

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Grain.				
1. Wheat	...	...	2,064	6,332
2. Gram and pulse...	...	...	248	749
3. Other spring crops	...	...	13,942	29,614
4. Rice, husked	...	...	17,474	68,771
5. Rice, unhusked	...	...	2,451	5,211
6. Other rain crops	...	...	3,110	6,242
Gums and resins	...	...	12	144
Catechu	...	...	...	...
Hides.				
1. Hides of cattle	12	252	½	8
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	11	182	28	476
Horns	8	102	...	...
Lac.				
1. Dye	...	...	...	...
2. Shell...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	...	...	...	...
Metals and manufactures of metals.				
1. Brass and copper	6	250	16	777
2. Iron	...	...	8	80
3. Other metals	½	5,600	4½	66
Oils	...	...	93	1,032
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours	...	...	...	...
Provisions.				
1. Ghi	...	...	98	2,563
2. Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Salt	39,785½	1,81,681	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.				
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(continued).

TRADE BETWEEN NIPAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
25,526	70,202	174	479	25,526	70,202	2,238	6,811
21,429	60,950	1,489	3,806	21,429	60,950	1,737	4.555
13,410	26,479	192	297	13,410	26,479	14.134	29,911
4,76,534	15,30,517	116	462	4,76,534	15,30,517	17,590	69,233
5,35,337½	9,20,308	265	412	535,337½	9,20,308	2,716	5,623
55,209½	1,05,774	20	40	58,209½	1,05,774	3 130	6,282
8,755	1,30,122	1	10	8,755	1,30,122	13	154
2,485	30,718	...	...	2,485	30,718	...	...
2,109	33,265	...	...	2,121	33,517	½	8
258	420	...	...	269	602	28	476
368	2,696	...	...	376	2,798	...	...
59	424	10	76	59	424	10	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271¼	2,006	37	259	271¼	2,006	37	259
553¼	21,166	211½	9,227	559¼	21,416	227½	10,004
1,614½	14,391	248	2,098	1,614½	14,391	256	2,178
242	6,203	2,862	1,00,075	242½	11,863	2,866½	1,00,141
80	910	67	762	80	910	160	1,794
68	43,520	...	...	68	43,520	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,399	3,94,493	...	...	15,399	3,94,493	98	2,563
4,187	26,663	22,404	64,261	4,187	26,663	22,404	64,261
1½	7	26,577½	1,29,351	39,786¾	1,81,688	25,577½	1,29,351
...	...	9	36	...	...	9	36
44	44	449	912	44	44	449	911

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

I.—TRADE WITH

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Seeds.				
1. Oil-seeds. *a.* Linseed ...	...	...	...	...
1. Oil-seeds. *b.* Mustard and rape	...	...	5	20
1. Oil-seeds. *c.* Til or jingelly	...	...	38	152
1. Oil-seeds. *d.* Other oil-seeds	...	...	1	4
2. Other seeds. *a.* Indigo seed	...	...	...	...
2. Other seeds. *b.* Tea seed ...	1	3	...	...
2. Other seeds. *c.* Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Silk.				
1. Raw	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...
Spices ...	20	246	...	...
Betel nuts	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	4	92	...	...
Sugar.				
1. Refined	...	...	8	144
2. Unrefined	...	...	5,169½	23,293
Tea.				
1. Indian	...	...	...	...
2. Foreign	8½	680	...	...
Tobacco ...	...	...	284½	1,796
Wood.				
1. Timber	...	...	7	14
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...
Wool.				
1. Raw ...	2,373½	37,113	5	100
2. Manufactured piece-goods	311½	14,162	53½	6,152
Total of class A.	61,516½	3,36,356	45,541	1,73,185

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(continued.)

TRADE BETWEEN NIPAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
15,800	52,081	27	63	15,800	52,081	27	63
56,883	1,90,111	100	500	56,883	1,90,111	105	520
688	2,457	2½	10	688	2,457	40½	162
43,671	1,01,998	...	...	43,671	1,01,998	1	4
15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
563	1,691	...	...	563	1,691	...	...
...	...	1	300	...	...	1	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,553½	2,51,377	1,056½	15,369	18,553½	2,51,623	1,056½	15,369
...	...	144	2,423	...	...	144	2,423
57	154	69	208	57	246	69	208
...	...	801½	12,747	...	...	809½	12,891
50	274	17,985	1,04,919	50	274	23, 164½	1,26,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	80	...	...	1	80
15	105	3,808	31,535	15	105	4,092½	33,231
4,46,162	5,57,702	...	...	4,46,162	5,57,702	7	14
66,017	16,443	172	43	66,017	16,443	172	43
1	13	...	...	2,374½	37,126	5	100
...	...	280	11,078	311½	14,162	333½	17,230
18,46,802½	48,23,663	1,18,170½	26,72,681	19,08,319	51,60,019	1,63,711½	28,45,866

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

1.—TRADE WITH

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier*

Articles.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals (living for sale).				
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	325	18,170	68	5,380
2. Cattle	118	2,270	64	1,200
3. Sheep and goats	9,163	13,639	930	2,810
4. Other kinds	97	219	19	18
Fibrous products.				
4. Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Fruits and nuts.				
1. Cocoanuts	...	...	...	..
Total of class B. ...	9,703	34,244	1,081	9,468
Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	83
Leather.				
1. Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	495	...	386
Liquors	...	...	...	95
Mats	...	...	...	10
Woollen shawls	...	1,800	...	...
All other articles of merchandise.				
1. Unmanufactured	...	369	...	4,785
2. Manufactured	...	490	...	360
Total of class C. ...	...	3,154	...	5,719
Total value of all classes ...	...	3,73,754	...	1,88,372

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TIBET AND NIPAL.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1879-80—(concld.)

TRADE BETWEEN NIPAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.			
Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
80	1,315	...	...	405	19,431	68	5,380
6,249	81,958	2,904	44,325	6,367	84,228	2,968	45,525
1,114	1,282	3,884	5,331	10,277	14,881	4,814	8,141
1,436	8,123	3,741	4,821	1,533	8,342	3,760	4,899
23,676	7,748	2,950	759	23,676	7,748	2,950	759
...	...	13,421	1,616	...	...	13,421	1,616
32,555	1,00,386	26,900	56,852	42,258	1,34,630	27,981	66 320
...	76	...	5,149	...	76	...	5,232
...	4,181	...	...	...	4,181	...	...
...	594	...	4,089	...	1,089	...	4,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	88	...	...	...	88	...	10
...	...	...	1,550	...	1,800	...	1,550
...	7,476	...	3,748	...	7,805	...	8,533
...	5,780	...	35,235	...	6,270	...	35,595
...	18,155	...	49,771	...	21,309	...	55,490
...	49,42,204	...	27,79,304	...	53,15,958	...	29,67,676

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage Blank.*

K.—Paper Currency.

2.—*Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in 1879-80.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of						Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,638	6,00,415	25,958	19,98,750	2,883	22,63,500	1,78,23,870	1,79,60,100

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—PAPER CURRENCY.

2.—Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in 1879-80—(concluded).

In circulation at end of the year, number and value.						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,811	6,09,060	26,661	20,12,250	3,070	25,59,000	...	38,79,590	...	...	...	...	31,00,000

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

Class and object of institution.	Station or locality.	Number of institutions.
I.—Supported by Government and General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Sudder.		...
(*b*) Ditto, Branches.		...
(*c*) European Civil Hospital ...	Allahabad	1
II.—Supported by general public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries Missionary ...	Kumaun	5
(*b*) Poor-houses ...	Lucknow new charity	1
	Allahabad stranger's home ...	1
(*c*) Houses of refuge for blind, lepers and paupers.	Allahabad	1
	Almora	1
	Aligarh *a.*	2
	Bareilly	1
	Benares	1
	Bahraich	1
	Bara Banki	1
	Budaun *b.*	1
	Basti *c.*	1
	Dehra Dún *d.*	1
	Farukhabad	1
	Fyzabad	1
	Gházipur	1
	Gonda	1
	Gorakhpur *e.*	1
	Hardoi	1
	Kheri (Lakhimpur)	1
	Lucknow King's poor house ...	1
	Meerut	1
	Etáwah	1
	Moradabad, temporary for 3 months and 6 days.	1
	Muttra	1
	Orai (Jalaun)	2
	Rae Bareli	1
	Sháhjahánpur	1
	Sitapur *f.*	1
	Sultanpur	1
(*d*) Houses of refuge for lepers only.	Agra	1
III.—Supported by Hindus—	Saháranpur	1
(*a*) For cure of sickness.	Shankarpur in Rae Bareli ...	1
(*b*) For relief of paupers.	...	...
(*c*) Ditto of Brahmans.		
IV.—Supported by Muhammadans—		
(*a*) For cure of sickness.	...	...
(*b*) For relief of paupers.		
(*c*) Ditto of lepers.		
	Total ...	40

A.—Includes Rs. 466-2-3
B.—Received from the Court of Ward's
a.—Refers to Koil and Hathras poor-houses which were
b.—Closed on
c.—Up to 4th
d.—Opened on
e.—Closed in
f.—R opened from

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Average number of persons aided daily.	Annual number	Income. Paid by Government.	Municipal grant.	Endowment. In land	Endowment. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 60	137	4 766 0 0	...	...	...	...
69·46	22,076	No return.	...	...	...	...
...	1,068	17,243 2 0	...	...	2,127 13 4	7,640 15 7
8·17	260	2,017 1 9	...	...	...	A. 496 2 3
103·73	116	...	2,400 0 0	...	382 11 0	35 0 0
109·	144	...	240 0 0	...	2,040 0 0	4,065 3 8
60	302	...	728 0 1	...	...	...
108·51	494	261 2 5	728 3 10	...	...	...
164·24	668	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	2,646 8 0	290 0 0
63·74	127	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	...	80 0 0	493 8 0
72·79	99	900 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,721 0 0	898 7 6
166·	729	2,881 12 10	...	...	...	...
51·12	133	332 3 2	...	...	...	...
76·57	98	...	250 0 0	...	...	2,977 14 1
33·25	110	...	994 13 0	...	...	...
35·62	74	116 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	461 2 10
18·	69	...	515 0 3	...	...	
40·	106	200 0 0	300 0 0	...	102 12 0	341 4 0
40·66	82	...	...	...	...	...
73·79	68	1,702 15 7	45 4 3	...	...	...
24·	38	...	736 0 0	...	84 0 0	...
287·	3,452	...	...	...	13,094 0 0	...
34·	34	...	300 0 0	...	...	1,224 0 0
30·87	264	...	1,198 1 8	...	...	...
30·73	105	...	299 3 3	...	...	...
51·	61	...	170 8 10	...	...	...
36·	45	...	279 0 9	...	...	...
62·70	169	396 1 4	...	...	...	1,146 5 4
42·	573	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
86·34	81	...	...	...	88 0 0	1,612 0 9
24·22	34	130 0 7	280 2 1	...	...	...
46	94	...	2,100 0 0	...	125 0 0	1,744 5 0
44·	528	...	1,276 13 8	...	...	...
26 96	2,565	...	...	B. 1,026	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,431·05	35,006	34,475 0 8	16,000 3 8	1,026	22,402 4 4	A. 23,426 5 0

repaid by lodgers.
Estate, Shankarpur, at Rae Bareli.
closed on 4th and 10th May, 1879, respectively.
1st October, 1879.
March, 1879.
1st May, 1879.
June, 1879.
10th April, 1879.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western

Class and object of institution.	Station or locality.	Number of institutions.
I.—Supported by Government and General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Sudder.		..
(*b*) Ditto, Branches.		...
(*c*) European Civil Hospital ...	Allahabad	1
II.—Supported by General Public—		
(*a*) Dispensaries, Missionary ...	Kumaun	5
(*b*) Poor-houses	Lucknow new charity	1
	Allahabad stranger's home ...	1
(*c*) Houses of refuge for blind, lepers, and paupers.	Allahabad	1
	Almora	1
	Aligarh *a*.	2
	Bareilly	1
	Benares	1
	Bahraich	1
	Bara Banki...	1
	Budaun *b*.	1
	Basti *c*.	1
	Dehra Dún *d*.	1
	Farukhabad	1
	Fyzabad	1
	Gházipur	1
	Gonda	1
	Gorakhpur *e*.	1
	Hardoi	1
	Kheri (Lakhímpur)	1
	Lucknow King's poor-house ...	1
	Meerut	1
	Etáwah	1
	Moradabad, temporary for 3 months and 6 days.	1
	Muttra	1
	Orai (Jalaun)	2
	Rae Bareli	1
	Sháhjahánpur	1
	Sitapur *f*.	1
	Sultánpur	1
(*d*) Houses of refuge for lepers only.	Agra	1
III.—Supported by Hindus—	Saháranpur	1
(*a*) For cure of sickness ...	Shankarpur in Rae Bareli ...	1
(*b*) For relief of paupers,	...	...
(*c*) Ditto of Brahmans		
IV.—Supported by Muhammadans—		
(*a*) For cure of sickness.		
(*b*) For relief of paupers.	...	...
(*c*) Ditto of lepers.		
	Total ...	40

a.—Refers to Koil and Hathras poor-houses which were
b.—Closed on
c.—Up to 4th
d.—Opened on
e.—Closed in
f.—Re-opened from

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879 —(concluded).

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.			Remarks showing the manner in which relief was given.
In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	1	Board, lodging, and medical treatment.
...	...	5	
...	...	1	Stipends to pensioners.
1	...	...	Board and lodging.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and shelter.
1	...	...	Ditto lodging, medicine and instruction.
2	...	...	Food &c.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1	...	...	Paupers were housed and cooked food was distributed.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Medical aid and advice.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and lodging.
1	...	...	Cooked food and cloth supplied.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food, &c.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
1	...	...	Food and medicine.
1	1	...	Food only.
1	...	...	Food, clothing and medical attendance.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
...	...	1	Ditto.
1	...	...	Ditto.
1	...	...	Dieted, treated, and medicine supplied.
1	...	...	Food and clothing.
...	...	1	Food and medical attendance.
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
30	1	9	

closed on 4th and 10th May, 1879, respectively.
1st October, 1879.
March, 1879.
1st May, 1879.
June, 1879.
10th April, 1879.

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the offi*

	Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of sent	
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.
Arts.	Entrance or matriculation ...					
	First Arts ...	3	3	6	57	31
	Bachelor of Arts ...	3	1	4	29	12
	Master of Arts ...	1	...	1	4	...
Law.	Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law ...	...	1	1	...	1
	Doctor of Law ...					
Medicine.	First L. M. S. ...					
	L. M. S. ...					
	First B. M. ...					
	B. M. ...					
	M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L. C. E. ...					
	L. C. E. ...					
	B. C. E. ...					
	M. C. E. ...					

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES).

cial year, beginning from 1*st April*, 1879, *and ending* 31*st March*, 1880.

CANDIDATES UP.		NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.				RELIGIOUS OR NATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PASSED CANDIDATES.				
						Natives of India.				
Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
4	92	29	15	2	46	Information not available.				
...	41	9	8	...	17					
...	4	3	...	...	3					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend and ending 31st*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or fications on 31st*	
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.							
Arts ...	3	148	135	148	...	8	138
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.							
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit.)	1	293	251	...	293	...	293
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	1	60	58	...	60	4	28
Normal Schools.							
For Masters ...	16	323	262	...	323	...	250
For Mistresses ...	3	18	16	...	18	...	5
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.							
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.							
Higher Schools { English,	68	2,687	2,152	2,687	911	21	2,265
Higher Schools { Oriental,	500	3,583	2,779	8	3,646	...	2,757
Middle Schools teaching through. { English, Vernacular only.	Included in Higher Schools.						
Lower Primary Schools ...	5,727	190,628	140,186	69	191,598	7	158,734
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,319	197,740	145,839	2,912	196,849	35	164,470

OF INSTRUCTION.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1879, March, 1880.

national classi- of scholars March.		Aided Institutions.								
					Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
Musalmans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
7	...	4	226	155	133	201	1	145	80	...
...	...	2	37	35	35	2	1	30	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	1	69	66	68	69	69	...	...	...
...	...	2	134	129	...	50	134	...	...	...
395	6	76	2,771	2,149	2,710	1,631	541	1,841	386	3
824	2	7	271	237	...	271	...	144	127	...
31,451	436	162	5,871	4,418	68	5,773	658	3,402	1,794	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	420	414	414	154	420	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,791	444	271	9,799	7,603	3,428	8,151	3,824	5,562	2,393	20

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend and ending 31st*

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University									
Arts ...	2	25	21	25	14	15	9	1	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.									
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools, { English, Oriental,	6	203	155	201	362	168	25	10	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through, { English, Vernacular only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools ...	40	1,054	751	...	1,054	26	695	316	17
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	1,282	927	226	1,430	209	729	327	17

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1879, March, 1880—(concluded).

GRAND TOTAL OF

Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
			English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans	Others.
9	399	311	306	214	19	292	88	...
2	37	35	35	2	1	30	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	293	251	...	293	...	295	...	...
1	60	58	...	60	4	28	28	...
16	323	262	...	323	...	250	73	...
4	87	82	68	87	69	5	13	...
2	134	129	...	50	134	...	...	...
150	5,661	4,456	5,598	2,904	730	4,131	791	9
507	3,854	3,016	8	3,917	...	2,901	951	2
5,929	1,97,553	1,45,355	137	1,98,425	691	1,62,831	33,561	470
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	420	414	414	154	420	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,638	2,08,821	1,54,369	6,566	2,06,429	2,066	1,70,761	35,511	48

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April, 1879, and ending*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University		...	...	...
Direction		35,264	...	...
Inspection		2,08,846	5,762	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts		1,18,958	...	52,885
Law ...		5,573	...	890
Medicine		...	...	...
Engineering		...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department) Government.		...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular	Government	19,306	...	288
	Aided	...	...	...
Normal Schools.				
For masters	Government	27,729	3,207	135
	Aided	...	...	...
For mistresses	Government	324	172	...
	Aided	1,920	...	120
Schools of Arts.				
Other technical schools, industrial.	Government	...	...	...
	Aided	720	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year beginning from 1st 31st March, 1880.

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35,264	35,264
...	...	...	...	...	2,14,608	2,14,608
...	...	...	9,637	8,292	1,89,772	1,89,772
...	...	...	2,076	4,000	12,539	12,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,594	19,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	31,071	31,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	525	525
...	...	...	439	2,897	5,376	5,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,080	1,800	1,800

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

3.—Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the April, 1879, and ending

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English)	Government	1,72,544	1,223	12,828
	Aided	72,749	...	12,345
Higher Class (Oriental)	Government	40,941	24,301	1,567
	Aided	1,415	21	185
Middle Class (English)	Government	Included in High er Class.		
	Aided			
Middle Class (Vernacular)	Government			
	Aided			
Lower Class (Primary)	Government	1,24,271	5,05,311	6,147
	Aided	50,801	425	3,026
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India	Government	13,601	3,964	30
	Aided	10,426	...	1,056
For Europeans and others	Aided	29,041	...	1,390
Mixed Schools, boys and girls,	Aided	...	...	...
Scholarships.				
In colleges	Government	6,991	...	123
	Endowed			
In schools	Government	4,563	8,699	530
	Endowed			
Buildings		275	9,194	30
Miscellaneous		12,393	9,255	...
Total		9,58,651	5,66,734	93,575

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year beginning from 1*st* 31*st March,* 1880—(concluded).

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,722	...	20,564	1,866	2,13,747	2,13,747
...	4,720	...	33,454	71,617	1,94,885	1,94,885
...	924	...	2,803	507	71,043	71,043
...	600	...	373	781	3,375	3,375
...	28,948	...	31,165	11,731	7,06,873	7,06,873
...	5,467	...	21,103	47,287	1,28,109	1,28,109
...	1,011	...	...	377	18,983	18,983
...	1,334	...	25	18,757	31,573	31,573
...	599	...	27,938	24,989	83,957	83,957
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,114	7,114
...	...	...	...	...	8,992	8,992
...	...	...	...	26	9,525	9,525
...	...	...	...	...	21,648	21,648
...	47,625	...	1,49,577	1,94,216	20,10,378	20,10,378

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1860.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu (Hindi) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,193	116,945	28	887	42·60	0·75
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	884,017	175	5,497	12·69	0·61
3	Muzaffarnagar		1,654	690,107	198	3,956	8·35	0·57
4	Meerut ...		2,361	1,276,104	225	6,552	10·49	0·52
5	Bulandshahr,		1,918	936,667	129	4,109	14·78	0·43
6	Aligarh ...		1,954	1,073,333	221	5,663	8·84	0·52
7	Bijnor ...		1,869	737,153	129	3,611	14·48	0·48
8	Moradabad ...		2,282	1,122,437	193	5,568	11·82	0·49
9	Budaun ...		1,986	935,856	159	4,586	12·49	0·49
10	Bareilly ...		1,621	1,023,186	141	4,949	11·49	0·48
11	Sháhjahanpur,		1,744	949,579	144	4,318	12·11	0·45
12	Pilibhit ...		1,350	483,958	64	2,284	21·09	0·47
13	Muttra ...		1,453	783,530	169	5,426	8·59	0·69
14	Agra ...		1,845	1,068,653	234	7,188	7 88	0·67
15	Etáwah ...		1,698	668,641	159	3,890	10·67	0·58
16	Etah ...		1,739	833,892	139	3,893	12·51	0·45
17	Mainpurí ...		1,697	765,845	147	3,761	11 54	0·49
18	Farukhabad...		1,719	918,850	182	4,834	9·44	0·52
19	Allahabad ...		2,940	1,396,241	237	7,764	11 98	0 55
20	Bánda ...		2,961	697,684	168	4,456	17·62	0·63
21	Hamírpur ...		2,296	529,137	104	3,534	22·07	0·66
22	Cawnpore ...		2,337	1,156,055	237	6,870	9 86	0 59
23	Fatehpur ...		1,637	663,877	130	3,990	12·59	0·60
24	Jaunpur ...		1,554	1,025,100	154	5,610	10·09	0 54
25	Mirzapur ...		5,224	1,015,826	157	4,646	33·27	0·47
26	Benares ...		998	794,900	142	5,982	7·02	0·75
27	Gházipur ...		1,451	873,130	158	4,755	9·18	0·54
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,317,554	192	7,677	11·18	0·58
29	Gorakhpur ...		4,585	2,019,361	209	7,755	21·93	0·38
30	Basti ...		2,788	1,473,029	154	4,760	18·10	0·32
31	Ballia ...		1,137	686,368	78	2,388	14·57	0·34
32	Jalaun ...		1,555	404,447	104	2,483	14 95	0·61
33	Jhánsi ...		1,567	317,826	74	1,571	21·17	0·49
34	Lalitpur ...		1,947	212,661	27	717	72·11	0·33
35	Kumaun ...		6,000	433,314	132	7,099	45·45	0·16
36	Garhwál ...		5,500	310,288	66	2,983	83 33	0·96
37	Tarái ...		920	185,658	16	508	57·50	0·27
	Total, N.-W.P.	...	81,748	30,781,204	7,225	166,725	11·31	0·54

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision—(concluded).

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1880.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	Lucknow ...	Urdu and Hindi	979	778,195	141	5,728	6·94	0·73
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,768	945,955	133	4,907	13·29	0·51
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	1,113,430	146	5,262	12·10	0·47
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ...	2,215	932,959	149	5,575	14·86	0·60
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,300	931,377	152	5,067	15·06	0·54
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,993	738,089	90	3,570	33·25	0·48
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,688	1,024,652	98	3,903	17·22	0·38
45	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	2,881	1,168,462	136	4,932	21·18	0·42
46	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,740	774,640	132	4,824	20·75	0·62
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,740	989,008	116	4,129	15·00	0·41
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	1,707	1,042 227	106	3,498	16·10	0·33
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...	1,434	784,156	84	2,892	17·07	0·36
	Total of all districts and states in Oudh.	Ditto ...	24,213	11,223.150	1,483	54,388	16·32	0·48
	Schools for special or technical training in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	23	604	4,607·00	0·001
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. & Oudh.	...	105,961	42,004,354	8,731	221,717	12·13	0·52

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Dehra Dún ...	2nd Goorkha Press	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	....	Executes job work.
	Mussooree Chronicle Press.	J. Northam, Esq. ...	1	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Light Press ...	Madan Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
Sahárunpur ...	Matla-i-Anwar ...	Kura Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rae, son of Isahai Dás, mahajans of Sahárunpur.	...	...	Ditto.
Muzaffarnagar	Gulshan-i-Faiz ...	Muhammad Zakaria ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ala Press ...	Hafiz Muhammad Akbar.	Afzal-ul-Akhbar ...	...	
	Sultan-ul-Matabah...	Rae Ganeshi Lál ...	Salvator and Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	
	Dar-ul-Alam ...	Mubarik Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	...	
	Mahab Kishore Hind Zujahi ...	Syad Jamál-ud-din ... Muhammad Hayat ...	Lawrence Gazette ... Najmal Akhbar ...	... ...	

Meerut	Dilshad Jahan	Kampta Parshad	Suhail-i-Hind	...	
	Chashmi	Muhammad Hatham Ali.	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz	Rahim Baksh	...	...	
	Gyan Sagar	Hardeo Sahai	...	...	
	Jwala Parkash	Nath Mal Das	...	...	
	Gyan Parkash	Basdeo Sahai	...	...	
	Duta Darpan	Ganga Sahai and Kallian Rae.	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Parkash	Ghasi Ram and Ram Sarup.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press	Charles and Co., Chemists and Printers.	...	...	
	H. Weston's Printing Press.	H. Weston	...	...	
	Meerut Advertiser Press.	Joseph Goslett	Meerut Advertiser...	...	Weekly.
	15th Hussars' Press	Officer Commanding 15th Hussars.	...	...	
	Meerut Central Prison Press	Government	...	...	Executes job work.
Bulandshahr	Indian Echo Press	Mrs. Colin Troupe	...	...	
	Nur Nazar	Sheo Parshad	...	...	
Aligarh	Aligarh Institute Press.	Scientific Society	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	A treatise on the landed tenures and zamindari rights of India.	
	Anu Bhavi Parkash	Pachauli Incha Shankar.	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-ul-Alum	Maulvi Munir-ud-din,	...	1. Sarapai Bahak. 2. Wasokht Ajil. 3. Sarapai Idsak.	
	Bharat Bandhu	Tota Ram	1. Bharat Bandhu, weekly. 2. Dharm Samajpati, monthly.	1. Law, both Sunni and Shia. 2. Poetry in praise. 3. History of India.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

G.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	Mambai-ul-Alam ...	Kanahiya Lal ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Muttra Press ...	Mewaram and Ramnarain.	Nairang Mazamin ...	...	A fortnightly paper.
Agra ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	...	
	Anwari ...	Fakir Muhammad Khan.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Judu Prakash ...	Babu Judhister Chander Das.	Nazim Agra ...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	Aina Tibabat.	
	Delhi Gazette ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...	
	Baldeo Prakash ...	Baldeo Parshad ...	...	Austani Hikmat.	
	Sata Prakash ...	Jwala Parshad ...	...	Sadharmamrit Vershin.	
	Ornamental Job Press.	Meghraj ...	...	...	
	Murtazai ...	Jaggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Mufid Khalayak ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kishan ...	Kishan Lal and Sheonarain.	...	...	
	Sikandra Orphan Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...	

	Nauta Singh ...	Pandit Durga Parshad, ...	...	Maryada Paripati.
	Agra Akhbar ...	Muhammad Husain ..	Agra Akhbar ...	...
	Abul Allah ...	Khuda Bux ...	...	...
	Guishan-i-Ilm ...	Buttu *alias* Bahadur Ali.	...	...
	Imperial Press ...	Mrs. C. Dubery ...	...	
	Bidia Sagar ...	Pandit Kesho Parshad	...	...
Agra ...	Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan	...	...
	Elahi ...	Muchu Khan ...	...	...
	Mahamdi ...	Wazir Khan ...	...	... Ditto.
	Ahamdi ...	Sayyid Muhammad Ali	...	...
Farukhabad,	Husaini ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Dilkusha Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	Almanac ...
Mainpuri ...	Masda-ul-anwar ...	Rai Baijnath ...	...	Bharatsodisha Pirmartak.
	Masdar-ul-Latif ...	Rai Baijnath Parshad	...	... Ditto.
Etah ...	Matba Imami ...	Gulzar Ali ...	...	...
	Matba Ahsan-ul-Faiz.	Hakim Sayyid Waji-ud-din.	Jalesár Akhbar ...	... Ditto.
				... Fortnightly.
Bijnor ...	Karim-ul-Matubah,	Hafiz Karim-ul-lah ...	Mchare Nim Roz ...	...
	Makhzan-ul-Hikmat,	Hakim Muhammad Ali.	Murfarrah Dilkusha,	... Weekly papers.
	Khurshaid Hind ...	Haram Sarup and Hardhyan Sarup.	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Riaz-i-Nur ...	Mehdi Husain Khan...	Loh-i-Mahfuz ...	Ditto.
Moradabad ...	Matbai Ulum ...	Amjad Ali ...	Nyiar Azim ...	Ditto.
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jum and Rohilkhand Punch.	...
	Sheodarshan ...	Narain Das ...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.
Budaun ...	Umdat-ul-Mataba...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Ashowmil Akhbar,	Ditto
	Afzal-ul-Mataba ...	Afzal Ali ...	Said-ul-Akhbar* ...	Guldasta-i-Humaun†...

* A weekly Urdu newspaper.

† A bi-monthly Urdu periodical.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Bareilly ...	Kaisri ...	Ganga Din and Babu Rudar Sahai, Proprietors, and Thakur Parshad, Manager.	Dabdaba Kaisri ...	...	A weekly newspaper
	Rohilkhand Press ...	Syad Yad Ali ...	...	...	Executes job work.
Shahjahanpur,	Arya Bhusan Press,	Bakhtawar Singh ...	Arya Durpan ...	Ainai Riazi.	
	Anjuman Press ...	Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Mian.	Anjuman Akhbar...	...	
	Gouri Press ...	Baijnath ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulistan-i-Hind Press.	Aziz Ahmad Khan ...	Sharab Tahur ...	...	
	Pioneer press ...	W. H. Rattigan ...	Pioneer ...	...	A daily paper.
		J. Walker ...	Pioneer Mail ...	...	A weekly paper.
		A. Cory ...			
		D. P. Masson ...			
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon and Revd. J. J. Caleb	...	The Christian Treasury.	
	Exchange Press ...	H. W. Richardson ...	The Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	...	A tri-weekly advertiser.

	Indian Railway Service.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	The Indian Railway Service Gazette and North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	The Good Templars' Journal and Masonic Record of Western India.	
	Commercial Press ...	Heirs of Saiyid Husain Ali, deceased.	The Commercial Gazette.	...	A daily advertiser.
	Regimental Printing Press.	2-22nd Regiment ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Victoria Press ...	Sohan Lal ...	The Merchant ...	...	A daily advertiser.
	Indian Herald Press	Pandit Ajudhia Nath...	*The Indian Herald...	†The Indian Herald ...	*Daily †annual.
	Masdar-ul-Barkat Press.	Rae Baijnath Parshad and Babu Murli Dhar.	...	...	Executes job work.
Allahabad ...	Nur-ul-Absar Press	Munshi Sada Sukh Lal	*Nur-ul-Absar ...	Talkhis-ul-Fawaid, Mubadi-ul-Hisab, Part I, Loghat-i-Arabi.	*An Urdu bi-monthly paper.
	Husaini Press ...	Musammat Wajib-un-nissa.	...	†Tithipradip.	†In Hindi.
	Nazair Kanun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Bihari, Shankar Lal, Durga Parshad, Banke Bihari, Gokal Das, and Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	... Nazair Kanun-i-Hind and Khulasa.	Executes job work.
	Kaisar-ul-Akhbar Press.	Seraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	*Kaisar-ul-Akhbar ...	Tazkira-i-Zaman-i-Mushir-i-Hind. Translation of Legal Remembrancer. Geography of India. Izalut-us-Shakuk.	*A weekly paper.
	Gujan Ratnakar Press	Imdad Ali ...	...	Muntakhib Nazair Sazn, Kayesth Samachar.	Monthly paper.
	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Dabir-i-Hind ...	...	A weekly paper.
	Matba Allahabad ...	Rae Kishori Lal ...	...	...	Executes job work.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Jaunpur ...	Matba Ishak ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ishak.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan ...	Lama-i-Nur ...	...	
Cawnpore ...	Shola Tur ...	Munshi Jumna Parshad.	Shola Tur ...	...	Weekly papers.
	Nizami ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Mir-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur ...	Behari Lál ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Commercial Exchange.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.	Commercial Express	...	
	Munshi Nawal Kishore.	Munshi Nawal Kishore	...	...	Executes job work.
	Azizi ...	Muhammad Aziz ...	...	...	
	No name ...	Mr. Duoronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...	
	Medical Hall Press	Messrs. E. J. Lazarus & Co.	Kashi Patrika ...	*On Guard ...	*A monthly temperance magazine.
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	Harish Chandra Chandrika.	A Hindu monthly magazine.

Benares ...	Ganesh Jantra' ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...		Executes job work.
	New Medical Hall Press.	Prosunno Kumar ...	The Star (English)...	...		
	Bidya Udai Press ...	Dhanraj Shastri ...	...	...		
	Nobin Chandra Press	Debi Parshad, *alias* Bachu Tewari.	...	...		
	Sudha Bilas ...	Nand Kumar ...	...	...		
	Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	...		
	Sidh Benaik ...	Duj ...	...	...		
	Printing Press ...	Chhunner Lál ...	...	...		
	Bidya Sagar ...	Mussamat Janki ...	...	...		
	Jani Prabhakar Press	Nankuh Chand Jati ...	...	...		Ditto.
	Devakar	Shucharan Koeri ...	...	...		
	Hanuman Prabhakar	Gopal Teli ...	...	...		
	Nursing Prabhakar	Sital Parshad ...	...	...		
	Ramdhan Hind ...	Sital Parshad ...	...	...		
	Kedar Prabhakar ...	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...		
	Chandar Sekhar Parbhakar.	Bhyro Teli ...	...	...		
	Anand Ban ...	Mussamat Akasi ...	...	...		
	Hori Prakash Press	Amir Singh and Jagar Nath.	Kavi Bachan Sudha	...		
	Arya Jantra Lai ...	Abnasi Lál ...	...	...		
	Mahtab-i-Hind ...	Sitaram ...	...	...		Ditto.
	Arya Press ...	Hari Kishore ...	Arya Mitra ...	...		
	Chumukar Darshan,	Kamla Dat ...	...	...		
	Lithographic Jantralia.	Loknath ...	...	...		
	Hussinia Press ...	Fazal Muhammad ...	...	...		
	Jafri ...	Abdulla ...	...	...		
	Suraj Prabhakar ...	Hazari Lál ...	...	...		Ditto.
	Sudha Nibas ...	Bishwanath Lál ...	...	...		
	Chintaman Prabhakar	Bisheshar Brahman...	...	...		
	Ahmadi ...	Ali Nazar ...	...	...		
	Chicambud ...	Chandar Sikhar ...	...	...		
	Saraswati Bhawan,	Narain Rao ...	...	...		
	Vaidah Press ...	Dayanand Saraswati ..	...	Arya Darpan.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals.	Remarks.
Mirzapur ...	Orphan School Press,	London Mission Society.	The Aryan ...	...	A monthly paper in English and Hindi.
			The Arya Patrika,	...	In Hindi; also executes job work.
Ghazipur ...	Victoria School Press.	Babu Tarini Charn Bhadury.	...	Mazahur-ul-Alum, or Discoveries of science.	A monthly journal.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Gazette Press.	Petter and Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette	...	
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Parsotam, Jai Dat, and Gobardhan.	...	Advertiser.	
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh,			
		„ Manorath Pande.			
		„ Lalanand Joshi	Almora Akhbar ...	...	A bi-monthly paper.
		„ Umba Dat ...			
		„ Raghubar Dat,			

		,, Durga Dat Deb Lala Ganga Ram ...			
Lucknow ...	Lucknow Times Press.	Maharani Subba Kunwar.	Lucknow Times ...	...	
	American Mission Press.	The American Mission,	Lucknow Witness,	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kaukab Hind ...	...	In Roman character
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	An Urdu paper.
	Bahr-ul-Alum ...	Golam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir-i-kaisar Hind.	...	
	Shami Oudh Press,	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	
	Tamahnai ...	Purand Chand ...	Tamannai ...	...	
	Bahar Kashmere ...	Pandit Kishen Narain,	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Murakkib-i-Tahzib,	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lál,	...	Murasla-i-Kashmir.	
	Oudh Akhbar Press,	Do. Newalkishore,	...	Jama-ul-Ahkam.	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Akhbar-i-Sarishta-i-Talim.	...	An Urdu paper.
	Karnamah Press ...	Muhammad Yakub ...	Ditto ...	...	A Nagri paper.
	Khairkhwah Oudh Press.	Khairati Lál ...	Karnamah ...	...	
	Ditto ...	,, Ditto ...	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh,	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press.	Fateh Muhammad ...	Mumba-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Anjuman Hind Press,	British Indian Association.	Anwar-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Bhagwandin Press,	Bhagwandin, Agent, Zamin Husain.	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	...	
	Majma-ul-Alum ...	Sayyid Sakhawat Husain.	...	...	
	Matbi Samar Hind	Pandit Baijnath ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Do. Hitkari ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Asfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Lucknow (*concld*) ...	Matbi Ulvi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do Chashmai Faiz	Nadir Husain Khan...	...	...	
	Do. Hafizi ...	Abdul Hafiz ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur,	Tassaduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Husaini Asnaushri.	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulshan Muhammadi.	Musahib Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmad	Shaikh Ali Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Do. Gulzar Muhammadi.	Muhummad Wazid ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab Alamtab.	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Durga Parshad.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shagufai Gulzar.	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ganjina Oudh,	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	

	Do. Murtazwi ...	Nauroz Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fyaz ...	Faiaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Akbari ...	Basant Rae, Kaeth ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhammadi.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Chiragh-i-Hind.	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	
	New Medical Hall Press.	Dr. Abdul Rahman Khan.	...	...	
Sitapur ...	Subah Sadik Press	Saiyid Mahummad Sadik.	Tahzib-ul-Asar ...	...	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbar Press at Khairabad.	Saiyid Riaz Ahmad...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar ...	Gulkadah-i-Riaz, Parts II.—XI. Vol. I. I.—III. Vol. II.	
Hardoi ...	Hardoi Press ...	Saiyid Kudrat Ali ...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	None ..	Messrs. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jail Lithographic Press.	Government represented by Superintendent of Jail.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Mathai Kadri ...	M. Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda Press,	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	...	Risala Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda.	
	Jang Bahaduri Press.	His Highness the Maharaja of Balrampur, district Gonda.	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	Asolear de Tierca,	Sardar Shain Singh, brother-in-law of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	Executes job work.

V.—STATIS

A.—

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square miles.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	6,000	72
2		Garhwál ...	5,500	56
3		Tarái ...	919	202
4	ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor ...	1,902	388
5		Moradabad ...	2,271	494
6		Bareilly ...	2,982	505
7		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,723	551
8		Budaun ...	2,004	466
9	SITAPUR ...	Kheri ...	2,360	331
10		Sitapur ...	2,214	450
11		Hardoi ...	2,292	435
12	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	1,020	114
13		Saháranpur ...	2 217	399
14		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,659	416
15		Meerut ...	2,360	541
16		Bulandshahr ...	1,910	490
17		Aligarh ...	1,963	547
18	AGRA ...	Etah ...	1,512	465
19		Muttra ...	1,011	551
20		Farukhabad ...	1,744	527
21		Mainpuri ...	1,696	452
22		Agra ...	1,907	575
23		Etáwah ...	1,691	395
24	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	966	856
25		Bara Banki ...	1,768	675
26		Unao ...	1,746	580
27	ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore ...	2,336	495
28		Fatchpur ...	1,585	419
29		Jaunpur ...	1,556	659
30		Hamirpur ...	2,786	232
31		Bánda ...	2 908	240
32		Allahabad ...	2,747	5 8
33	RAE BARELI,	Rae Bareli ...	1,747	605
34		Sultanpur ...	1,706	627
35		Partabgarh ...	1,445	581
36	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	2,409	344
37		Gonda ...	2,661	469
38		Fyzabad ...	1,636	649
39	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	4,578	441
40		Basti ...	2,789	528
41		Azamgarh ...	2,665	597
42		Gházipur ...	2,167	621
43		Benares ...	996	797
44		Mirzapur ...	5,217	195
45	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	1,558	260
46		Jhánsi ...	1,567	208
47		Lalitpur ...	1 947	109
		Total for the Province,	104,402	409

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

6						7
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						
According to sex.		*According to religion.*				Total.
Male.	Female.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	
7,947	7,396	278	14,298	26	741	15,343
4,589	3,911	25	8,470	1	4	8,500
3,850	3,406	3,024	4,131	...	101	7,256
13,027	14,068	9,100	17,176	3	816	27,095
23,039	25,688	16,834	30,500	3	1,390	48,727
23,402	22,414	8,665	37,084	30	37	45,816
23,875	24,781	5,037	43,603	8	8	48,656
31,843	31,593	9,444	53,991	1	...	63,436
10,797	10,139	2,117	18,811	2	6	20,936
16,268	16,841	3,894	29,213	...	2	33,109
29,299	27,002	5,644	50,651	1	5	56,301
2,168	1,394	447	2,844	60	211	3,562
24,625	22,556	16,603	23,518	16	7,044	47,181
22,216	20,254	12,818	29,635	1	16	42,470
55,654	54 097	24,184	83,413	101	2,053	109,751
56,686	52,674	18,118	91,022	10	210	109,360
67,193	59,973	12,718	111,722	5	2,721	127,166
29,914	27,053	5,712	51,236	10	9	56,967
28,622	24,075	3,374	49.296	1	26	52,697
27,663	26,428	5,141	43,647	16	5,287	54,091
25,781	24 247	2,644	47,382	2	...	50,028
37,970	33.469	7,167	63,632	43	597	71,439
17,545	16,056	1,824	31,733	1	43	33,601
11,199	12,060	4,743	18,436	27	3	23,259
13,641	16,084	4,937	24,775	1	12	29,725
22,096	22,876	3 088	42,877	3	4	45,972
30.045	28,895	3,684	55,114	7	135	58,940
17,546	16,573	3,436	30,638	1	44	34,119
14,309	12,162	2,402	24.062	1	6	26,471
14,687	12,917	1,706	25,889	...	59	27,604
15,317	14,176	1,746	27,732	...	15	29,493
22,031	21,485	5,962	37,368	150	27	43,516
14,955	15,698	2,397	28,255	...	1	30,653
11,172	11,243	2,424	19,986	...	5	22,415
10,766	10,926	2,338	19.341	3	10	21,692
16,506	15,982	4,736	27,748	1	3	32,488
21,976	20,083	4,894	37,162	1	2	42,059
13,410	12,727	2,920	24,202	5	...	26,127
38,629	33,244	6,548	65,275	50	...	71,873
18,855	17,814	5,437	31,220	1	2	36,660
21,256	19,213	5,317	34,426	4	722	40,469
23,736	22,674	3,834	42,526	19	31	40,410
11,389	10,152	1,954	19,561	20	6	21,541
16,552	15,592	1,738	30,403	3	...	32,144
8,304	7,281	973	10,379	1	4,282	15,635
7,372	6 830	427	13,773	...	2	14,202
3,992	3,593	141	7,208	1	235	7,585
983,704	930,795	252,544	1,634,373	649	26,933	1,914,499

V.—STATIS

A.—

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3				
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	667	538	438	1,934
2		Garhwál ...	370	346	364	857
3		Tarái ...	486	475	436	581
4	ROHILKUND,	Bijnor ...	945	862	943	1,665
5		Moradabad ...	1,532	1,441	1,522	1,689
6		Bareilly ...	2,116	1,475	1,282	1,524
7		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,173	827	1,152	1,309
8		Budaun ...	1,024	935	891	1,025
9	SITAPUR ...	Kheri ...	828	891	996	1,277
10		Sitapur ...	1,144	1,073	1,272	1,423
11		Hardoi ...	938	881	913	1,237
12	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	204	180	176	447
13		Saháranpur ...	1,949	1,788	1,882	3,085
14		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,990	1,524	1,456	1,875
15		Meerut ...	2,936	2,230	2,424	2,963
16		Bulandshahr ...	1,562	1,271	1,211	1,451
17		Aligarh ...	1,738	1,452	1,387	1,388
18	AGRA ...	Etah ...	934	808	832	829
19		Muttra ...	2,792	1,594	1,229	1,578
20		Farukhabad ...	1,413	1,283	1,472	1,756
21		Mainpuri ...	1,489	1,256	1,157	1,413
22		Agra ...	2,747	1,762	1,515	2,227
23		Etáwah ...	1,420	1,147	1,528	1,354
24	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	1,187	839	976	1,044
25		Bara Banki ...	1,371	1,254	1,208	1,247
26		Unao ...	1,261	1,116	1,165	1,427
27	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore ...	2,451	1,912	2,280	2,649
28		Fatehpur ...	1,483	1,192	1,785	1,594
29		Jaunpur ...	1,365	1,391	1,871	2,916
30		Hamírpur ...	1,247	1,119	1,079	1,013
31		Bánda ...	1,487	1,397	1,669	1,544
32		Allahabad ...	2,072	1,704	1,987	2,247
33	RAE BARELI,	Rae Bareli ...	1,785	1,268	1,573	1,688
34		Sultanpur ...	1,459	1,155	1,530	2,017
35		Partabgarh ...	1,088	865	1,129	1,375
36	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	1,561	1,874	2,923	4,030
37		Gonda ...	2,604	2,609	3,676	5,031
38		Fyzabad ...	2,102	1,417	1,480	1,927
39	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	5,897	4,075	4,765	5,648
40		Basti ...	3,233	2,532	2,765	3,443
41		Azamgarh ...	2,180	2,254	2,997	3,664
42		Gházipur ...	2,383	2,141	3,026	3,086
43		Benares ...	1,277	1,156	1,488	1,475
44		Mirzapur ...	2,064	1,820	2,200	2,479
45	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	536	550	574	612
46		Jhánsi ...	775	716	780	753
47		Lalitpur ...	623	502	518	536
	Total for the Province ...		75,387	62,837	71,874	87,302
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month,		1·77	1·47	1 68	2·05

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during each month of the year 1879.

4								5
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
3,857	3,006	921	845	778	831	891	637	15,343
1,910	1,279	865	848	480	512	500	469	8,500
571	356	280	436	655	1,143	1,010	897	7,256
1,447	688	703	1,094	1,426	8,007	6,054	3,261	27,095
1,650	1,286	1,328	2,203	3,168	14,953	11,668	6,387	48,727
1,894	1,556	1,294	1,861	2,371	12,678	9,784	7,982	45,816
1,574	1,126	1,222	1,664	1,972	15,391	13,215	8,031	48,656
1,295	1,063	1,171	2,085	3,792	20,078	18,136	11,938	63,436
1,647	1,471	1,218	1,582	1,729	3,404	3,550	2,343	20,936
1,589	1,203	983	1,397	1,466	8,518	8,388	4,653	33,109
1,418	1,344	1,242	2,288	2,946	14,376	17,378	11,340	56,301
701	288	166	212	204	389	337	259	3,562
3,296	2,226	1,730	3,357	5,807	9,382	7,303	5,376	47,181
2,642	1,666	1,248	3,195	6,040	8,984	6,677	5,273	42,470
4,195	3,188	2,690	8,473	20,386	29,416	18,568	12,282	109,751
2,591	2,690	1,736	6,388	15,537	36,263	24,727	13,933	109,360
2,229	2,452	1,716	10,778	23,861	40,583	25,772	13,830	127,166
1,140	928	784	3,492	7,248	17,255	15,788	6,929	56,967
2,017	1,771	1,367	6,603	10,609	12,389	6,309	4,448	52,697
1,709	1,350	1,237	2,375	3,563	12,270	17,060	8,603	54,091
1,416	1,225	987	3,146	5,550	13,629	11,593	7,167	50,028
2,757	2,053	1,680	8,154	13,623	18,211	10,340	6,370	71,419
1,573	1,304	862	2,103	3,311	7,493	7,042	4,464	33,601
1,284	886	1,015	1,497	1,516	5,778	4,575	2,662	23,259
1,399	1,306	1,140	1,776	1,601	7,327	6,050	4,046	29,725
1,793	1,375	1,048	2,108	2,923	10,497	12,817	8,442	45,972
3,102	2,406	1,808	3,359	6 060	10,976	13,923	7,994	58,940
1,717	1,740	1,067	1,649	2,293	5,400	7,890	6,359	34,119
1,812	2,464	1,830	2,029	1,859	3,542	3,846	2,446	26,471
1,267	2,523	4,670	3,498	2,648	3,328	2,982	2,230	27,604
1,995	2,030	1,767	2,287	2,623	4,692	5,142	2,860	29,493
2,676	2,260	1,940	2,922	2,893	6,832	9,115	6,869	42,516
1,579	1,304	1,240	1,782	1,875	6,837	5,973	3,749	30,653
1,760	1,871	1,132	1,220	1,146	2,776	4,097	2,762	22,415
1,316	1,085	1,079	1,286	1,096	4,444	4,337	2,592	21,692
3,955	2,596	2,223	2,728	2,374	3,629	2,762	1,993	32,488
4,930	3,839	2,809	3,160	2,428	4,336	3,855	2,782	42,059
1,979	1,778	1,412	1,597	1,662	3,183	4,038	3,662	26,127
5,675	5,669	5,965	6,796	6,285	8,807	7,327	5,714	71,873
3,350	3 086	2,665	2,597	2,332	4,055	3,783	2,828	36,669
3,547	2,800	2,813	3,158	2,979	5,664	4,691	3,782	40,469
3,385	2,721	2,966	3,775	3,604	7,208	7,768	4,397	46,410
1,802	1,388	1,309	1,946	1,865	2,814	2,945	2,076	21,841
2,416	1,748	1,761	2,507	2,453	4,670	4,355	3,771	32,144
827	739	701	1,488	2,380	3,181	2,577	1,420	15,686
908	779	770	1,513	1,915	2,166	1,923	1,204	14,202
558	490	560	745	844	927	729	553	7,585
100,040	83,802	73,120	131,702	196,135	429,115	369,390	238,795	1,914,499
2·34	1·96	1·71	3 08	4·60	10·05	8 64	5·47	44·81

V.—STATIS

A.—

8.—Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
									INJU
							Suicide.		
Number.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	432,888	6,894	20	4,364	1,853	6	4	125
2	Garhwál ...	310,282	3,473	6	2,743	1,711	5	17	175
3	Tarai ...	172,426	600	21	5,281	709	1	3	40
4	Bijnor ...	660,115	508	231	18,038	2,593	3	23	200
5	Moradabad ...	969,307	113	555	34,122	3,195	5	9	346
6	Bareilly ...	1,377,026	291	206	38,636	1,422	17	22	411
7	Sháhjahánpur,	869,984	326	450	39,592	2,373	36	131	358
8	Budaun ...	886,060	312	112	54,446	2,231	16	59	293
9	Kheri ...	779,473	1,326	2,157	16,030	251	8	18	239
10	Sitapur ...	962,678	311	1,572	28,253	340	42	38	258
11	Hardoi ...	915,423	23	349	50,829	303	26	67	261
12	Dehra Dún ...	115,711	636	11	1,866	813	3	1	31
13	Saháranpur ...	797,620	680	310	33,498	4,146	5	11	291
14	Muzaffarnagar,	650,521	224	145	37,605	584	12	29	177
15	Meerut ...	1,194,910	491	65	99,923	2,481	12	30	304
16	Bulandshahr ...	865,236	701	85	99,426	952	8	11	180
17	Aligarh ...	969,926	837	82	112,776	2,091	16	43	206
18	Etah ...	674,063	37	11	52,359	95	18	54	219
19	Muttra ...	790,150	293	2	45,991	1,321	19	49	322
20	Farukhabad ...	815,381	10	672	45,833	702	23	91	443
21	Mainpuri ...	737,113	68	79	45,756	190	20	67	256
22	Agra ...	914,817	386	20	55,608	1,786	46	90	385
23	Etáwah ...	638,032	35	882	29,461	481	13	30	288
24	Lucknow ...	534,992	34	73	14,380	92	18	16	130
25	Bara Banki ...	1,152,771	128	411	23,500	1,507	15	29	312
26	Unao ...	992,510	129	132	43,255	278	11	39	289
27	Cawnpore ...	1,056,963	439	1,097	49,182	804	7	17	187
28	Fatehpur ...	644,751	359	2,197	24,169	3,341	8	21	272
29	Jaunpur ...	990,866	99	2,607	20,422	81	8	31	573
30	Hamirpur ...	514,622	5,445	2,257	12,333	4,647	18	50	186
31	Bánda ...	670,969	1,516	1,539	18,762	2,718	19	36	189
32	Allahabad ...	1,248,381	311	287	32,320	2,169	29	48	538
33	Rae Bareli ...	1,032,982	30	1,857	25,720	192	14	46	265
34	Sultanpur ...	1,064,252	45	3,732	16,130	770	19	36	219
35	Partabgarh ...	832,325	47	835	18,543	176	14	32	317
36	Bahraich ...	808,436	1,536	9,895	17,284	301	11	12	234
37	Gonda ...	1,220,472	1,202	11,160	26,279	214	10	15	299
38	Fyzabad ...	1,038,712	182	3,180	17,749	683	12	37	363
39	Gorakhpur ...	1,967,717	1,160	6,148	51,227	1,412	14	30	773
40	Basti ...	1,472,994	445	3,149	26,745	292	7	22	532
41	Azamgarh ...	1,504,115	327	3,458	28,220	3,388	13	65	632
42	Gházipur ...	1,305,893	654	3,735	38,394	686	12	38	566
43	Benares ...	594,405	271	704	11,190	613	5	16	281
44	Mirzapur ...	925,775	255	4,332	20,745	609	9	28	338
45	Jalaun ...	864,169	151	275	11,210	1,010	13	43	92
46	Jhánsi ...	301,307	302	720	9,786	1,329	13	37	119
47	Lalitpur ...	212,628	1	228	3,509	2,641	5	17	81
	Total of Districts,	39,937,149	33,643	72,051	1,513,494	62,076	664	1,658	13,315

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

		9	10	11								12
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
39	174	2,038	15,343	15·93	0·05	10·08	4·28	0·40	4·70	35·44	18·70	1
28	225	342	8,500	11·19	0·02	8 84	5·51	0·72	1·10	27·39	29·71	2
25	69	48	6,728	3·48	0·12	30·63	4·11	0·40	0·28	39·02	37·46	3
154	380	1,411	22,161	0·77	0 35	27·32	3·93	0·58	2·14	35·09	31·10	4
89	449	1,779	40,213	0·12	0·58	35·20	3·30	0·46	1·80	41·49	25·94	5
268	718	681	41,954	0·21	0·15	28·06	1·03	0·52	0·49	30·46	26·03	6
112	637	3,241	46,619	0·38	0·52	45·51	2·73	0·73	3·72	53·59	33·57	7
72	440	2,429	59,970	0·35	0·13	61·45	2·52	0·50	2·75	67·69	29·37	8
104	369	539	20,672	1·70	2·77	20·56	0·32	0·47	0·69	26·52	17·39	9
111	449	1,206	32,133	0·32	1·63	23·35	0·35	0·47	1·25	33·38	16·82	10
106	460	781	52,748	0·03	0·38	55·52	0·33	0·50	0·86	57·62	17·08	11
12	47	189	3,562	5·50	0 09	16·13	7·03	0·41	1·63	30·78	19·54	12
86	323	1,618	40,575	0·85	0·39	42·00	5·20	0·40	2·03	50·87	23·34	13
22	240	542	39,340	0·34	0·22	57·81	0·90	0·37	0·90	60·47	27·27	14
33	379	1,768	105,047	0·42	0·05	83·62	2·08	0 32	1·43	87·91	21·84	15
12	211	348	101,725	0·81	0·10	114·91	1·10	0·24	0·43	117 57	26·57	16
13	278	584	116,650	0·87	0·09	117·48	2·18	0·29	0·60	121·52	23 55	17
16	309	1,522	54,333	0·05	0·02	77·68	0·14	0·46	2·26	80·61	24·43	18
11	401	335	48,343	0·37	—	58·21	1·67	0·51	0·42	61·18	21·65	19
35	592	2,566	50,375	0·01	0·82	56·21	0·66	0·73	3·15	61·78	25·15	20
27	370	650	47.113	0·09	0·11	62·07	0·26	0·50	0·88	63·91	23·39	21
30	551	1,248	59,539	0·42	0·02	60·79	1·95	0·60	1·36	65·15	25·82	22
67	398	810	32,067	0 06	1·38	46·17	0·75	0·62	1·27	50·26	24·45	23
12	176	616	15,371	0·06	0·14	26·88	0·17	0·33	1·15	28·73	23·53	24
72	428	2,586	28,560	0·11	0·37	20 39	1·31	0·37	2·24	24·78	17·76	25
55	394	1,450	45,638	0·13	0 13	43·58	0·28	0 40	1·46	45·98	21·55	26
60	261	1,774	53,557	0·41	1·04	46·53	0·76	0·25	1·68	50·07	26·41	27
113	414	2,385	32,865	0·55	3 41	37·49	5·18	0·64	3·71	50·97	51·02	28
158	570	1,441	25,220	0·10	2 63	20·61	0·08	0·57	1·46	25·45	16·17	29
53	307	1,785	26,774	10·58	4·39	23·96	9·03	0·60	3·47	52·03	27·29	30
157	401	3,329	28,265	2·26	2·29	27·96	4·05	0·60	4·96	42 12	24·15	31
160	775	2,640	38,502	0·25	0·23	25·89	1·74	0·62	2·11	30·64	19 60	32
42	367	1,619	29,785	0·03	1·80	24·90	0·18	0·35	1·57	28 83	21·77	33
62	336	1,300	22,313	0·04	3·51	15·16	0·72	0 32	1·22	20·97	13·69	34
68	431	1,357	21,389	0·06	1 00	22·28	0·21	0·53	1·63	25·70	21 74	35
169	426	2,346	31,788	1·90	12·24	21·38	0·37	0 53	2·90	39·32	19·22	36
163	487	1,642	40.984	0·98	9·14	21·53	0·17	0·40	1 35	33·58	15·84	37
140	552	1,401	23,747	0·17	3·08	17·17	0·66	0·53	1·36	22·97	13·39	38
497	1,314	3,637	69,898	0·59	3·12	20·03	0·72	0·67	4·39	35·52	27·34	39
284	845	5,193	36,669	0 30	2·14	18·16	0·20	0·57	3·52	24·89	22·67	40
205	915	3,192	39,500	0·22	2·29	18·76	2·26	0·61	2·13	26·26	21·44	41
157	763	1,122	45,354	0·50	2·86	29·40	0·52	0·58	0·86	34·76	23·21	42
81	383	1,849	14,510	0·46	1·18	18·83	1·03	0·64	2·27	24·41	20·00	43
177	552	3,087	29,580	0·27	4·68	22·42	0·66	0·60	3·33	31·96	23·40	44
49	197	755	13,598	0·41	0·76	30·78	2·77	0·54	2·07	37·32	24·96	45
53	222	1,069	13,428	1·00	2·39	32·48	4·41	0·74	3·55	44 57	25 04	46
37	140	1,566	7,585	...	1·07	16·50	10·07	0·66	7·37	35 67	31·87	47
4,488	20,125	80,261	1,781,650	0·84	1·80	37·90	1·56	0·50	2·01	44 61	22·64	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
									INJU
							Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns.								
1	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Káshipur ...	13,221	19	1	246	241	...	...	6
4	Nagina ...	19,696	15	1	538	223	...	1	3
5	Najíbabad ...	19,656	46	1	771	195	1	...	5
6	Bijnor ...	13,066	8	11	5.9	51	...	...	6
7	Sherkot ...	12,586	8	14	509	55	...	...	9
8	Chándpur ...	12,033	3	...	412	134	1	...	2
9	Moradabad ...	59,866	20	15	1,798	250	1	...	29
10	Sambhal ...	34,639	3	1	2,009	140	...	1	12
11	Amroha ...	34,779	4	80	1,990	214	...	...	13
12	Chandausi ...	23,540	11	...	938	103	2	...	4
13	Bareilly ...	90,691	2	2	2,595	194	4	3	35
14	Pilibhít ...	29,840	...	...	482	86	...	...	6
15	Bisalpur ...	9,244	...	12	253	35	1	...	1
16	Sháhjahánpur, ...	79,487	...	1	1,314	379	2	...	23
17	Budaun ...	31.227	11	1	901	49	2	2	4
18	Sahaswán ...	17,061	7	...	1,837	51	...	1	5
19	Kheri and Lakhímpur ...	11,559	...	3	232	20	...	...	2
20	Khairabad ...	16,775	1	1	386	24	...	...	2
21	Laharpur ...	11,758	...	7	133	...	...	...	1
22	Sitapur ...	6,184	...	1	214	9	...	...	2
23	Shahabad ...	20,840	...	1	676	31	1	...	8
24	Sandíla ...	16,597	...	1	520	2	...	1	9
25	Mallanwán ...	12,487	1	6	587	6	...	...	1
26	Bilgrám ...	12,410	...	2	545	2	...	...	5
27	Saudi ...	11,902	...	...	804	...	...	...	2
28	Hardoi ...	6,864	6	...	256	6	1	...	...
29	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saháranpur ...	42,019	210	9	1,887	1,000	...	2	11
31	Deoband ...	19,388	48	8	824	459	...	2	7
32	Gangoh ...	10,982	2	4	787	202	...	...	3
33	Roorkee ...	10,778	20	...	508	30	...	...	5
34	Kairána ...	17,742	57	1	1,251	56	...	...	2
35	Kándhla ...	11,026	...	1	1,074	4	1	...	1
36	Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,798	14	1	607	25	...	...	6
37	Meerut ...	51,991	18	1	2,522	91	1	...	8
38	Hápur ...	14,644	4	...	1,040	8	...	...	7
39	Sardhana ...	12,469	8	...	892	7	...	...	...
40	Khúrja ...	26,858	1	22	2,187	155	...	1	5
41	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	...	1	1,909	103	...	...	...
42	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	5	1	1,666	53	...	1	8
43	Shikarpur ...	11,338	17	...	1,309	51	...	...	3
44	Aligarh or Koil,	55,846	91	16	4,904	668	3	7	15
45	Háthras ...	30,900	2	1	1,488	106	...	...	3
46	Atrauli ...	15,622	13	...	1,458	108	2	3	11
47	Sikandra Rao...	10,814	...	...	1,247	16	...	...	1
48	Kásganj ...	16,764	1	1	1,487	16	...	...	3
49	Soron ...	18,658	2	...	903	2	1	...	8
50	Muttra ...	63,431	118	4	1,949	478	...	...	21
51	Brindaban ...	21,004	84	6	507	270	...	...	3
52	Kosi ...	12,770	...	1	417	124	...	...	1

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879—(contd.)

	9	10	11									12
RIES,			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	7	14	598	1·44	0·07	18·61	18·23	0·53	1·06	39·94	29·80	3
4	8	108	893	0·76	0·05	27·31	11·32	0·41	5·49	45·34	37·06	4
2	9	119	1,141	2·34	0·05	39·23	9 92	0·46	6·05	58·05	37·39	5
1	7	75	681	0·61	0·84	40·49	3 90	0·53	5·74	52·12	48·06	6
4	13	37	636	0·64	1·11	40·44	4·37	1·03	2·94	50·53	34·64	7
...	3	31	583	0·25	...	34·24	11·13	0·25	2·59	48·45	39·39	8
...	30	453	2,566	0·33	0·25	30·03	4·18	0·50	7·57	42·86	38·75	9
1	14	208	2,375	0·09	0·03	58·00	4·04	0 40	6·00	68·56	25·78	10
2	15	112	2,415	0·11	2·31	52·22	6·15	0·43	3·22	69·44	40·11	11
2	8	98	1,158	0·47	...	39·85	4·37	0·34	4·16	49·19	35·00	12
6	48	12	3,853	0·02	0·02	28·61	2·14	0·53	0·13	31·46	33·94	13
3	9	27	654	...	...	16·15	2·88	0·30	2·58	21·91	29·22	14
5	4	21	355	...	1·30	30·61	3 79	0·43	2·27	38·40	64·80	15
5	30	313	2,037	...	0·01	16·53	4·77	0·38	3·94	25·63	29 80	16
1	9	369	1,340	0·35	0·03	28 64	1·57	0·29	11·82	42 91	39·39	17
...	6	225	2,126	0·41	...	107·67	2·99	0·35	13·19	124·61	40·97	18
2	4	5	264	...	0·26	20·07	1·73	0·35	0·43	22 84	16·77	19
5	7	115	534	0·06	0·06	23·01	1·43	0·41	6·26	31·83	25·15	20
6	7	2	149	...	0·60	11·31	...	0·60	0·17	12·67	11·82	21
..	7	67	295	...	0·16	34·60	1·46	0 32	10·83	47·38	39·13	22
..	9	26	743	...	0·05	32·49	1·49	0·43	1·24	35·65	22·41	23
1	11	21	555	...	0 06	31·33	0·12	0·66	1·27	33·44	17·56	24
1	2	13	615	0·08	0·49	47 01	0·48	0·16	1·04	49·25	19·64	25
...	5	1	555	...	0·16	43·02	0·16	0 40	0·08	44·72	16·11	26
...	2	3	809	...	...	67·55	...	0·17	0·35	67·97	17·39	27
1	2	6	276	0·87	...	37·30	0·87	0·29	0·87	40·21	24·76	28
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	15	222	3,343	4·66	0·20	41·93	22·21	0 33	4·93	74 26	34·69	30
...	9	86	1,434	2·48	0·41	42·51	23·68	0·47	4·44	73·91	34·15	31
...	8	196	1,194	0·18	0·36	71·66	18·40	0·27	17·85	108·72	41·25	32
...	5	72	635	1·85	...	43·13	2·78	0·46	6·68	58·91	15·50	33
...	2	18	1,385	3·21	0·06	70·51	3·16	0·11	1·01	78·06	39·12	34
...	2	3	1,084	...	0·09	97·40	0·36	0·18	0·27	98·31	32·74	35
...	6	8	661	1·30	0·09	56·24	2·32	0·55	0·74	61·24	34·65	36
...	9	63	2,704	0·35	0·03	48·51	1·76	0·17	1·21	52·01	38·85	37
...	7	...	1,054	0·27	...	71·51	0·21	0·48	...	72·47	44·48	38
...	...	39	940	0·64	...	71·54	0·56	...	3·13	75·87	29·76	39
...	0	81	2,452	0·04	0·82	81·83	5·77	0·29	3·02	91·80	51·75	40
...	...	2	2,015	...	3·05	104·04	5 61	...	0·11	109·81	39·13	41
...	9	54	1,788	0·34	0·07	112·47	3·58	0·61	3·64	120·71	48·64	42
...	3	...	1,380	1 50	...	115·45	4·50	0·26	...	121·71	21·08	43
3	28	244	5,951	1 63	0·29	87·81	11·96	0·50	4·37	106·56	36·85	44
...	3	37	1,533	0·06	0·03	47·99	3·43	0·10	1·20	52·81	47·31	45
...	16	71	1,666	0·83	...	93·38	6·91	1·02	4·55	106·64	40·46	46
...	1	3	1,267	...	...	115·31	1 48	0·09	0·28	117·16	32·83	47
...	3	170	1,678	0·06	0·06	94·33	1·02	0·19	10 78	106·45	41·11	48
...	9	40	956	0·15	...	66·11	0·15	0·66	2·93	70·00	32 65	49
1	22	268	2,834	1·78	0·06	30·73	7·53	0·35	4·22	44·67	45·12	50
...	3	68	938	4·00	0·28	24·14	12·85	0·14	3·24	44·66	43·09	51
...	1	39	582	...	0·08	32·65	9·71	0·08	3·05	45·57	34·77	52

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
									Inju
							Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns— (concld.)								
53	Farukhabad ...	75,951	1	...	1,588	221	4	1	21
54	Kanauj ...	17,093	...	2	647	88	...	1	11
55	Kaimganj ...	10,323	...	...	437	...	...	1	48
56	Mainpuri ...	18,601	3	1	2,001	...	...	2	4
57	Shikohabad ...	10,069	4	...	867	...	...	...	8
58	Agra ...	150,677	184	9	7,246	446	2	1	18
59	Jalesar ...	14,902	1	7	1,955	14	1	...	4
60	Firozabad ...	13,788	6	...	757	29	1	2	...
61	Etáwah ...	30,549	3	...	1,184	70	1	...	8
62	Lucknow ...	292,845	54	12	5,319	397	4	5	68
63	Nawabganj ...	15,503	...	...	117	133	...	...	1
64	Badauli ...	18,393	...	1	245	17	...	1	2
65	Znidpur ...	11,478	124	1	301	16	...	...	2
66	Purwa ...	11,642	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
67	Unao ...	7,786	3	6	262	5	1	1	2
68	Cawnpore ...	98,476	75	1	4,340	484	1	3	27
69	Fatehpur ...	19,064	11	8	839	90	...	...	7
70	Jaunpur ...	35,008	3	300	814	13	...	...	20
71	Ráth ...	14,515	210	9	321	85	...	...	2
72	Bánda ...	26,642	110	2	718	74	2	3	7
73	Allahabad ...	145,864	28	7	2,790	468	1	...	234
74	Jáis ...	12,507	...	54	400	1	...	...	2
75	Rae Bareli ...	12,352	...	5	271	4	...	1	4
76	Sultanpur ...	6,108	...	...	62	5	...	...	1
77	Partabgarh and Bela ...	6,677	...	14	130	39	...	...	2
78	Bahraich ...	20,211	13	146	416	25	...	...	8
79	Balrámpur ...	14,849	65	249	287	3	...	...	3
80	Gonda ...	12,804	...	166	197	11	...	1	1
81	Fyzabad ...	35,542	2	22	699	101	...	2	8
82	Tánda and Mausaha ...	14,491	1	78	293	73	...	1	8
83	Ajodhya ...	10,645	4	12	616	16	2	...	4
84	Gorakhpur ...	51,633	...	53	1,648	58	...	1	8
85	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Azamgarh ...	15,980	1	41	348	26	...	1	9
87	Mau ...	11,815	2	9	362	51	...	...	2
88	Gházipur ...	39,508	68	62	800	52	...	3	11
89	Benares ...	187,341	331	50	4,817	746	4	5	78
90	Rámnagar ...	11,953	6	10	291	14	1	...	5
91	Mirzapur ...	77,329	9	4	1,635	43	...	...	9
92	Chunar ...	12,289	7	1	290	23	1	1	2
93	Kálpi ...	15,570	...	4	818	155	...	...	4
94	Kúnch ...	14,448	...	1	416	93	2	3	1
95	Jalaun ...	10,197	12	10	297	31	...	...	2
96	Mau ...	15,428	26	5	432	292	1	2	6
97	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns,	2,787,592	2,249	1,602	102,614	11,048	53	68	999
	Total for the Province.	42,736,741	36,892	73,653	1,616,108	73,124	717	1,726	14,314

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1879—(concluded).

RIES.	9	10	11									12
			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	26	540	2,376	0·01	...	20 91	2·91	0·33	7·11	31·28	26·87	53
...	12	106	849	...	0·12	37·85	5·15	0·70	5·85	49·67	19·85	54
1	50	4	494	...	...	42·33	...	4 84	0·39	47·56	18 41	55
...	6	22	2,033	0·16	0·05	107 58	...	0·32	1·18	109·29	45·75	56
...	8	6	882	0·10	...	86 10	...	0·79	0·60	87·59	41·81	57
2	23	903	8,811	1·22	0·06	48·09	2·96	0·15	5·99	58 47	36·42	58
...	5	198	2,180	0·07	0·47	131·19	0·95	0 33	13·29	146 29	42·95	59
1	4	53	849	0·44	...	54·90	2 40	0·29	3·84	64·57	36·04	60
4	11	266	1,534	0·10	...	38·75	2·29	0·36	8 71	50 21	27·40	61
4	81	2,025	7,888	0·18	0·03	18·19	1·36	0·26	6 93	26·98	29·62	62
...	1	12	263	...	...	7·55	8·58	0·06	0 77	16 96	23·86	63
...	3	147	413	...	0 07	18·29	1·27	0·32	10 98	30·84	21·06	64
3	5	42	489	10·84	0·09	26·34	1·40	0 44	3·67	42 79	28·18	65
...	...	...	18	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	1·55	19 58	66
2	6	34	316	0·38	0 77	33 65	0·64	0·77	4·37	40·59	28·25	67
1	32	451	5,383	0·77	0 01	44 07	4·91	0 32	4·58	54·66	38·35	68
...	7	293	1,254	0 58	0·42	44·01	5·03	0·37	15·37	65·78	34·93	69
4	24	97	1,251	0·09	8·57	23·25	0·37	0·68	2·77	35·74	26·42	70
...	2	203	830	14,47	0·62	22·11	5·85	0·14	13·99	57·18	27·14	71
1	13	311	1,228	4·13	0·07	26·95	2·77	0·49	11·68	46·09	29·24	72
...	235	1,486	5,014	0·19	0 05	19·12	3·21	1·61	10·19	34·37	13·96	73
...	2	62	519	...	4·32	31·98	0·08	0·16	4 96	41·50	16·31	74
...	5	64	349	...	0·40	21·94	0 32	0·40	5·18	28·25	32·14	75
...	1	34	102	...	...	10·15	0·82	0·16	5·56	16·70	24·40	76
...	2	118	303	..	2·09	19·47	5·84	0 30	17·67	45·38	51·52	77
...	8	92	700	0 64	7·22	20·58	1·24	0·40	4 55	34·63	20·29	78
...	3	53	664	4·65	16 77	19·33	0·20	0·20	3·57	44·72	12·50	79
...	2	35	471	...	12·96	15·32	0·86	0·16	2 73	32·10	32·02	80
7	17	217	1,058	0·06	6·62	19 66	2·84	0 48	6·11	29·27	33·05	81
1	10	137	592	0·07	5 38	20·22	5·04	0·70	9·45	40·86	31·54	82
7	13	69	730	0·37	1·13	57 87	1·50	1·22	6·48	66·57	65 01	83
15	24	192	1,975	...	1·02	31·92	1·12	0·46	3·72	38·25	35 65	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
3	13	83	512	0·06	2·57	21·78	1·63	0·81	5·19	32·04	33·10	86
2	4	29	457	0 18	0·86	31·99	4·80	0·35	2·56	40·39	43·96	87
3	17	57	1,056	1·72	1·57	20 25	1·31	0·43	1·44	26 73	31·11	88
6	93	610	6,653	1·80	0·21	25·71	3·98	0·50	3·26	35·51	19·73	89
...	6	51	3·8	0 50	0·84	24·34	1·17	0·50	4·27	31·62	21·07	90
1	10	514	2,215	0·11	0·05	21·17	0·55	0·13	6·66	28·68	27 12	91
...	4	24	349	0·57	0·08	23·60	1·87	0·33	1 95	28·40	34·26	92
2	6	48	1,031	...	0 26	52·54	9·96	0·38	3·08	66·22	26·96	93
1	7	55	572	...	0·07	28·80	6·44	0·48	3·50	39·87	34·40	94
1	3	28	384	1·18	0 98	29·12	5·38	0·30	2·75	37·66	29 91	95
...	9	10	774	1 58	0 30	26·30	17·77	0·55	0 61	47·11	40·78	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
126	1,246	14,090	132,849	0·81	0·57	36 81	3·90	0·45	5·06	47·66	31·27	
4,014	21,371	94,351	1,914,499	0·84	1·72	37·82	1·71	0·50	2·32	44·81	23·20	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1878.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class Sudder ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	35	...	...	35
	Oudh	9	...	...	9
	Total ...	44	...	...	44
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7	...	...	7
	Oudh	4	(a) 1	...	5
	Total ...	11	1	...	12
1st ditto branch ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	60	...	...	60
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	60	...	...	60
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	48	2	2	48
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	53	2	2	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	0	...	...	...
	Oudh	29	1	1	29
	Total ...	29	1	1	29
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrampur.	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	199	5	3	201
1st class Sudder ...	...	44	...	...	44
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	11	1	...	12
1st ditto branch ...	...	60	...	...	60
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	53	2	2	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	...	29	1	1	29
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrampur.	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	199	5	3	201

(a) Raised from the 3rd to the 2nd class.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1879—(contd.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	Number of Patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General diseases. Order B. Order A.	Small-pox	242												
	Fever	400,285												
	Cholera	3,139												
	Other diseases of order A.,	11,628												
	Rheumatic affections ...	71,356												
	Syphilitic affections ...	40,839												
	Scrofula	3,203												
	Anæmia, ...	3,943												
	Other diseases of order B.,	27,207												
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia ...	51,093												
	Inflammation of external ear.	44,123												
	Goitre	35,835												
	Respiratory affections ...	69,735												
	Heart diseases ...	828												
	Dysentery	37,476												
	Diarrhœa	38,012												
	Other diseases of the digestive system ...	35,830	39,915	24,323	5,192	4,558	4,224	1,393,480	6,348	60,738	5,083	A. 747	A. 221	A. 227
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	25,446												
	Abscess, boils and whitlows	54,615												
	Skin diseases ...	89,835												
	Labor, premature, natural and difficult ...	219												
	Other local diseases ...	324,852												
Conditions neither General nor Local.	Debility and old age ...	14,963												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	8,582												
	Injuries	45,109												
	Total ...	1,433,395	39,915	24,323	5,192	4,558	4,224	1,393,480	6,348	60,738	5,083	747	221	227

A.—Result of major operations only.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospital.

3.—Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
828,394	302,429	302,570	1,433,393	1,025	3,277	866,053	514,456	43,582	7,440·86	2,699·81	2,522·79	12,663·46	67·82	16·28	13·90	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1878-79.

	Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Invested capital	8,85,400 0 0	8,89,793 0 0	4,393 0 0	...
	Receipts including cash balance of the last year ...	13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...
	Disbursements	4,13,844 8 7	3,97,213 9 4	...	16,630 15 3
	Cost per diet	0 1 3	0 1 2	...	0 0 1
	Receipts.				
Government contribution.	As salaries	1,41,180 4 2	1,44,371 11 1	3,191 6 11	...
	As registers and forms	1,645 12 10	1,973 13 9	328 0 11	...
	As European medicines	40,801 15 9	46,185 6 11	5,388 6 2	...
	For diet of Police cases	5,744 11 7	3,342 1 2	...	2,402 10 5
	Sale of medicines	...	...	...	...
	Special allowance	16,053 1 9	14,513 4 0	...	1,539 13 9
	Total	2,05,425 14 1	2,10,356 4 11	4,960 5 10	20,573 7 6
Local receipts.	Local or other funds	1,18,159 14 8	88,929 0 9	...	29,230 13 11
	Interest on investments	31,217 8 7	41,087 9 2	9,870 0 7	...
	European subscriptions	13,559 6 1	13,974 13 3	415 7 2	...
	Native ditto	50,831 5 8	39,814 13 7	...	11,016 8 1
	Total	2,13,768 8 0	1,83,806 4 9	...	29,961 14 3
	Total income of the year	4,19,194 1 1	3,94,192 9 8	...	25,001 7 5
	Balance of the last year	9,51,659 11 1	9,87,629 1 8	35,969 6 7	...
	Grand total, Receipts of the year	13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1878-79—(continued.)

Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*)—On establishment	2,02,194 11 4	2,07,370 9 2	5,175 13 10	...
(*b.*)—On bazar medicines	14,156 7 7	14,416 11 1	260 3 6	...
(*c.*)—On European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased.	44,187 10 3	50,392 13 3	6,205 3 0	...
(*d.*)—On diet	45,325 4 11	35,116 8 2	...	10,208 12 9
(*e.*)—On miscellaneous charges	52,269 8 10	54,740 15 0	2,471 6 2	...
(*f*)—On buildings or repairs	20,783 7 9	24,676 0 8	3,892 8 11	...
(*g.*)—Invested during the year	34,927 5 11	10,500 0 0	...	24,427 5 11
(*h.*)— Total, Expenditure during the year ...	4,13,844 8 7	3,97,213 9 4	...	16,630 15 3
Cash balance in hand ...	9,57,009 3 7	9,84,608 2 0	27,598 14 5	...
TOTAL ...	13,70,853 12 2	13,81,821 11 4	10,967 15 2	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1879-80.

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1st circle.								Rs.
1	Dehra Dún	4	4,741	4,741	4,232	...	...	36·04	15,879
2	Saháranpur	24	19,522	19,522	18,117	...	...	20·49	2,658
3	Muzaffarnagar	16	14,755	14,755	12,333	...	...	17·87	1,850
4	Meerut	26	15,275	15,275	13,892	...	...	10·89	2,828
5	Bulandshahr	17	7,005	7,005	6,149	...	...	6·60	1,922
6	Aligarh	27	8,502	8,502	6,752	...	...	6·29	2,958
7	Native State (Tehri, Garhwál) ...	4	4,014	4,014	2,390	...	...	no data.	660
8	Muttra	15	7,221	7,221	5,908	...	..	8·09	2,766
9	Agra	19	8,620	8,620	7,229	...	...	5·77	1,938
10	Farukhabad	12	9,414	9,414	8,892	...	...	9·67	1,408
11	Mainpuri	7	5,298	5,298	4,398	...	...	5·73	986
12	Etáwah	8	12,076	12,076	10,503	...	...	15·70	1,078
13	Etah	6	6,239	6,239	4,230	...	...	6·01	1,174
14	Jhánsi	9	10,263	10,263	7,530	...	...	24·01	2,204
15	Jalaun	13	16,582	16,582	14,590	...	...	36 08	1,640
16	Lalitpur	6	7,183	7,183	5,666	...	...	26·65	846
	Total of 1st circle ...	213	156,710	156,710	133,901	...	...	12·23	42,795

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1879-80—(concld.)

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operation during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2nd circle.								Rs.
17	Kumaun hills	10	48,457	27,833	25,737	20,714	1,465	62·83	19,994
18	Garhwál hills	7	31,717	27,556	26,405	4,162	285	86·01	120
19	Tarái parganas	7	8,731	7,130	6,227	1,601	298	35·14	396
20	Kumaun Bhábar	3	4,382	2,946	2,897	1,436	375	...	300
21	Bijnor	19	24,810	23,637	20,718	1,173	401	28·64	2,240
22	Moradabad	20	21,174	20,502	17,993	672	286	16·28	3,959
23	Budaun	16	15,019	14,462	12,899	557	230	14·05	1,844
24	Bareilly	23	29,033	27,771	24,123	1,262	574	16·45	2,600
25	Sháhjahánpur	13	17,067	16,814	15,351	253	125	16·29	1,608
26	Lucknow	9	13,016	12,262	10,403	754	557	13·24	3,527
27	Unao	4	3,685	3,593	2,619	92	49	2·63	456
28	Bara Banki	5	8,844	8,802	7,877	42	25	6·62	548
29	Sitapur	6	8,877	8,877	7,796	...	...	7·81	840
30	Hardoi	9	8,933	8,762	7,253	171	22	7·33	908
31	Kheri	4	4,805	4,667	3,688	138	55	4·73	464
32	Fyzabad	7	4,108	3,960	2,930	148	83	2·76	940
33	Bahraich	5	3,400	3,385	2,613	15	10	3·18	548
34	Gonda	8	11,389	11,388	10,353	1	1	8·29	824

35	Rae Bareli	5	3,539	3,476	2,436	63	35	2·33	740
36	Sultanpur	5	3,068	2,988	2,127	80	56	2·03	564
37	Partabgarh	4	1,699	1,694	1,079	5	1	1·28	456
	Total of 2nd circle ...	189	275,843	242,504	213,524	33,339	4,933	12·04	43,867
	3rd circle.								
38	Cawnpore	22	28,590	28,283	21,410	307	209	18·71	2,640
39	Fatehpur	14	14,111	14,066	9,324	45	21	14·07	1,708
40	Bánda	17	13,431	13,392	9,490	39	27	13·64	2,000
41	Allahabad	17	18,510	18,238	14,008	272	174	10·17	16,989
42	Hamirpur	14	15,457	15,371	11,481	86	36	21·76	1,748
43	Jaunpur	11	10,992	10,753	8,718	239	70	8·56	1,404
44	Gorakhpur	19	29 920	29,732	26,717	188	158	13·30	2.2.6
45	Basti	13	13,951	13,937	12,964	14	12	8·30	1,492
46	Azamgarh	15	16,355	16,186	14,974	169	51	9·81	1,728
47	Mirzapur	13	16,318	16,163	14,784	155	81	14·64	2,162
48	Benares	15	16.745	16,342	14,903	403	160	18·97	2,984
49	Gházipur	19	20,494	20,287	18,537	207	139	13 88	2,192
	Total of 3rd circle ...	189	214,874	212,750	177,310	2,124	1,138	13·07	39,263
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,	591	647,427	611,964	524,735	35,463	6,071	12·42	1,25,925

SUPPLEMENT I.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RÁMPUR STATE FOR 1879-80.

The area and population are given in detail in last year's report.

State and condition of the territory.—The State is in fully as flourishing a condition as last year, a fact clearly deducible from the details of the income and expenditure detailed later on.

Trade.—The trade in sugar was almost at a standstill during the latter portion of the year owing to the failure of the cane, but rice was abundant, and it, with khais and hides, formed the chief articles of export.

Notwithstanding extensive manufacture of cloth in Rámpur itself, a large quantity is imported; together with spices, elephants, horses, salt and sambhar.

Administration.—The principles of the Hindu and Muhammadan law are mainly followed in the courts. No change has taken place either in their number or jurisdiction. Muhammadan suits for inheritance are decided according to the principles of Muhammadan law, and those of the Hindu by the Shastras. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code are also carried out as far as practicable. Interest is not awarded to Muhammadan plaintiffs in suits for debt; on the other hand, where a Hindu is plaintiff, interest is decreed both against Hindu and Muhammadan defendants, agreeably to the terms of the bond. In the mufassil the tahsíldars try suits without limit as to amount of claims and award interest; while at Rámpur interest is determined by panchá́yat. The procedure is the same in the mufassil as in the city of Rámpur, the same rules applying throughout the territory.

All suits relating to inheritance are decided in Rámpur itself. There are three civil appellate courts. The decisions of muftis and tahsíldars are appealed to the Hakim Morafa, his orders to the Sadar Morafa, a final appeal lying to the Nawáb, or to whomsoever His Highness makes over the case for final decision.

All criminal cases are disposed of at Rámpur. Officers in the mufussil have no power to try such.

The criminal courts consist of—

(1) The Deputy Magistrate with powers of imprisonment up to three months.

(2) The Mufti Faujdari with powers of imprisonment up to three years.

(3) The Hakim Morafa with life powers, but no capital sentence can be carried into effect without sanction of His Highness the Nawáb.

The course of appeals is the same as that in the civil courts.

The income and charges of the year were as follows, as compared with those of 1878-79:—

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	15,24,706 15 3	11,736 1 6	19,639 6 9	15,56,082 7 6
1879-80 ...	15,31,875 0 6	11,179 10 3	16,279 5 9	15,59,334 0 6
...	...	Muskerat ... 6,165 4 0	...	...
...	...	Slaughter fees ... 3,186 8 0	...	...
...	...	Fines* ... 533 1 9	...	...
...	...	Unclaimed property, 500 15 6	...	...
...	...	Commission on sale at one anna per rupee. 793 13 0	...	...
Increase,	7,168 1 3	...	...	3,251 9 0
Decrease,	...	556 7 3	3,360 1 0	...

* The small amount of fines is observable, the reason being that the Nawáb, unlike most native potentates, dislikes fine as a punishment.

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	5,35,934 2 6	75,385 9 0	2,65,300 1 3	4,61,420 3 0	13,38,039 15 6
1879-80 ...	7,62,954 6 9	56,087 3 6	2,75,071 5 0	3,59,284 11 0	14,53,397 10 3
†Increase,	2,27,020 4 3	...	9,771 3 9	...	1,15,357 10 9
Decrease,	...	19,298 5 6	...	1,02,135 8 0	...

† This large increase under the cost of civil administration is mainly due to the large sum paid to Nawab hamstajdar begam on her return to Idapur.

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the ruler, of all descriptions, including Seraglio children and relatives of present and past Nawábs	2,33,373	4	6
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses	1,25,911	6	6

Civil Justice.—The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1878–79 :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1878-79 ...	331	3,681	242	3,923	4,254	3,920	334
1879-80 ...	334	3,073	199	3,272	3,606	3,266	340
Increase ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Decrease ...	...	608	43	* 651	648	654	...

* The material decrease in the number of cases is believed to have been due chiefly to the great sickness which for a quarter of the year nearly stopped litigation.

Criminal Justice.—The return of work disposed of in the criminal courts was :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Total of columns 1 and 5.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1878-79 ...	442	6,512	27	6,539	6,981	6,668	313
1879-80 ...	313	5,165	38	5,203	5,516	5,170	346
Increase ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	33
Decrease ...	129	1,347	...	1,336	1,465	1,498	...

The same cause which affected the number of civil suits told to even a greater extent in criminal. The criminal classes suffered from the fever epidemic equally with their honester neighbours, and crime for a time almost ceased. It may be observed that although the cases were so much fewer than in previous years the numbers pending at the close of the year were greater. The deaths

of Maulvi Sadid-ud-din, Hakim Murafa and of Ghulam Haidar Khan, Mufti Faujdari, from malarial fever was the cause. The untimely death of these officials proved a great loss to the State.

Police.—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force throughout the territory. The police are paid monthly from the State Treasury. There are 51 city chaukidars in the city of Rámpur in addition to the regular police paid from a house-tax varying from 6 pie to one rupee per house per mensem, the poorer classes of householders being exempted. The average income is Rs. 155 per month. The assessments are made by the mír muhallas, the pay being advanced each month from the treasury, so that the men are not kept waiting in arrears until the realization of the tax. The village chaukidars receive 3 pie per rupee on revenue where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind. They have also usually small *boundas* or jagírs varying from 10 to 25 bighas in extent. Besides these collections for police and municipal taxes, no other burden or impost contrary to the provisions of Muhammadan law are in force.

Conservancy Establishments.

				Rs.	a.	p.
38 Beldars...	...	...	...	123	8	0
9 Bhistis	...	...	...	10	0	0
29 Sweepers	...	...	...	56	0	0
	Total	...	...	189	8	0

Nine of the sweepers are paid by State and the rest by shop-keepers at the rate of 3 and 6 pies per month. The bhistis are employed for only eight months in the year and paid by shop-keepers. The beldars are State servants. Two officers in receipt of Rs. 110 per mensem paid by the State are placed over these men to supervise their work. Since last year proper arrangements have been made to improve the sanitary condition of the city by metalling the roads. The streets are lighted with good lanterns in which kerosine oil is burnt.

Jail.—The prisoners were employed as in previous years on the manufacture of daris, carpets and newar. They are fed and clothed

at the cost of the State. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner is—

	Chitaks.	
Flour	... 8½	Large weight of Rs. 120.
Dál	... 1½	
Parched gram ...	... 2	

together with the necessary spices.

One blanket is given to each male and two suits of clothes to each female prisoner in the year.

The value of their labor during the year has been computed at Rs. 12,897-12-0.

The Jail charges during the year amounted to Rs. 15,095-11-6. That sum does not include the cost of the Jail guard which amounted to Rs. 11,832.

Public Works.—All public works are supervised by special establishment entertained for buildings and roads. Exclusive of the roads in the city of Rámpur, there are three principal roads to Shahabad, Rudarpur and Suar joining on to the Moradabad and Naini Tal road. There are besides these several cross roads. The expenditure on works completed during the year is detailed below.

		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.
Roads		15,780 4 0	5,002 11 6
Bridges		6 12 9	33 11 0
Buildings		25,116 15 9	32,224 6 9
	Total ...	40,904 0 6	37,260 13 3
	Roads.	*Bridges.*	*Buildings.*
Increase		26 14 3	7,107 7 0
Decrease	10,777 8 6 ...	...	...

The total decrease is Rs. 3,643-3-3.

Roads and bridges have not met with the attention they deserved, the outlay on the former having fallen by nearly Rs. 11,000 and that on the latter being, as was the case in the previous year,

merely nominal. The main road between Rámpur and Bareilly on the east and Moradabad on the west is under charge of the District Engineer, Moradabad, and is in excellent order.

Great improvement is observable in some of the principal streets in the city, the old brick-on-edge paving having been removed and kankar substituted.

Troops and Ordnance.—Troops and Ordnance are as follows :—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon	Artillerymen.				Rs. a. p.
1878-79 ...	28	310	507	925	1,050	2,42,255 8 0
1879-80 ...	28	314	507	898	1,182	2,38,191 8 0
Increase ...	...	4	...	...	132	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	27	...	4,064 0 0

The guns are the same as those detailed in previous reports.

Education.—The number of schools supported by the State is ten.

There is one master at each of Shahabad, Bilaspur, Tánda and Milk schools, and he teaches the students Arabic, Persian and Urdu. The senior students instruct the junior pupils as monitors. The number of girls at school has decreased by 12, and there are only 13 left, who are reading religious books ; all receive scholarships from the State. At the Gousia school the boys learn the Kurán by heart.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 10,137-13-9.

Dispensary.—The destitute sick are admitted as indoor patients and are treated and fed at the expense of the State; all others receive medicines gratis. The Hakims and Native Doctors are employed both in the city and mufassil by the State. The mufassil dispensaries are supplied with medicine from the Sadar *Dispensary.*

The amount of cost and the number of patients are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Cost of Dispensaries.	Number of in-door and out-door patients.	Number of patients wholly cured.
	Rs. a. p.		
1878-79	13,048 8 6	67,854	31,033
1879-80	12,833 8 6	62,934	37,114
Increase	...	...	6,081
Decrease	215 0 0	4,920	...

The large decrease in the number of patients is said to be due to the fact that the people during the height of the fever lost all confidence in medicine and resorted to charms, amulets, and old traditional remedies. Besides, experience has shown how difficult it is to ensure accuracy in dispensaries which are regularly visited, and where the returns are closely scrutinized by experts. It is only too probable that even greater inaccuracies exist where supervision is necessarily more lax.

Vaccination.—The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State :—

Name of pargana.	1878-79.					1879-80.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Shahabad ...	102	48	101	70	321	127	76	88	117	408
Milk ...	356	79	132	70	637	365	62	83	115	625
Bilaspur ...	659	85	190	50	884	325	2	78	80	485
Suar ...	348	...	145	233	721	345	91	191	129	756
Rámpur Khás ...	353	76	145	41	615	334	47	23	177	581
Huzúr Tahsil ...	183	87	112	168	550	159	49	101	139	446
Khás Tahsil ...	234	58	140	95	527	242	23	31	95	391
Total ...	2,330	433	765	727	4,355	1,895	350	595	852	3,692

SUPPLEMENT II.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TEHRI STATE FOR 1879-80.

THE present Rája Pratap Shah is well spoken of as an intelligent and capable ruler.

Polyandry has almost ceased to exist, and the Rája is doing what he can to stamp it out.

Vaccination is carried on successfully, and small-pox is almost as rare as in Kumaun.

According to the census taken in 1936 of the Hindu era, corresponding with A. D. 1879, the population numbered 1,29,530 souls, as per statement given below :—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
69,661	58,468	820	575	3	3	70,484	59,046
1,28,129		1,395		6		129,530	

The town of Tehri contains 5,012 souls. The population in the remainder of the State comprises 124,518 souls. Probably, however, the real numbers are slightly in excess of this.

Trade remains as steady as in previous years, but the imports from Dehra Dún and other places were smaller. There is little or no exportation from Tehri. Salt, which is brought from Thibet through Nilang Pass, passes through the State.

The principles of Hindu law are followed in the administration.

The revenue and expenditure of the year are given below :—

Revenue.

Year 1936, A. D. 1879.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	84,542	0	0
Forest contract	10,000	0	0
Land rent of the Landour cantonment and Sankote ...	808	11	5
Interest of Government promissory notes	11,641	8	0
Customs and abkári	2,211	8	0
Judicial fees	4,432	5	0
Total ...	1,13,636	0	5

Expenditure.

Year 1936, A. D. 1879.	Rs. a. p.
Salary of sepoys	16,585 0 0
Personal expenses of the ruler, his family, relatives, and civil admistration.	32,525 0 0
Charitable allowances, &c.	13,315 0 0
Purchase of grain and piece-goods	25,482 0 0
Post-office	1,932 0 0
Public Works Department	13,795 7 0
Total ...	1,03,634 7 0

Suits of all descriptions are tried by the Rája in person. There are three Small Cause Courts, one Police Court, and one Chief Court. The Chief Court is presided over by the Rája, and the Subordinate Courts by officers who have received a thorough practical knowledge during their services in the Chief Court.

The following table will show the business disposed of in the Civil Courts :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of during the year.	Pending.	Amount of income from the Civil Courts.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	637	10	652	1,299	860	439	Rs. a. p. 2,504 8 0

The value of suits in 1936 was Rs. 40,072.

The criminal work disposed of during the year was as under :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	*Amount of fines.*		
							Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount recovered.	Amount irrecoverable.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	222	...	355	577	464	113	Rs. a. p. 1,395 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1,142 8 0	Rs. a. p. 253 0 0

The following statement shows the number of revenue suits disposed of during the year :—

Year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Value of suits.	Amount of fines inflicted.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	64	4	160	228	176	52	50	271

The number of cases disposed of in the Small Cause Courts during the year are tabulated thus :—

Year.	Pending.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the Courts.
						Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	55	204	259	150	109	381 5 0

The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the Police Court of Tehri :—

	Criminal cases.						*Civil cases.*					
Year.	Pending from last year.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the courts.	Grand Total.
						Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	10	8	18	11	7	27 5 0	7	7	5	2	9 0 0	36 5 0

The establishment employed for police and conservancy is as under :—

Kotwal	...	1
Muharrirs	...	2
Jamadars	...	2
Sepoys	...	21
Sweepers	...	8 Sweepers are paid partly by the State and partly by the residents.
Total	...	34

The staff of nazirs, jamadars and sepoys, &c., employed in the different courts consisted of—

Nazirs.	...	2
Jamadars	...	10
Sepoys, &c.	...	260

The following shows the number of prisoners in jail, with the terms of their imprisonment:—

Prisoners.	*Year* 1935, *or A. D.* 1878.	*Year* 1936, *or A. D.* 1879
Life prisoners ...	4 ...	1
Over seven years ...	5 ...	...
Over two years ...	7 ...	3
Over six months ...	7 ...	9
Under six months ...	19 ...	13
Prisoners undergoing sentences in default of payment of fines	13 ...	9
Total	... 55	35

Convicts are generally employed on public works. The daily allowance to each prisoner is one anna and a half.

There are three schools, one English, one Persian, and the third Hindi, in Tehri, as under—

	English.	Persian.	Hindi or Nagri.
Teachers	2	1	2
Students	37	34	111
Total ...	39	35	113

For vaccination Rs. 600 is annually paid by the Government. The following statement shows the number of operations performed during the year :—

District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
							Successful.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Under one year.	Over one year and under six years.	Over six years.	Total of all ages.
Tehri State,	4	2,026	1,988	4,014	1,003·50	4,014	624	2,614	152	3,390

The following establishment is entertained for the post-office :—

Year.	Postmaster.	Jamadar.	Runners.	Post-peons.
1936, or A. D. 1879 ...	1	2	18	2

The expenditure of this department is wholly paid by the State.

The revenue of the State is collected by patwáris in four instalments.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1881.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1881.

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REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR

1880-81.

General Summary.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh continued to be administered by the HON'BLE SIR GEORGE E. W. COUPER, *Bart.*, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, during the year 1880-81. His Honor left Allahabad for Lucknow on the 25th March, 1880, Lucknow for Naini Tál on the 14th April, 1880, where the headquarters of Government remained till the 23rd October, 1880. SIR GEORGE COUPER then proceeded to Allahabad and stayed there till the 14th January, 1881, when he again left for Lucknow and resided there till nearly the end of the year. No official tour was made by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner through any part of the provinces during the year.

2. On the whole, the year 1880-81 may be pronounced one of greater prosperity than the people of these provinces have experienced for some years, and the results set forth in the succeeding pages bear ample witness to the improvement which has taken place in their condition, and show that this has acted favourably on all branches of the administration. Famine and fever of the widespread and desolating character that visited the provinces in the previous year have passed away, the ill effects of successive seasons of drought and disaster have to a great extent disappeared, prices have fallen to a more normal level, fairly good harvests have enabled food stocks to be replenished and the impaired resources of the country to be restored to a more healthy and vigorous state,

the general health has greatly improved, the prosperity of the people led to the anticipated revenues of the provinces being considerably exceeded and to most satisfactory financial results, crime has decreased—in short, both the Government and the people have had much reason to congratulate themselves on a comparative cessation of the terrible visitations chronicled in the reports of the last few years, and on a return of that good fortune which seemed to have for a time deserted these provinces.

3. But while looking back the course of events gives good grounds for satisfaction, the year did not pass without affording occasion for serious apprehension of the return of that dire enemy famine, which has wrought such ravages in the past, and is still the cause of ceaseless anxiety and unremitting care to discern its approach at the earliest possible moment, and to devise such measures as are necessary to prevent the deplorable loss of life and suffering which these provinces have too often undergone. The sketch of the meteorological features of the year shows that the seasons were in many respects exceptional, more particularly as regards the rainfall, that all-important factor in the well-being of the country. The total rainfall of the year was very much below the average in most places, and less than half the average for several large divisions. But in the hill districts and in the Meerut division it was slightly in excess of the average, owing to a cyclonic storm which raged with unprecedented fury during the third week of September, and was accompanied by the heaviest rainfall in the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Moradabad, and also in Kumaun and Garhwál, ever recorded since observations were commenced in 1844. There was a considerable rainfall in May and June, followed by a great deficiency of rain in July, August, and September, the deficiency being most decided in August. Towards the end of that month prospects became such as to give rise to the most serious apprehensions of the entire failure of the autumn harvest. On the 26th August Sir George Couper felt the gravity of the situation so keenly that a demi-official communication was addressed to some of the most experienced and competent officers

on the administration staff of the provinces, asking for their opinion on the measures of relief most suitable for the artisan classes, and this was followed immediately by a circular addressed on the 28th August to all Commissioners of divisions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, laying down instructions for their guidance in the event of it being found necessary to open relief works in any of the districts of their division. The Government of India was the same day informed of the measures it was proposed to take, and it was mentioned that the weekly weather and crop reports for the third week of August showed that, unless rain fell within a short space of time, the autumn crops would be lost, and Government would have to face a calamity almost if not quite as great as that which befell the provinces in 1877. On the 23rd August the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department had addressed Commissioners, requesting them to consider what works should be undertaken in the event of relief works being actually opened, and to convey immediate telegraphic intimation should the necessity for them arise. The Government of India cordially approved of the proposed measures on the whole and asked that a scheme of village inspection and relief might be organized on the principles advocated by the Famine Commission in their report. Advances to small landholders and other substantial agriculturists were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000. Attention was drawn to the orders for the timely collection of information in case of threatened scarcity, and it was requested that particular care might be taken to obtain the best possible estimate of the stores of grain then available in the provinces. With reference to this latter point, however, Sir G. Couper begged to be allowed to defer enquiry till the necessity for relief had arisen or all but arisen, and on 13th September a draft circular containing instructions for the organization of a system of village relief was submitted for approval. In October the Commissioners of the Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Jhánsi divisions, whose prospects were most gloomy, were desired to impress on District Officers the importance of inducing cultivators to dig kutcha wells where rabi cultivation might thus be rendered possible; and the making of advances for this purpose,

without limit as to total amount, and repayable in one year without interest, was sanctioned. The desirability of sowing on irrigated lands such food crops as ripen quickly in tracts where there had been a serious failure of the autumn harvest and consequent diminution of the food supply was also pointed out, and the advantages of carrots and maize in this respect brought to notice. In November advances were further authorized for the provision of well buckets and the machinery required to draw water from wells for irrigation purposes. District Officers in Oudh were empowered to grant advances for seed and plough bullocks irrespective of budget provision, and in December, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, it was asked that the grant for this latter purpose in the North-Western Provinces might be increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

4. It will thus be seen that the contingency of having suddenly to face an unexpected famine with no concerted plan of action beforehand, and with no organization capable of affording to the people such relief as was absolutely necessary to enable them to pass through the ordeal, was as far as possible guarded against. Happily, however, the necessity for putting into actual operation the measures proposed did not arise. A timely fall of rain in September proved of incalculable value to the crops at a moment when all seemed lost, and rendered the rabi sowings possible. The worst danger was thus averted from the greater part of the provinces, and further falls in October and November gave more relief in parts where it was urgently wanted. The peril which a short time before seemed so imminent for the whole provinces passed away, though the state of a few districts in the Rae Bareli, Jhánsi, and Allahabad divisions was still such as to cause considerable uneasiness. It is unnecessary to discuss here the principles on which famine relief should be administered or the best methods of carrying it out, more especially as these are still under the consideration of the Government of India; but on receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the draft circular for village inspection, instructions were communicated to the Commissioners of the threatened divisions for the organization of a system of village-to-village inspection, for the gratuitous

support of the incapable poor, who could neither offer security for advances nor labour in return for relief. Separate statements were called for with the full information directed to be furnished regarding all sub-divisions of districts threatened with scarcity or famine and in which relief measures would probably be necessary; while, in consultation with the Board of Revenue, there was drawn up a set of rules such as the Government of India wished to see laid down for regulating the judicious and intelligent disbursement of advances made to small landholders and tenants and to ensure the money actually reaching the borrowers intact. The Government of India were at the same time informed that it might be generally said that the following districts had been so affected by the drought that it would probably be necessary, sooner or later, to open relief works on more or less extensive scale :—

Lucknow division.	Fyzabad district, } Fyzabad division.
Rae Bareli „	
Allahabad „	Benares „ } Benares division.
Jalaun district. } Jhánsi division.	Gházipur „
Jhánsi „ }	Mirzapur „

But these gloomy anticipations, for which at the time there seemed but too much foundation, were not realized. Even while the orders were being considered prospects had undergone that sudden transformation which in India so frequently takes place, and the replies of the District Officers when received were to the effect that relief measures were now not likely to be required except in limited areas, and that the necessity for furnishing the information called for did not therefore exist.

Actual famine nowhere occurred. More rain fell even in the middle of November, when, judging by past experience, it could scarcely have been hoped for by the most sanguine. The prompt action taken by Government and the liberal advances made inspired the zamindars and cultivators with confidence. Tracts which revenue officers of sober and mature judgment had after personal inspection and enquiry reported must, if left unaided, suffer the evils of famine in all their intensity, within a few weeks at most recovered

sufficiently to be able to tide over the year without exceptional measures of any kind being resorted to, except in parts of Rae Bareli, Bánda, and Cawnpore, and Government, which had felt itself threatened with a huge calamity, the exact proportions of which it was impossible to foresee and which might have strained all its resources to the utmost, was put to no greater inconvenience than that of granting liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue in the most afflicted tracts, where the bare fields of the cultivator rendered collection of rents by the zamindar out of the question, even though the former had contrived to eke out a scanty subsistence for himself and the members of his family. Returns specially called for showed that, taking the provinces as a whole, the area sown for the rabi was only very slightly short of the average, and the danger, though narrowly escaped, had by the end of the year ceased to be such as to give rise to any serious anxiety for the country at large, though, as must always be expected to be the case until a complete system of protection against drought by irrigation works in the shape of canals or wells has been carried out throughout the country, a few tracts specially situated continued to remain in a somewhat critical state.

5. The year was not rich in events of political interest within the provinces themselves. The long vexed question of the succession to the Katehra estate in the Jhánsi district, which had been pending since the death of the late Raja, Ranmast Singh on the 10th April, 1877, without issue, was at last settled by the appointment of his cousin, Sirdar Singh, in his place and the conferment on him of the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction, due provision being at the same time made for the protection of the interests of the other members of the family. A similar difficulty has also occurred with regard to the succession to the Gursarai estate in the same district, the three sons of the late Raja being unable to come to any agreement, and all endeavours to effect an amicable settlement of their differences have as yet failed to produce the desired result. In both cases the object of Government has been the same, *viz.*, to preserve intact the title, privileges, and estates of a

family of distinction and possessing local influence; but this can only be done if the members of the family themselves will consent to lay aside all dissensions for the future and refrain from ruinous litigation with each other in the civil courts. Proposals had been made by the Maharaja of Bhartpur for the exchange of 13 villages belonging to the Bhartpur estate, but lying in the Agra and Muttra districts, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 37,293, for 20 British villages lying within the Bhartpur frontier and estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 34,896 a year. After giving the matter full consideration however, Sir George Couper came to the conclusion that these proposals could not be entertained, as it did not appear that there were any special reasons which rendered a transfer of the kind expedient, nor did the existing arrangements cause any such inconvenience to the administration as would deprive of their full force the manifold objections which exist to the transfer of villages without the consent of the owners from British India to a Native State. At the same time it was intimated that if His Highness wished to transfer the Bhartpur villages in British territority to the British Government on some other basis than that of exchange, proposals with this object would be favourably received.

A Manual of Titles for the North-Western Provinces—a most useful compilation and supplying a much-felt want—was completed and circulated during the year, and a similar one is in course of prepartion for Oudh. Rules were laid down for the classification of Government officials who are entitled and may be permitted to attend His Honor's darbars. They were divided into two grades: A., those drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards; B., all others. In both grades ranking to be primarily by salary, officials drawing the same salary being arranged according to seniority in gazetted service. Officials drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem will not as a rule be admitted to darbars, though each case is to be considered and decided on its own merits.

The ex-Amir of Cabul, Yaqub Khan, was received as a State prisoner at Mussoorie; and at the urgent instance of the

Nawab of Rampur his son and heir-apparent, Mushtaq Ali Khán, was formally recognized as the successor to the Rampur jagir after his father's demise. Internal tranquillity was everywhere preserved throughout the provinces and the administration of the neighbouring States of Rampur and Tehri continued to be perfectly satisfactory as usual.

6. Turning to matters of a more general character, it may be mentioned that a rule was laid down that no person would be appointed to the post of Deputy Collector on the permanent establishment of the North-Western Provinces who is not qualified by a sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all the duties and conduct the correspondence connected with the charge of a treasury, though exception might be made in favour of otherwise specially qualified Tahsíldars. Revised rules for the examination of Tahsíldars in the North-Western Provinces were published, and, in accordance with the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, measures were taken for the introduction of an improved Kaithí character into Oudh, to be used as the written form for Hindi, Nagrí being retained as the printed character.

Commissioners were informed that all leases of nazúl land, extra or intra municipal, for building purposes must be reported for the sanction of Government; also leases for cultivation if for more than 10 years, and that all transfers and alienations of nazúl property of any kind required the special sanction of Government.

The cyclonic storm which took place in September has already been referred to. It was rendered memorable not only by the unprecedented fall of rain, but also by an appalling catastrophe leading to a most lamentable loss of valuable lives and property, of which it was the immediate cause. Floods in India are as destructive as in any other country, and an immense amount of damage was done by them over the area affected by the watery deluge; but the event now referred to was of even a more lamentable and striking nature, and is known to the world as the Naini Tál landslip. Naini Tál is the head-quarters of this Government during

the summer months. Its natural features are too well known to render any description here necessary. It is an oblong lake about 2½ miles in circumference, surrounded by hills rising from 800 to 2,000 feet above its level, on the slopes of which the houses which form the settlement are built. One of these hills known as Sher-ka-Danda consists of a core of rocky shale covered by varying thicknesses of disintegrated shale and mud, in which are scattered boulders of limestone and occasionally of trap, the whole of this crust being in its natural state bound together by a luxuriant growth of groves, shrubs, and trees. It is peculiarly liable to be affected by the action of water, and the hill side had in past years been disturbed and cut up in a most reckless manner in order to form sites for houses with their usual surroundings and to make roads for the necessary communication with the rest of the settlement. The previous rainfall of the year had not been exceptionally heavy, though from want of proper drainage large quantities of shale had been swept down the ravines, still further weakening the hill supports. Rain began to fall on the afternon of Thursday, 16th September, and continued without cessation till the afternoon of Sunday the 19th. During the three days 33 inches fell, of which from 20 to 25 inches had fallen in the 40 hours preceding Saturday morning. In the early morning a few outhouses belonging to the Victoria Hotel were knocked down by the falling débris of the hill side; shortly before 2 in the afternoon a precipitous mass estimated to contain 1,000,000 tons of matter descended like an avalanche into the lake, carrying away with it the Hotel, a large European shop, and overwhelming the Assembly Rooms which stood on the border of the lake before its force was finally exhausted. Forty-three Europeans, amongst whom were a working party of five officers and non-commissioned officers and eight privates of the Depôt engaged in extricating some native servants from the fallen outhouses and in endeavouring to save the Hotel from further damage, were carried away by the liquid torrent into the lake, or buried beneath the ruins of the buildings and the débris of the fallen hill side. It is feared that 151 natives shared their fate, though the precise number is not known; while

the value of the property destroyed was reckoned at Rs. 2,55,500. It is but a melancholy satisfaction to add that the families of those who perished, which required assistance, were provided for by a subscription liberally responded to by people of all classes, and that a thorough and complete system of protective works has now been carried out at a cost of nearly two lakhs which there is every reason to hope has rendered the future safety of the settlement assured.

The subject of house property in cantonments and the power of the military authorities to enforce the prior claim of military officers to be provided with house accommodation when necessary have long been hotly disputed questions, giving rise to many altercations and references for the decision of higher authority without any very satisfactory result, so far as the obtaining of any clear and well-defined rules for future guidance went. A general report by Colonel F. C. Maisey dealing with the issues involved was submitted for His Honor's opinion, which was fully expressed. Government, being presumably the proprietor, should have full power to exclude from cantonments whomsoever it will, and to impose such special restrictions as it may deem advisable on the community permitted to live in them. The principle of separate cantonment administration is admitted in every country; the difficulty of now applying it is mainly due to the huge bazars, and sometimes entire villages, included within cantonment boundaries, and the unrestricted encroachments from time to time of private capitalists.

The Volunteer Movement in India has not prospered so much hitherto as might be desired, looking to the undoubted strength it must confer on the administration to have all Europeans in the country accustomed to the use of arms and acquainted with the rudiments of drill and discipline. The reasons for the little progress made were discussed at length in a note drawn up by Major Dodd, Commandant of the Allahabad Volunteer Corps, and various remedies suggested. The note was forwarded, with Sir G. Couper's own recommendations, for the orders of the Government of India, and

resulted in the grant of the following privileges: (*a*) the supply, when practicable, of tents and commissariat elephants or carts to bring volunteers daily to their offices on occasions when camps-of-exercise may be applied for and specially allowed; also the free grant of rations on such occasions and the entertainment at the expense of the State of a complement of cooks; (*b*) the right of all efficient volunteers to travel on State railways in the class of carriage next above that to which their ticket would ordinarily entitle them, under certain conditions; and the grant of a medal for the best shot amongst the volunteers of each presidency. Sir G. Couper has throughout his administration taken a most lively interest in the Volunteer Corps of the provinces, and is glad to be able to record that, since the formation of administrative battalions and the appointment of paid Adjutants from the regular army, a marked improvement both as regards numbers and efficiency has taken place, and the movement now promises to become really successful and lasting.

7. The great work of revising the settlements in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces has been nearly brought to a close, but in the permanently-settled districts cadastral survey operations, with a view to the compilation of correct village maps and papers, were actively carried on. In Oudh no settlement or survey operations are in progress.

An important feature in the revenue administration of the country is the work performed by the Court of Wards, which in the North-Western Provinces had no less than 111 estates under its charge, the majority of which are the property of minors; but 25 estates belong to persons declared by Government, on their own application, to be incapable of management—in other words, Government intervened to save them from impending ruin and to extricate them from the load of debts with which they were burdened. These estates comprised 2,550 whole villages and 1,703 shares in villages, with a current rental demand of Rs. 28,51,900, of which 93 per cent. was collected, while the cost of management was but 4.63 per cent. of the year's receipts. The debts due on the estates when management was assumed were Rs. 62,56,304, which have been reduced

to Rs. 28,27,181. Sixty-six estates with an annual rental of Rs. 29,17,575 were also under management in Oudh either on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870 for the relief of encumbered estates. The management of the Court has been most successful and it enjoys the thorough confidence of the landed proprietors of the provinces, as is evidenced by the numerous applications for estates to be taken over. Many old families have been preserved and their downward course arrested and estates apparently hopelessly involved handed back to their owners free from debt and often with large accumulated savings.

Space does not permit of any detailed notice of all the important questions connected with the revenue administration which came under notice during the year, and a few only can be briefly glanced at. Arrangements had to be made for the taking of the census in February, 1881, the results of which are given elsewhere, and these necessarily imposed a considerable amount of additional labour on the district staff and took up much of their time and attention.

The experimental loans for agricultural purposes to cultivators in the districts of Bánda, Allahabad, and Moradabad were continued with satisfactory results so far, though no definite conclusions have yet been arrived at.

A new industry, *viz.*, sericulture in the Dún, had been started under the immediate auspices of Government and the possibility of success demonstrated. It was accordingly deemed advisable to transfer operations to private enterprise, and negociations with this object were opened with an eminent silk firm in England which have since been completed.

It had long been alleged that certain parganas of the Allahabad district were over-assessed, and that revision of settlement in them was necessary. A full and complete enquiry into the actual facts showed, however, that this was not the case. Certain measures for affording such relief to the zamindars as was required were approved

of, and the matter finally placed beyond room for doubt or question in future.

For some years a special veterinary establishment had been entertained in Oudh to cope with the widely prevalent cattle disease with a European officer at its head. Enquiries showed, however, that the results obtained were not commensurate with the cost; and as the Imperial Government was unwilling to give further assistance, its retention on a very limited scale only was sanctioned, the two best men in each division being placed immediately under the Commissioner's orders, to be posted where he deemed they would be most useful, and the remainder discharged.

From various causes orders had not been passed on the final settlement reports of many of the districts in the provinces, nor had the assessments been confirmed by the Government of India, though they had been in force in some districts for many years. The omission has now been remedied, the reports being reviewed by this Government and forwarded for the orders of the Government of India and for the necessary sanction, which has in all cases as yet been accorded.

In the beginning of 1880 the fact that extensive damage was being caused to the growing crops by field rats and mice attracted attention. District Officers were called on to report specially on the subject, and though, fortunately, the evil did not assume such proportions as it had done in Bombay, it was deemed advisable to issue a special circular pointing out the measures which should be adopted for their extermination as soon as they made their appearance, and the methods which had been found to answer best for accomplishing this object.

The alleged unpopularity of the canal establishment and need for revision of settlement in canal-irrigated villages in the Rohilkhand division was enquired into and measures taken for redressing such grievances as were found to exist.

So long ago as 1875 the constant complaints received of the deterioration of villages in Bundelkhand attracted attention, and

the Board were asked to institute enquiries on the subject and to state the conclusions arrived at by them. It was suggested for consideration whether the system followed in the cis-Jumna districts of these provinces of making a settlement for a term of 30 years is suited to the trans-Jumna districts like Jhánsi, in which the ravages of *káns* have rendered constant revision of settlement necessary, and that it might be expedient, at least in the worst tracts, to introduce a system by which the land revenue should be subjected to annual or periodical review on the basis of the area under cultivation. The peculiar circumstances of Bundelkhand agriculture are that the plough-cattle are comparatively few and weak, and ploughs are very imperfect and inefficient. The soil is frequently most fertile and yields without irrigation large crops when the rains are plentiful and opportune. There is however next to no irrigation, and even the most fertile lands yield nothing in the absence of a sufficient and timely rainfall. There is also next to no manure, and without irrigation or manure the productive powers of all but the most fertile lands must be exhausted, and require to be renovated by rest. Fine rich arable land abounds, but cultivators are few and more are not to be had. The Settlement Officers of Bánda and Hamírpur were asked for an expression of their opinion, and also the Collector of Bánda, and various remedies were suggested by them widely differing in character. Amongst them were a settlement for 10 years, or even for one year only, with a minimum jama to be paid under all circumstances, so as to prevent the tendency to throw land out of cultivation ; also that Government should be empowered by law to disqualify for the term of settlement any zamindar who, through indebtedness, is incapable of assisting his ryots and properly managing his estates, as also those zamindars who, through mismanagement, carelessness, or contumacy, have allowed the area under cultivation to fall below a certain minimum standard. His Honor, on a review of the proposals made, while in favor of provision being made for declaring the responsibility of zamindars in regard to the land and its management, thought it was not perhaps expedient to attempt to provide for this at present by express legis-

lation, as cases of this kind are comparatively few and the injury to Government interests not sufficiently great to call for such steps. It has been decided that the term of settlement shall be for 20 years, and Sir George Couper is inclined to agree with the Board that the best mode of dealing with villages in which there is a large amount of fallow land and wasteful negligent cultivation is for the Collector to compile a register of such as come within this category, watch their progress, and assist the proprietors with advice, and also by liberal takávi advances when they were required for the proper development of the capabilities of the estate.

On the passing of the Northern India Takávi Act (X. of 1879) for regulating advances other than those under the Land Improvement Act, it became necessary to issue rules laying down the procedure under which takávi applications should be dealt with and takávi granted. Formerly advances were regulated by the rules laid down in a Resolution of the Financial Department of 1877, under which their amount was limited to Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the special sanction of Government had to be obtained through the Commissioner and Board in each case. This necessarily led to considerable delay, and it was deemed advisable that the rules should be as few and simple as possible. Advances of this kind, such as those for seed and plough-cattle, have usually to be made suddenly, as in case of rain falling after prolonged drought over large areas, and in very small amounts. An elaborate procedure would prevent loans being granted at all. His Honor is strongly in favor of granting loans in such a way as to bring them within the reach of struggling cultivators and zamindars who may be desirous to obtain them with the object of promoting the extension and improvement of cultivation and insuring the stability of the land revenue and the prosperity of the country; in short, to return in some measure to the system of native administration, and to that which in some degree marked the earlier years of our own, when these advances were given on a very large scale. Experience has shown that the grant of takávi in the way contemplated is attended with the best results; the risk of loss is almost *nil*, arrears being recoverable as arrears of

land revenue, while many who do not actually receive advances benefit by their being made, as the fact that Government is ready to lend on easy terms must operate to make money-lenders more moderate in their demands than they otherwise would be. The principal features of the new rules are that no security is required. At the beginning of each year the Board will inform Commissioners what amount is at their disposal for their Division, and they may divide it at their discretion amongst the districts thereof. Advances up to the amount of the district allotment may be made at the absolute discretion of the Collector, but it must not be exceeded without the sanction of the Commissioner. The dates fixed for instalments must not extend over more than 10 years as a maximum. Ordinarily advances for seed are to be repaidd from the crop produced from the seed, and those for plough-cattle within two years. Dates for payment of instalments will usually be those fixed for payment of the land revenue. The amount of the provincial grant will be determined when experience has shown to what extent the facilities now offered are availed of by the cultivating classes. The requirements of the people are practically limitless, but the amount to be advanced must be limited by financial considerations, and the ability of the distributing staff, *i. e.*, the Collector and his Assistants. Two lakhs for the provinces and Rs. 4 or 5,000 for each district may perhaps be regarded as the maximum which could be worked up to under existing arrangements.

When the Rent and Revenue Acts of these provinces were passed in 1873, rules on a number of points connected with revenue administration were drawn up and issued for the guidance of revenue officers; amongst these were rules for the determination of applications for enhancement of rents. The disposal of these has proved to be an exceedingly laborious and troublesome task. Rent courts were specially constituted in each district, and it was found that the number of pending cases was always large, and that undue delay often occurred in finally disposing of them. This was repeatedly brought to notice in the Board's Revenue Adminis-

tration Reports, and they were desired to draw up a revised set of rules for approval after consulting selected officers, as the procedure laid down was alleged to be unnecessarily elaborate and complicated, and in some respects impracticable to carry out. A point which was much discussed was whether the submission by the applicant for enhancement of a list of exemplar fields as well as the list of the fields enhancement of which is applied for should be insisted on. After a careful consideration of the opinions submitted His Honor was inclined to doubt the expediency of requiring such a list, as good grounds seemed to be shown for believing that at present the observance of the rule tends rather to give useless trouble than to facilitate a correct decision. Its omission was accordingly authorized. At the same time it was held that the applicant ought to adduce some solid grounds for his claim, and that the application should contain a statement of the facts by which it is proposed to establish it, and which the applicant is prepared to prove. If defective in this respect, the application is to be returned for amendment or, if no *primâ facie* case can be made out, rejected. It is further provided that all applications must now be filed between the 1st May and the 1st August, so that rent courts may be able to get through so much of the enquiry as relates to points which can be decided without local investigation before the camping season begins, and also to dispose of all applications which are decided adversely to the plaintiff on the preliminary issues without unnecessary waste of time. In other respects the rules have been much simplified and improved, as much as possible being left to the discretion of the presiding officer, and general principles only indicated for his guidance.

The experimental State wells in course of construction in the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts have been referred to in preceding Summaries. All went well until the wells were ready for use, and the question of how the cost was to be repaid had to be settled. It then appeared that the officers in charge of the experiment were under the erroneous impression that Government was prepared to use coercion in the last resort to induce the zamindars to take over the wells,

and had neglected to take the requisite precautions beforehand to secure the co-operation of the zamindars and cultivators in giving the scheme a fair trial on its merits. Zamindars and cultivators alike raised difficulties in the hope of eventually obtaining more favourable terms, and though the wells will probably be disposed of with small eventual loss to Government, it cannot be said that the object of the experiment, which was to obtain data for showing whether Government would be justified in introducing a scheme of State wells on a large scale and in applying to the legislature for the powers required to carry it out, has been attained. The conditions under which the experiment was tried precluded its being sucessful from this point of view, as direct coercion was out of the question. It is still under consideration whether another trial should be made under more favourable circumstances, or the idea finally abandoned as impracticable.

The operations of the tobacco farm at Ghâzipur and Pusa which were placed under Mesrss. Begg, Dunlop and Co. give every reason to hope the undertaking will prove financially successful. At present, however, there is no immediate prospect of a large export trade with Europe being developed, as the firm find it to their interest to supply the Indian market, and the demand is as yet greater than the supply.

The questions of raising the rates for flow irrigation on some of the older canals and the future assessment of owner's rate, though not finally disposed of, were under consideration during the year.

The measures for the relief of the Jhânsi division are still before the legislature, and, from a revenue point of view, the most important enactment of the year was Act XII. of 1881, reproducing the rent law of the North-Western Provinces with such amendments as had been found to be required to meet obvious defects and omissions.

At the close of the year the first of an intended annual series of meetings to be held at Lucknow under the auspices of the taluqdars of

Oudh, with the view of promoting the interests of agriculture, introducing improved methods of cultivation, and developing the economic resources of the province, took place and passed off most successfully. All the arrangements connected with the meeting, which was called the Oudh Taluqdars' Agricultural Meeting, were made by a committee of management consisting of 16 members, 15 of whom were native gentlemen. The committee met publicly on each day of the exhibition for the discussion of various subjects of interest, among which were the possibility of the extension of irrigation by the action of taluqdars or of the Government or both, and the means by which such extension could be effected; the feasibility of improving the breed of cattle, and the means by which this object could be best attained; the improvement of ploughs, the advantages of thin sowing, and the extension of arboriculture. Papers on these and cognate cases were read by various gentlemen—European and Native—and the proceedings, which were conducted entirely in the vernacular, were watched with intelligence and interest by a large number of persons, chiefly those interested in the land. The exhibition comprised the following classes: (1) cattle, (2) agricultural implements, (3) grain and other agricultural projects, (4) arts and manufactures. Prizes and medals were awarded to the successful exhibitors after careful inquiry and comparison by selected judges. The expenses incurred in connection with the meeting amounted to Rs. 11,039, the amount being met by a Government grant of Rs. 3,000, by Rs. 6,000 raised by subscriptions from the taluqdars and others, and by the sale of tickets. The good which may be expected from such meetings is obvious, and it is hardly too much to say that a new departure in agricultural progress has been made, by means of which a permanent improvement in the agriculture and general industry of the province may be effected. What is desired is that the taluqdars should themselves take a direct and personal interest in the matter, profiting by the information gained, practising the improvements brought to their notice on their own estates, and inducing their tenantry to follow their example. Amusement for the people was at the same time furnished

by wrestling contests, a flower show, illuminations, and a display of fireworks, which gave much satisfaction and imparted to the show the nature of a popular gathering.

8. There was little legislation specially affecting the provinces during the year. Act XIII. of 1880, giving power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in municipalities and cantonments to which it is extended, has not anywhere been put in force in these provinces. Act I. of 1881 was a purely local Act providing for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension, which by a treaty made between the King of Oudh and the East India Company in 1829 the British Government might continue to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension. The new Rent Act has been already noticed. Act XIV. of 1881 was passed to amend Bengal Regulation VII. of 1828 for defining the authority of the Raja of Benares within his Family Domains.

There was a slight decrease of crime compared with the preceding year, which was especially satisfactory, as part of the great decrease in 1879 was due to the terrible fever epidemic which prevailed in the autumn months. The more serious offences against person and property slightly rose in number, while the less serious fell off. A noticeable feature is that crime continues to be much more largely reported in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces; 189,818 crimes were reported, 104,206 persons arrested, of whom 80,049 were convicted; and the total value of property stolen was Rs. 13,16,269, of which Rs. 5,11,425 was recovered.

The net prison population naturally fell also. In 1878 it was 143,129; in 1879, 101,763; and in 1881 only 99,771. The total number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during year was 39,391, of whom 6,669 were recognized as having been previously convicted. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 56-3-7, or, deducting the proceeds of convict labour, Rs. 35-13-8.

A proposal to proclaim the Doms, a criminal tribe infesting Gorakhpur and the adjoining parts of Bengal, under the Criminal

Tribes Act was negatived, as the failure of the Bauriah colony at Muzaffarnagar had shown that mere colonization, even coupled with police supervision, was ineffectual to accomplish their reclamation, while the alternative plan of confining the members of the tribe in a reformatory settlement was rendered out of question by the expense it would have entailed. With the approval of the Government of India arrangements were made with the Governments of Bengal, Panjab, and the Central Provinces for the transfer of members of criminal tribes confined in the jails of other provinces to the jail of the district to which they belonged before release, so as to enable the police to exercise close supervision over their subsequent movements. Lists of these criminal tribes were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Rules were prescribed for the guidance of Superintendents of jails in regard to the release of female prisoners, so as to ensure their safe arrival at their homes in the event of their friends failing to meet them at the jail doors when set at liberty.

During the year 78 tigers, 326 leopards, 372 bears, 1,667 wolves, 462 hyenas, and 19 other animals were destroyed. The number of cattle killed by wild beasts was slightly greater than in the previous year; but the number of human beings was far less, the great decrease in the number killed by wolves being especially gratifying. The loss of cattle was greatest in Kumaun and Jhánsi; leopards being by far the most destructive animals, having killed no less than 3,684 head of cattle out of a total of 8,361. A sum of Rs. 7,395-4-0 was paid in rewards.

On the other hand the loss of life from snake-bites was lamentable, no less than 4,723 human beings having died during the year from that cause alone. At the instance of the Government of India Municipal Committees were asked if they considered it expedient to adopt the plan started in Bengal of giving rewards for all poisonous snakes destroyed within the area of any municipality or town; but the replies received showed a marked unanimity of opinion that such a step was not necessary or expedient in these

provinces. His Honor did not therefore feel justified in insisting on the introduction of the proposed measure, though any committee who anticipated good results from it was authorized to adopt it, and, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, it was asked that a small sum might be devoted to an experimental introduction of the measure in places where there were no sufficiently strong reasons against it to justify refusal. The measure was introduced too late in the year for its effects to be visible in the returns. The real difficulty to be contended with is the prejudice of the people themselves against killing snakes, especially in outlying villages and hamlets, where by far the greater number of fatal cases occur. The number of snakes reported as having been killed was 1,027 only, but this of course is a very small proportion of those actually destroyed. The attention of all District Officers has been specially invited to the necessity of impressing on the villagers the importance of destroying all venomous snakes found in or near villages and of removing rubbish heaps, dilapidated buildings, and rank vegetation, in which they are most commonly to be found.

Increased activity is now being generally displayed in the extermination of the pests which do most mischief, more especially in those districts where there are castes whose special occupation it is to catch wild animals. The rewards offered have had the effect of greatly stimulating their exertions, and in several instances increased grants had to be applied for.

In communication with District Officers a provincial list of native gentlemen exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act by the Local Government was drawn up and published for general information. Under the authority of the Government of India orders were also issued exempting from the provisions of the Act sulphur to be used for agricultural or manufacturing purposes. The number of licenses in force in 1880 for the possession of arms and ammunition was 18,854, a considerable increase as compared with 1879, when the number was 17,434. This increase was common to both provinces, but was greatest in the North-

Western Provinces. It was in part due to an order of Government requiring exempted retainers, when not in attendance on their masters, to take out licenses; but the number granted in the various districts has now been more equalized, and District Officers have been told that it is not the desire of Government to restrict unduly the possession of arms by well-disposed and respectable people, nor is it the object of the Act to needlessly annoy and harass such persons. Sentences apparently rather severe were in some cases imposed for offences against the Act. Cases of a serious nature will undoubtedly occur in which it may be found necessary to inflict heavy sentences, but the penal provisions of the Act require to be worked with discretion, and the officers responsible have been instructed accordingly. The number of licenses granted free of all fee for the purpose of destroying wild animals has also increased from 4,210 in 1879 to 5,053 in 1880. There was at first a tendency on the part of some officers to reduce the number of such licenses as much as possible, and even now in some districts the number granted is but small. Some officers also attached a condition to these licenses requiring the destruction of a certain number of wild beasts. This has been forbidden. The sanction of the Commissioner is now necessary to any restrictions imposed on the grant of licenses to native shikaris, and it has been clearly explained that the free licenses are intended for the benefit of the cultivators, and should be given wherever arms are required for the protection of their crops from the ravages of wild animals.

A sum of Rs. 5,158 was realized by fines imposed for infractions of the Act, but only Rs. 246 was paid in rewards. Contraband arms, &c., are generally found accidentally, and the rewards offered have as yet had little influence in inducing informers to come forward.

9. The civil litigation of the year was of a normal character, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and nothing calls for special comment.

In many districts in the North-Western Provinces no revision of the jurisdiction of subordinate civil courts had taken place for

many years, and it was found that the work of the courts had become most unevenly distributed. After due enquiries had been made some munsifis were abolished and others created and a revision was made of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Judges of Saháranpur, Aligarh, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Farukhabad, and Jaunpur. In Oudh, where the new scheme for the administration of civil justice had only recently been introduced, similar irregularities were found to exist, and a re-distribution of work in Partabgarh was sanctioned.

In connection with the central nazarat system a number of rules on various points were prescribed by the High Court, and a tour of inspection was made by the Registrar to ascertain the results of their working, a report on which was submitted after the close of the year. A permanent establishment of process-servers was sanctioned for Oudh, and also the re-arrangement of the records of the civil courts on a new system.

Most important of all were the rules issued by Government under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, laying down the procedure to be adopted by Collectors in case of a civil court ordering sale of ancestral land in satisfaction of a decree, the execution of which is taken out of the hands of the court and placed in those of the Collector, who may refrain from selling the property if he is able to raise the amount in some other manner. These decrees will be of two kinds: (1) ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it; (2) decrees for money ordering sale of immoveable property, but not in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it. It is in regard to this latter class that a wide discretion is now given to him. If after the summary enquiry prescribed in the rules there seems no hope of securing any part of the property from sale, the Collector is directed to sell the property attached. If, however, the whole of the available property appears to be more than equal to the liabilities, the Collector is empowered to take steps to raise the sum required to satisfy the claim of the original decree-holders and of all other decree-holders who have obtained decrees in accordance with the procedure laid down for ascertaining and satisfying the claims of the other creditors of the

estate, the object being to prevent judicial sales at inadequate prices of the judgment-debtor's lands (which have been but too common in the past), and to carry out the intention of the law to arrest all unnecessary sales.

Court Inspectors were appointed at the head-quarters of each division in Oudh. Rules were prescribed for the escort of prisoners to and from courts, also for the guard and escort of treasure and prisoners. The revision of the Manual of Police Circulars was undertaken and has since been completed. Rules were prescribed by the Government of India for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on all railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction. The manager of the railway is in every case to give notice of the accident to Government, while the Magistrate need report it only when it is one involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration. It was decided that in the case of railway police appeals from departmental orders by the Assistant Inspector-General should lie not to Commissioners as with the localized district police, but to the Inspector-General of Police.

The measures for the repression of infanticide continued to be in force in 30 districts in the North-Western Provinces and in all districts in Oudh, except Kheri and Bahraich, in which the guilty practice was found not to prevail. During the first half of the year there was a great decrease in the number of births owing to the fever epidemic of 1879. Ten cases were judicially tried in the North-Western Provinces, in five of which convictions were obtained, and lesser punishments were inflicted on 203 chaukidars, 4 midwives, and 219 heads of families. The infanticide establishment for specially guilty villages consisted of 4 sub-inspectors, 110 head-constables, and 26 chaukidars. There were 2,725 proclaimed villages in the North-Western Provinces and 447 in Oudh, besides 18 specially guilty villages; in the latter province this was only the second year that the rules have been in full force. There can be no doubt that their operation on the whole has effected much good, and that the excessive mortality amongst the female infant population has been checked. The statistics of past years afford much infor-

esting information as to the normal proportion of boy and girl births and the mortality amongst the infant population, which varies greatly according to the character of the year.

The litigation in which Government was concerned was mostly connected with the Court of Wards. In the North-Western Provinces the number of Government cases proper was only 58, in Oudh only 30, for the most part of a petty character. The success attained was not quite so great as in preceding years, but variations may be expected to occur and call for no comment.

More documents were registered in the North-Western Provinces and also in Oudh than in the preceding year, the chief increase being under documents the registration of which is compulsory. Receipts however, which were estimated at Rs. 3,77,700, amounted to Rs. 3,48,580 only, owing to a deficit of Rs. 38,616 in the North-Western Provinces; in Oudh the estimate from exceptional causes was exceeded by Rs. 9,796. The greater part of the instruments registered affect immoveable property, and any increase in their number is not to be regarded with satisfaction, as it depends mainly on the pressure of the seasons being felt by the proprietors and cultivators of land. The net profits of the department amounted to Rs. 1,58,825, as compared with Rs. 1,39,197 in the previous year.

10.—Municipal administration continues to flourish, and was in force in 109 towns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with a population according to the late census of 3,084,996. The total income from the ten kinds of municipal taxation was Rs. 22,27,273, of which 90 per cent. was derived from octroi. The income from all sources was Rs. 28,92,559, and the expenditure Rs. 27,15,127, leaving a reserve at the end of the year of Rs. 6,13,200. This is required to meet the heavy demands now made for refunds, while in some municipalities the balances are intended to carry out schemes for improved drainage, water-supply, and other similar projects which are under contemplation. No new municipalities were made during the year, and from one town the provisions of the Act were withdrawn, it being found impossible to work municipal administration there satisfactorily.

The opinion of this Government was asked for on the proposed Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities, the object of which was to secure by legislative enactment that octroi should not degenerate into transit duties on through trade, as from the returns furnished seemed to be too often the case. The replies of the officers consulted, however, showed conclusively that the provisions of the Bill would, if they became law, render it impossible for municipal administration to continue on its present footing, and that the Bill was not required in the interests of trade. Sir George Couper was convinced that legislation forcing the Government to abide by rigid rules would be a most undesirable mode of accomplishing the objects aimed at, and that these could best be attained by executive orders passed after careful consideration of the circumstances of each municipality to which they were to apply. This view was adopted by the Government of India and the idea of express legislation abandoned for the present. But the orders issued rendered it necessary to institute thorough enquiries into the working of octroi in every municipality and to devise effectual measures for the protection of through trade. The proportional refund system had to be given up, and the plan preferred by the Government of India of full duties with refunds on all exports introduced in its place. The result necessarily is to confine octroi to articles in which export trade is comparatively small. Experience has abundantly shown that it is practically useless to attempt to protect articles which are largely exported by any system of refunds. Octroi has in many towns been allowed to continue another year on trial on articles of which local consumption must be markedly less than the quantity on which duty is paid; but ordinarily the general principle to be followed in future must be that it cannot be retained for any articles of which the imports largely exceed the local consumption. The introduction of this declared policy rendered the year, therefore, one of vital interest to municipal administration. Its successful continuance mainly depends on whether that policy can be carried out without impairing municipal income beyond the limit at which it must be maintained to meet the absolutely necessary expenditure for the duties it has to perform. It

may also be noted that rules were made and published under Act XIV. of 1879 for the regulation and control of hackney carriages plying for hire within municipalities, the general outline of which was sketched in a draft code prepared by Government, leaving each municipality to fill in the details so as to suit its former practice and the requirements of its local peculiarities. Another small improvement made in the direction of facilitating the despatch of public and private business was the permanent numbering of houses in towns and municipalities. This was undertaken primarily in view of the approaching census, and it was deemed that the opportunity should not be lost of keeping up in future a practice which presents such obvious advantages.

Attention continued to be bestowed on the preparation of correct records by the patwári and kanúngo staff, and improvement is beginning to be visible as the working of the new rules comes into complete operation. Further progress may be hoped for when the revision to which they have been subjected, and for which a special committee of experienced officers was appointed, is finished.

A steam plough was imported from England for the purpose of eradicating káns grass and proved completely successful in effecting this object. Rch experiments were continued, but a really effective way of dealing with this evil has yet to be discovered. The Horticultural Garden at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur were maintained in a high state of efficiency, and are doing really valuable work both in the distribution of plants and flowers, and in experimenting with new species to ascertain which can advantageously be cultivated in these provinces, and also in the improvement of indigenous kinds. The production of vegetable drugs for the Medical Department ha sbeen commenced and promises to effect a great saving in expense. Apples, pears, apricots and peaches, plums, and other varieties of English fruit are being acclimatized in Kumaun with complete success, and in a few years a very large supply will probably fin d its way into the markets, more especially if rapid communication can be established with the plains. Experiments with manures, new staples, and improved implements were

steadily pursued on the Government farm at Cawnpore with interesting and instructive results, though the deficient rainfall rendered the year an unfavorable one for agricultural operations. An improved plough on the English principle which can be brought within the reach of the native cultivator and the most economical form of water lifts are engaging particular attention. The superiority of deep ploughing over the ordinary method may now be said to have been demonstrated beyond doubt, and a scheme has been matured and is in active operation for introducing this and similar improvements, which may with confidence be adopted, on estates under the Court of Wards. The sympathies and interests of several large landed proprietors have also been awakened in the objects which the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is designed to promote, and from some much valuable co-operation is beginning to be received.

Another question which has been warmly taken up by this Government under the auspices of the Department is that of arboriculture, which is now undertaken on a systematic and organized plan in every district, each having its own assignment to meet the outlay incurred. Nearly Rs. 40,000 were expended during the year in planting avenues along the roadsides and in forming nurseries and plantations. Every endeavour is made to induce influential zamindars and landowners to come forward and assist in a work which confers such enduring benefits on the country, and which the indiscriminate destruction of groves and trees in the past had begun to make an actual necessity.

Native and indigenous manufactures and arts have long been declining, being unable to withstand the competition of the cheaper European goods, and for want of sufficient demand. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce has made great efforts to arrest their further decline, and with a marked degree of success. Specimens were sent to the Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions and carried off a fair share of prizes. A repository for their sale has been opened at Allahabad, at which approved articles only are received, and they have thus been brought prominently before the

public and a large quantity disposed of. It is hoped that the stimulus thus given has assured the continuance and prosperity of several interesting handicrafts which might otherwise have died out, when regret at the discovery would have come too late. The next report will contain a full and complete account according to the best information procurable of the principal manufacturing industries of the provinces, showing their present position, the classes engaged in them, and the various methods pursued. This is now in course of preparation, but the materials could not be collected in time for it to appear in this year's report.

The total area of forests in these provinces at the close of the year was 3,413 square miles. The work of the department comprises the survey of areas and preparation of correct maps, the demarcation of boundaries, the rearing of plantations and nurseries of young trees, fire protection, enumeration surveys with the object of collecting data for the preparation of working plans, prosecutions for offences against the forest law and breaches of forest rules, the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings, the felling of trees for sale and clearance purposes, the collection of grazing dues, and the disposal of timber and other forest produce to the general public and Government departments, and the free supply of the same to villagers and others having recognized rights or privileges in the forests. The total income of the year was Rs. 9,42,229, the total expenditure Rs. 6,79,574, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,62,655 as compared with Rs. 3,23,972 in the preceding year. Various causes operated to diminish forest revenue, the principal being the curtailment of fellings in Oudh and the decreased demand for railway sleepers, from the sale of which large sums have been realized in the past. The exact financial results of any year are however difficult to ascertain, as much must depend on the stocks in hand, the precise value of which cannot be exactly stated, and also on the extent to which fellings are permitted, and produce actually disposed of during the year. The most noteworthy features of the year were the measures adopted for forest conservation in Bánda and Hamírpur and the acquisition of forest lands

for this purpose; the more efficient organization of the forest school at Dehra, which is now equipped with a thoroughly competent staff of officers with all the necessary appliances and apparatus, though it cannot be said to have been in full working order during the year; the settlement of long standing grazing disputes in Oudh; the introduction of rules for the collection of grazing dues through the agency of the revenue authorities in Dehra Dún and Saháranpur; and the placing of Forest Officers in immediate subordination to the District Officers, so as to ensure more harmonious working between the Forest and Revenue Departments. The rules required under the Forest Act for the general regulation and management of forests have now all been framed and issued, and the department may be said to have been brought into a more efficient state than it has ever been in before, while they have enabled forest administration to be conducted on well-defined and clearly-recognized principles, the want of which was previously much felt.

The external and internal trade of these provinces is now very fully reported on by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, one of whose functions is to collect and register statistics and to obtain and bring together all available information with regard to it. The external trade is divided for purposes of classification into (*a*) that transacted with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepal; (*b*) that transacted with the provinces of British India; and (*c*) that transacted with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. The whole of the foreign trade was registered as completely as possible by a cordon of registration posts drawn along the frontier. Of interprovincial traffic and traffic with the ports only that portion was registered which was carried by rail, forming about 60 per cent. of the former and nearly the whole of the latter. The total value of the foreign traffic of the provinces, import and export, amounted to nearly a crore of rupees, a considerable increase on former years, there being as usual a striking excess in the value of imports over that of exports. The value of imports from Tibet was Rs. 4,32,425, and of exports Rs. 1,68,828.

The value of imports from Nepal was Rs. 57,22,645, and of exports Rs. 32,22,626. The principal articles of trade with Tibet are for imports borax, salt, wool and woolen goods; and for exports cotton goods, grain, and sugar: with Nepal imports are rice, oilseeds, timber, drugs (non-intoxicating) and spices; and exports cotton goods, metals, salt, and sugar. Special attention is being paid to the further developement of the Nepal trade, by the opening out of communications and the removal of all restrictions and arbitrary frontier duties which unnecessarily hamper it.

Registration of all the railway-borne traffic in the provinces is primarily effected in the railway audit offices by tabulation of the invoices, from which the returns are compiled in the office of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. It is believed that a very near approach to accuracy is obtained in this way, while the system has the further merit of in no way interfering with the course of trade by requiring special checks or enquiries. The cost of registration is borne by the Imperial Government on all railways except those which are Provincial. A great improvement introduced during the year was the publication of these returns quarterly in the Government Gazette for general information, instead of waiting till the end of the year, when they had lost much of their interest and value. They can scarcely fail to be of great service to the commercial interests of the Provinces.

The total value of imports by rail from all parts was Rs. 11,84,75,251, as compared with Rs. 9,99,10,378 in the preceding year; and of exports Rs. 11,34,38,502, as compared with Rs. 11,50,50,920. The total value of all traffic increased by Rs. 1,69,52,435, but whereas last year there was a balance in favour of these provinces of Rs. 1,51,40,522, there was this year a balance of Rs. 50,36,743 against it, mainly due to the smaller export of grain and a marked increase in the import of European cotton goods. More than half the trade was with Calcutta alone, and the imports and exports nearly balanced each other, the former being nearly 6 crores in value, and the latter about 5½ crores. Imports from Bombay, Bengal (excluding Calcutta), the Panjáb, and Rajputana and Gwalior, were

nearly equal in value, ranging from one to two crores. Exports were largest to the Panjáb, over 2 crores, and to Rajputana, nearly 1¼ crores. A striking feature in the Bombay trade is that imports amounted to more than four times the value of exports.

The exports of cotton rose more than a lakh of maunds above those of the preceding year, owing to the good crop of 1880 and the expansion of the demand for Mediterranean ports; while European cotton goods were imported to the net amount of 3,13,040 maunds, being ten times the quantity of goods of Indian manufacture imported. The net exports of wheat were 27,20,248 maunds, slightly less than in 1879-80; the value, however, fell from 80 to 57 lakhs, owing to the lower prices which prevailed. Exports to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies fell off, and those to the Panjáb and Calcutta for transmission to Europe show more than a corresponding increase. Prices have not, however, yet sunk low enough to develope a large European demand. In 1879-80 the net export of other grains beside wheat was 31,57,649 maunds, in 1880-81 there was a net import of 6,85,198 maunds: so that the character of the trade was entirely changed. This was due to the short rainfall for the kharíf harvest of 1880.

A very large export trade is carried on in oil-seeds, of which the net export was 23,57,883 maunds, principally to Calcutta, which nearly monopolizes this trade. This was less than in the preceding year, owing to the almost entire collapse of the rape trade, due to a falling off in the European demand, and still more to the failure of the crop. Other chief articles of trade are ghí, largely exported, also hides exported to Calcutta for transmission to Europe, which is the case with indigo also, lac imported, dyes and shell lac exported, wines, spirits, and beer imported, against which there is a considerable set-off in the exports of Sháhjahánpur rum, which is now being largely consumed all over India, metals largely imported, salt also largely imported, sugar largely exported. The most marked feature in the trade of the year was the net imports of grains other than wheat referred to above. The indigo season was favourable and resulted in a considerable increase in the value of exports; there was an increase

under ghí also due to improved pasturage, and under sugar due to an increased demand.

11. The total outlay of the year on roads and buildings was Rs. 44,51,323, of which Rs. 4,07,631 was provided from Imperial Funds for Military and other services, Rs. 26,71,298 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 13,28,366 from Local Incorporated Funds, Rs. 22,746 from contributions, and Rs. 11,282 by other departments. Rs. 1,27,662 were spent on Imperial Military and Civil Buildings and Rs. 67,607 in repairs of the same. Out of Provincial Funds Rs. 6,25,914 were spent on Civil Buildings (original works) and Rs. 3,45,675 in repairs, Rs. 2,32,460 on communications (original works), and Rs. 8,78,266 on repairs; also Rs. 11,256 on miscellaneous public improvements (original works). From Local Funds Rs. 2,42,753 were spent on communications (original works) and Rs. 7,72,262 on repairs; also Rs. 16,248 on miscellaneous public improvements (original works) and Rs. 12,026 in repairs. Establishment charges proper were Rs. 9,16,330 and for the Roorkee Engineering College Rs. 1,67,809. Rs. 14,448 were spent on tools and plant.

Among the more important Imperial works of the year may be mentioned the Meerut cantonment drainage scheme completed, and the erection of new stables for the Viceroy's Body-guard at Dehra; and amongst Provincial the completion of the new Government House at Naini Tál sufficiently for occupation; and the Muir College at Allahabad, on which, though the progress was not so great as had been anticipated, all the available funds were fully utilized. The buildings are rapidly advancing towards completion and, it is hoped, will soon be available for occupation. The restorations to buildings of archæological interest at Agra continued to be carried out, and a sum of Rs. 13,306 was spent on repairing tanks in Bundelkhand.

Over one lakh of rupees was spent during the year by private individuals on building wells and tanks and other works of public utility.

During the year the offices of the Superintending Engineers have been separated from the Public Works Secretariat, and their headquarters are now fixed at Agra and Lucknow.

The Muttra-Háthras line continued to show increased prosperity, and though the actual net earnings were only Rs. 4,494 more than in the previous year, owing to increased working expenses, yet the number of passengers and tonnage of goods carried show a steady increase.

The Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway, also on the metre gauge, was partially opened for traffic on 15th December, 1880, for a length of nearly 49½ miles and on 1st February, 1881, for its whole length of 86 miles. The capital expenditure on it till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,45,749, or at the rate of Rs. 35,416 per mile. Considerable further outlay has still to be incurred on account of rolling stock, a bridge over the Kali Nadi, and other works in progress. The total earnings were Rs. 49,467 and the working expenses Rs. 36,638, leaving the net earnings at Rs. 12,829. The number of passengers carried was 113,589 and the quantity of goods lifted 3,530 tons. This railway was worked under considerable disadvantages, but when the system of which it is a part has been completed, there is every reason to believe it will be a financial success.

The Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway, a short branch line of 12 miles from the East Indian Railway on the broad gauge, was opened for traffic on 5th October, 1880, and is worked by the East Indian Railway, who find the rolling stock. Its cost has been Rs. 5,93,539, or Rs. 49,462 per mile, but ultimately this will be raised to Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 per mile, which will be considerably in excess of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,34,151, and it is extremely doubtful whether it can ever be made remunerative, as the working expenses are very high.

The Muttra-Achneyra branch, 22¾ miles in length, is under construction on the metre gauge, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 7,03,360, or Rs. 30,916 per mile, of which Rs. 4,61,806 had

been expended up to the close of the year. Lines under survey are the Patna and Bahraich Railway, intended to connect the north bank of the Ganges opposite Patna with the Nepalese frontier north of Bahraich *viâ* Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gonda; the Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension to complete the provincial communication from Cawnpore to Muttra; the Bhaupur-Kalpi, which, if carried across the Jumna and joined to the Gwalior-Bhopal system, would give a direct outlet from Rohilkhand to Bombay without break of gauge; the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, which is the continuation of a through provincial line from Jaunpur *viâ* Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Sitapur, Kheri, and Gola Gokarnath towards Bareilly.

The total capital outlay on all State Railways during the year was Rs. 16,36,829, which with Rs. 37,34,057 spent in previous years makes a grand total of Rs. 55,70,886. The gross earnings of open lines were Rs. 2,08,837 and working expenses Rs. 1,43,244, the net earnings being 1·4 per cent. on the capital invested in them.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Guaranteed Railway had a length of line of 547 miles open. The Ganges bridge at Benares is now being undertaken by it, a most extensive and important work. Much damage was done to the line and its approaches by floods from the Ganges and Rámganga rivers. Traffic earnings were Rs. 45,64,674, working expenses Rs. 25,25,450, and net profits Rs. 20,39,224. Fares for the lower class have been raised from 2 pie to 2½ pie per mile, but the financial success of this is doubtful, as there was a decided falling off in the number of passengers carried.

During the year the capital outlay on canals was Rs. 20,26,047, and the total outlay of this and past years Rs. 6,48,24,998. The canals open and in complete operation are the Ganges, Lower Ganges, Agra, Eastern Jumna, Dún, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals. Projects for irrigation works in Bundelkhand and the Sarda and Betwa Canals are under consideration. The direct income from water rates and miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 39,66,884, and increase

in land revenue due to the working of the canals Rs. 9,49,631; working expenses were Rs. 17,67,994, and the net revenue Rs. 31,48,521 against interest charges of Rs. 26,64,794, so that the net profit to Government was Rs. 4,83,727. The area irrigated for the kharíf harvest was 7,00,139 acres, and for the rabi 1,032,010 acres, an amount which has been exceeded in 1878-9 alone, the excess above the average being due to the deficient rainfall in the lower districts of the Doáb.

Sugarcane, rice, indigo, and cotton are the principal kharíf crops irrigated, and wheat, barley, and other cereals the principal rabi crops. Much damage was caused to canal works by the heavy floods of the year.

Twenty-one new imperial post-offices were opened during the year, and 33 new letter-boxes, the total number of former being 580 and of latter 187. The lines of postal communication open were—by runners, 1,865 miles; mail carts, 190¼ miles; railways, 1,162½ miles; 150 miles were taken over from the imperial by the district postoffice. The new money-order system has worked most successfully, and other changes introduced have rendered the post-office more useful to the public. There were 322 district post-offices and 145 letter-boxes and 647 village postmen at the close of the year; the total length of the mail lines being 6,320½ miles in the North-Western Provinces, and 1,067 miles in Oudh. Nine hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four letters, 6,690 packets, and 2,130 parcels, were received from the district post for despatch by the imperial mail, and 1,015,957 letters, 30,819 packets, and 6,444 parcels, sent from imperial post-offices for delivery by the district post. The results show that a considerable increase has taken place in the correspondence of the rural population. The total cost of the district post establishment was Rs. 1,85,222.

12. The revenue year ended on 30th September, 1880. The rainfall was considerably above the average and timely as well, and the kharíf harvest of 1879 was on the whole a good one, rice especially being a bumper crop. In the autumn occurred that terrible

fever epidemic to which reference has so often been made both in this and the previous report. The rabi crop of 1880 was a particularly good one, and hence the return of comparative prosperity to the provinces.

The total land-revenue collections under all heads, including cesses and patwári rate, for the year were Rs. 5,45,26,714, a decrease of 4½ lakhs from the preceding year, due to the falling off in owner's and occupier's rates for canal water, the natural result of the copious rains. The demand on ther evenue-roll for the year in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 4,28,60,050, the real balances giving only Rs. 98,585, or ·23 per cent. Outstanding balances were Rs. 8,63,180, and real balances at close of year were Rs. 1,03,126 only. The demand for revenue not on the roll was Rs. 2,38,412, of which Rs. 1,80,191 were collected. The collections on account of the current demand were the largest on record.

The chief feature in the litigation which came before the revenue courts was the decrease in the number of suits and the increase in the number of applications owing to the improved circumstances of the cultivators. The total number of suits instituted was 63,710, and of applications 41,007. Four hundred and ninety-nine applications for Rs. 33,044 were sanctioned under the Land Improvement Act, and Rs. 40,588 advanced in takávi.

In Oudh the current revenue demand proper was Rs. 1,38,70,629, of which Rs. 1,38,39,691 were collected. Notices of ejectment were more numerous than in any preceding year.

Excise revenue realized Rs. 33,65,401, the highest figures yet reached ; and stamps Rs. 53,55,715, also higher than in any preceding year. These branches of revenue are peculiarly liable to be affected by the condition of the people, and the good harvests led to the very marked increase in their receipts which took place. Particular attention has been paid of late to securing the efficiency of stamp and excise administration. The outstill system in force in Bengal has been introduced experimentally, and promises to answer the expectations formed of it.

The year was a most prosperous one for provincial finance, the details of which are fully set forth in the section thereon in the report. The total receipts were Rs. 3,37,21,286, and expenditure Rs. 3,29,16,568, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,05,258. The closing balances were Rs. 90,03,036, and the best method of utilizing these, as well as the future financial policy to be pursued, is under consideration.

In pursuance of the idea of adopting in India some system of loans resembling the United States' "Refunding Certificates," the opinion of this Government was asked for on a scheme proposed for the formation of a petty savings fund, the primary object being to afford to agriculturists and to the poorer classes of non-agriculturists a mode of investment of their savings more profitable to themselves and the community at large than the hoarding of coin or ornaments, depositing with small bankers, and the petty private money-lending now resorted to. Government paper in the shape of certificates of Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, and notes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, were to be issued at 96 per cent., bearing interest and transferable from hand to hand without endorsement or any other formality whatever, but not to be paid off for 20 years at least. Selected officers were consulted, and there was an unanimous consensus of opinion that the scheme would not work. All admitted the abstract excellence of the idea embodied in the proposals, but agreed that no success would attend the measure if its introduction were attempted. The current rate of the country is much higher than 4 per cent., the rate of interest offered. The scheme would be almost certainly misunderstood by the masses if ventilated, and perhaps regarded by many as a plan on the part of Government to get money in an indirect way, and advantage might be taken of it to discredit the Government. The classes also for whose benefit the measure is intended have not as a rule any money to invest; while it may be assumed as certain that the women, whose influence in regard to the interior economy of an Indian household is notoriously very great, would strongly oppose a system under which their ornaments might no longer be forth-

coming. The poorer classes could not afford to risk the enmity of the banias and money-lenders by resorting to the agency of Government, and, further, there would be considerable risk of fraud by forgery. While, therefore, admitting that the object is most admirable and the idea in the abstract an excellent one, Sir George Couper believes there is little doubt that it is unsuited to the times and that its introduction would be a mistake.

Instructions regarding decentralization of the audit and check of contingent charges were issued, with the approval of Government, to all controlling and disbursing officers. They were divided into three classes—A., charges that should be finally audited in detail by the disbursing officer only; B., charges that should be finally audited in detail by the controlling officer, who is generally the Commissioner of the division or the head of the department; C., charges that for special reasons should be finally audited in detail in the Accountant-General's office. For items under A., the disbursing officer alone will keep up a register in detail; for those under B., both the controlling and disbursing officers will do so; and for those under C., vouchers must be sent to the Accountant-General for audit in detail as heretofore. Disbursing officers have been given full power to make transfers from one item to another of petty or ordinary contingencies, provided the district total is not exceeded; and controlling officers may transfer grants from one item to another of the same minor head in the same district. The former system of check and audit of all items in the Accountant-General's office was believed to cause much unnecessary labour with no commensurate benefit and without effecting any real saving. Further proposals for the extension of what is known as the 'contract' system are under consideration with the same view.

The Bareilly frauds alluded to last year showed that the existing system of local check on revenue and other receipts was in many respects defective, and enquiries were made from the Board, in consultation with the Accountant-General, with the view of ascertaining in what mode this could best be carried out. It was held

that the Board are charged with the supervision of the collection of the land revenue and of the proceedings of Collectors in certain well-defined departments, but that it was no part of their duty to scrutinize the receipts in other departments in regard to which officers are not subordinate to them. The check exercised by the Board on land-revenue collections is most complete, but in regard to other heads a less elaborate procedure was deemed sufficient, and for most nothing is needed except that the Accountant-General shall furnish the Board with periodical statements of credit, by which the departmental returns and treasury officer's figures can be checked, any discrepancy being at once adjusted. In a few cases, however, extra precautions are necessary, and those have been prescribed.

In 1865 the Board issued instructions regarding the use of English instead of vernacular figures in official accounts, including those received from tahsílis. These had not been attended to in some districts, and the universal use of English figures in official accounts of every kind was again prescribed, there being very obvious advantages in this plan, as the accounts can be much more easily scrutinized and checked than when vernacular figures are used, and the openings for fraud are proportionately diminished. As the English system of notation requires the knowledge of only the symbols, it is more readily learnt than any of the native systems, and it has been proved that it can be readily acquired in a very short time. No person who is unable to do this can be fit to be in Government employ, and this has been made known to all officials concerned. Where the persons responsible for preparing accounts wish to add vernacular figures above or below the English ones until they have attained thorough familiarity with the latter, this will not be prohibited, but it is hoped that this aid may soon be dispensed with.

The constitution of other rules governing the Revenue Record Fund in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had been for some time under consideration. In Oudh there had hitherto

been really only one Record Fund for all departments—civil, criminal, and revenue. The separation of the Judicial and Executive branches lately carried out necessitated the constitution of two separate funds as in the North-Western Provinces. Some diversity of practice prevailed both as regards receipts and expenditure while there were no fixed system of account and no complete code of rules. Temporary establishments increased and decreased on no clear principle, the number of copyists employed in the several districts varied greatly, and expenditure of various kinds was debited to the Record Fund with which that fund had no real concern. A reference to the local officers showed there was a consensus of opinion as to the expediency of adopting the principles of the North-Western Provinces system so far as these were suitable to Oudh, and of introducing a simple code of rules on the subject; and as the Board of Revenue were at the time engaged in revising the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces, advantage was taken of the opportunity to appoint a committee to combine the revision of the North-Western Provinces rules with the introduction of a code for Oudh. This was accordingly done. Rules were prepared, the main principles being the same as those in force in the North-Western Provinces, but amendments were introduced either to suit the circumstances of both provinces or in the light of experience of the working of the North-Western Provinces rules; rates have been harmonized, and statements for keeping accounts and checking the working of the rules have been prescribed.

The question of the maintenance of sarais in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also came under consideration. These were found to consist of three classes: (1) municipal sarais, (2) nazúl sarais, and (3) provincial sarais. The first are situated within municipal limits and are maintained by municipal funds. They number 55, yield an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum, and cost about Rs. 4,500. The second are the property of Government and have been included under nazúl probably because most of them are escheats. They are under the management of

the Magistrate, number 52, yield an average income of Rs. 1,800 per annum, and cost about Rs. 1,550. The third are borne on the books of the Public Works Department; they number 123, cost Rs. 7,500 per annum, and yield only Rs. 1,200 on an average. In India, in all ages, it has been recognized as the duty of the ruling power to make roads for the convenience of travellers, to make proper police arrangements for their protection, and, as subsidiary to this, to provide proper accommodation where travellers and merchants with their cattle and other beasts of burden may halt in comfort and safety. It is acting on this unwritten but well-recognized law that not only on the grand trunk road, but on many of the other main lines of traffic, Government has provided at the cost of Imperial funds land for paraos, sarais, and rest-houses. But traffic often changes its routes, new markets are opened, and new roads are made which lead to the abandonment of the old. Railways especially have made great changes in this respect, and it is obvious that many buildings required when a road was once crowded with travellers need no longer be kept up or, if maintained, should be used for other purposes. Commissioners were accordingly asked to report whether it was necessary that the several sarais in their Division should be kept up; if not, what should be done with them, and if maintained, how they could be made self-supporting. Municipal sarais were left *in statu quo*, but the distinction between provincial and nazúl sarais hitherto existing was done away with and all classed as nazúl. Commissioners were authorized to dispose to the best advantage of 47 provincial sarais no longer required, which had fallen into disuse or been superseded, and, while supplying no want, cost money in repairs without any adequate return. All others were brought on the nazúl register and will be treated as nazúl property, whereby incentive will be given to District Officers to improved and economical management, as the allotment for local improvements is contingent to a great degree on the state of the nazúl surplus. It was laid down that a tariff should be arranged by the District Officers under the orders of the Commissioner for the use of

all sarais by travellers, and that the requisite establishment should be at once provided. Where sarais are handed over to lessees, they will be made responsible for petty repairs and a nominal rent only taken. The Public Works Department have been relieved of the charge of all sarais hitherto classed as provincial. No sarai that is or may be made self-supporting will under any circumstances be abolished, and efforts will be made to secure that all defray their own expenses, though in some cases where they are still required in the interest of the public this may not perhaps be possible.

The Accountant-General having reported that the graded allowances to covenanted Civilians, given to compensate for the block in promotion so long felt, would cease from 1st May, 1881, a representation was made to the Supreme Government, pointing out that there was still the same necessity for them and strongly recommending their continuance. This has been sanctioned for a further period of five years by the Secretary of State, and is appreciated as a great boon by the junior members of the service.

Under the orders of the Government of India it was notified that on and from 1st January, 1881, no shroff-marked coins, even though they might not have lost more than two per cent. of their weight, would be received in payment of Government demands or exchanged for current coin at any public treasury in these provinces. The object was to put a stop to a very general practice on the part of native bankers of making a slight notch on the rim of a coin. Collectors were asked to make the new rules generally known; but in some districts the order was perfunctorily carried out, and the people generally remained indifferent to, or were ignorant of their effect until they were actually put in force. As soon as this was done it led to very serious inconvenience and dangerous disturbance of the public confidence in the genuineness of the currency. From all sides complaints were received of the evil results of enforcing the orders. His Honor was satisfied that, however wide the circulation given to such orders may be, it would be extremely difficult to enforce them without producing in

one way or another consequences greatly to be deprecated. The action taken with the object of withdrawing current coin from circulation by such a procedure does not take into account the dense ignorance and simplicity of the great mass of the people, the extent to which they are at the mercy of designing traders ever ready to catch at a pretext for over-reaching and defrauding them, and the character of the agency by which the orders must be carried out. Not only were rupees really coming under the description of shroff-marked or defaced refused, but even good rupees, to which no reasonable objection could be taken, were depreciated in value and every little mark or scratch was made a pretext for a refusal to accept them at full value—a refusal from which the ignorant poor had no appeal. Feeling that such was the case, the time for the reception of shroff-marked rupees which had not lost more than two per cent. in weight as legal tender at their full value was extended by His Honor till the 1st January, 1882, and the necessity for this course represented to the Government of India.

13. The great event of the year was the taking of the census on the 17th February, 1881, which showed the population of Oudh to be 11,407,625, and of the North-Western Provinces 32,699,493, an increase in Oudh of 1·67 per cent. since the census of 1867, and in the North-Western Provinces of 6·27 per cent. since the census of 1872, or of 5·4 per cent. on the whole. The full results have not yet been tabulated and published for general information, but it may be mentioned that there was a remarkable increase of population in some of the districts of the Benares division, while in the upper districts, in which the effects of famine and fever had been most severely felt, there has been little if any increase, and in more than one an actual falling off.

Two hundred and one dispensaries were open at the close of the year, at which 39,486 in-door and 1,430,454 out-door patients were treated, or 1,469,940 in all. In spite of the cessation of the fever epidemic, the number of out-door patients exceeded that for the previous year by 36,974: and this is very gratifying as indicating that the people are beginning to appreciate the

efforts made in this way for their benefit. The diseases most prevalent besides fever were rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, spleen diseases, skin diseases, ulcer, and other local diseases. Seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine major and 66,561 minor operations were performed, and a great increase of activity was shown in this respect, more particularly in the treatment of cataract. The income of the year from all sources was Rs. 3,75,950, and the expenditure Rs. 3,66,037. On the whole the results were very satisfactory, more and better work having been done at less cost.

The daily average strength of European troops in the garrisons of the provinces in 1880 was 9,954. There were 1,329 admissions for gonorrhœa and minor forms of diseases and 1,287 for syphilis; the ratio of admission per 1,000 of strength being 262·8 against 231·1, the mean ratio of the five preceding years, and 278·2, the mean ratio of the five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals. The total number of prostitutes registered was 1,785, and the total number of admissions for gonorrhœa and other minor forms of disease 1,976 and for syphilis 1,149. The total cost was Rs. 36,711. Lock hospitals have unfortunately succeeded as yet only to a very limited extent in stamping out disease, though this is not the fault of the system, but of the soldiers themselves.

Birth registration among the population generally was carried out for the second year. One million three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and seventy births were registered, 747,983 male and 642,887 female, or 32·55 per 1,000 of population living. In all districts more males were born than females. This was the 13th year of mortuary registration, and the number of deaths registered was 1,281,155, or one death to every 33·3 persons and 29·99 per mille of population. In 24 out of 49 districts births exceeded deaths, and in 25 they fell short of them. Registration is still imperfect, but improvement is gradually but surely being effected. The year was more favourable for human life than its predecessor.

Six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and twenty-four successful primary vaccinations were made during the year, the highest number yet attained. Five hundred and ninety-eight vaccinators were on an average employed, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,29,319. Satisfactory progress continues to be made, and the results are most encouraging.

Sanitary improvements were undertaken in nearly all towns of a more or less important nature, the chief project being that proposed for an improved water-supply at Benares. Rural sanitation has also been introduced with marked success into some districts.

14. The total number of schools of all kinds open during the year was 6,595 with an attendance of 225,403 pupils. The total expenditure on educational institutions was Rs. 19,75,933, of which Rs. 15,06,243 were contributed by Government. The average attendance rose from 164,460 in 1879-80 to 172,232. The educational results for colleges and high schools were satisfactory, though the cost of the former is still excessive. Middle schools showed a falling off, while the results of the upper primary school examinations are better, and those of the lower primary school examination worse than last year. On the whole, the general results of the year's operations, though not so satisfactory as was hoped and expected, are by no means discouraging, and there are signs of sure if slow recovery from the disastrous effects of the fever epidemic of 1879.

The following interesting retrospect by the Director of Public Instruction may be quoted *in extenso* as showing the educational progress made by these provinces during the last decade :—

"I look back to the report which, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, I wrote for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1871, and to the report for the same year by Mr. Browning, who was then Director of Public Instruction in Oudh. The total number of pupils under instruction and inspection at the end of the year then reported on was in the North-Western Provinces 146,790, and in Oudh 37,848 ; at the end of the past year, the numbers were 171,055 and 54,348 respectively. These figures show a total increase in the number of pupils on the roll of 40,765 or 22 per cent., and it is still more satisfactory to know that the actual daily attendance has at least correspondingly increased. Owing to the exertions of the district school committees, the inspectors and their subordinates, fraudulent or careless regis-

tration has been generally checked, and our returns may now as a rule be accepted as trustworthy.

The number of English Government colleges for university education remains the same, the Muir Central College having taken the place of the thinly-attended college at Bareilly, which was closed in 1876-77. In the North-Western Provinces the number of students has risen from 78 to 180, the Muir College alone having almost as many pupils as the three colleges together in 1871. The number of students in the Benares Sanskrit Colleges has, in spite of the abolition in 1877 of the Anglo-Sanskrit department, risen from 210 to 410. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, which in 1871 had no existence, has been added to the list of colleges and has now 28 students on its rolls. The London Mission High School at Benares has also undergraduates reading up to the First Arts examination. The total result is that, in the North-Western Provinces, 223 students are now receiving university instruction in English against 80 in 1871, and in Oudh 111 against 56. There has also been a great improvement in the instruction given in Government colleges. In 1871 there was no provision for the teaching of physical science. Since that time professorships have been established at Allahabad and Benares with the most satisfactory results, students from both colleges having for some years taken up the subject with success in the B.A. examination, and several from Allahabad having obtained the M.A. degree and honours in physical science. In 1871 three students passed for honours, four took the B.A. degree, and 24 passed the F.A. examination. In the present year the numbers are respectively 7, 22, and 48.

In zila schools, Budaun has been reduced to the lower grade, and Meerut, Farukhabad, and Bánda have been raised to high schools. The oriental zila school at Jaunpur has been converted into a lower zila or middle English school of the ordinary type. One hundred and nine boys passed the entrance examination in 1870, of whom 60 came from Government schools. In the past year 270 passed, of whom 142 were candidates from Government schools.

In the middle and lower classes of these schools the schemes of studies have been de-Anglicized. English is now taught as a language, and history, geography, mathematics, and other subjects are taught in the vernacular of these provinces. In Oudh a number of Anglo-vernacular schools, thinly attended and unappreciated, have been de-Anglicized, to the great advantage of sound middle-class education.

Two important examinations, partly qualifying for State employment and partly testing general progress, have been established for all Government and aided schools, pupils from unaided schools and persons privately educated being also admitted.

For middle-class vernacular education much has been done. Pargana or town schools, a sort of lower grade tahsíli schools, have been established in 23 towns, and secondary instruction is now given in 234 Government vernacular schools, exclusive of the halkabandi schools which teach beyond the primary standard. In Oudh in 1871 there were 18 Anglo-vernacular town schools and 33 vernacular town schools; there are now 50 vernacular middle schools in their stead.

Owing to the introduction of new educational forms, no comparison can be made of the number attending N.-W. P. village schools in 1871 and in the present year; but the great increase in the total number of pupils under instruction is chiefly due to the greater attendance in schools of this class. In Oudh the number of village school-boys on the roll in 1871 was 23,270; at present it is 46,771.

The Oudh Directorship has, in consequence of the amalgamation of the provinces, been abolished; the two departments have been combined and the system has been more or less assimilated. A new gradation has been introduced which has considerably improved the salaries and prospects of the principal officers of the Department, and the Royal Warrant has assigned rank in the scale of precedence to officers in the higher grades.

A magnificent building for the Muir Central College has been nearly completed. Large and handsome zila school-houses have been built, as at Meerut, Etah, and Jaunpur. Many tahsíli and pargana school-houses, substantial and commodious, have been constructed in various places, and village schools have been provided with cheaper but generally sufficient accommodation.

Increased authority has been given to school committees in the North-Western Provinces, and the schools have profited by the closer attention bestowed upon them by the District Officers and Commissioners.

The old circles of inspection in the North-Western Provinces have been abolished, and an Inspector has been given to each revenue division, with a normal school at his headquarters.

The progress of education among a generally poor and ignorant population, where compulsion is impossible, must be slow; but I see no reason to consider that the advance made in the past ten years in these provinces is unsatisfactory or discouraging."

Four hundred and nine publications were issued in 1880-81, and though there was a marked falling off in quantity, there was little (if any) improvement in quality. Sixty-nine vernacular papers were published during the year—48 in the North-Western Provinces and 21 in Oudh—but presented no noteworthy features.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1880 in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.

The year 1880 was meteorologically very different, on the whole, from 1879, and the difference was most decided in the rainy season. Except in February, when there was a considerable development of the winter rains, which were wanting in 1879, the dry months of the two years to some extent resembled each other, but in the rainy season proper, from June to October, the rainfall was last year very light and irregularly distributed, whereas, in 1879, it was over the average in almost every district of this section of the country.

The more important elements of the meteorology of the year are here briefly discussed in the following order:—

Temperature | Winds.
Pressure. | Humidity.
Rainfall.

Temperature.

On the mean of the year the temperature of the majority of the stations did not vary a degree from the average either way. At Agra and Jhánsi, and probably over the intervening country, the temperature was from one to two degrees above the average, and at Ajmere it was more than three degrees lower than usual. The observatory at Ajmere having been removed to a new site at the end of 1879, the great defect of temperature observed there in almost every month of the year is doubtful, since it is not confirmed by the independent testimony of the other Rajputana stations.

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Month.	*Chakrata.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 18 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ..	42·1	46·8	+4·7	46·4	49·0	+2·6	54·8	55·7	+0·9	56·7	57·0	+0·3	56·9	57·7	+0·8	57·3	58·1	+0·8
February	43·3	39·5	—3·8	48·8	45·9	—2·9	57·8	55·6	—2·2	61·0	58·5	—2·5	62·6	60·1	—2·5	62·8	60·2	—2·6
March ...	51·0	58·5	+7·5	57·0	62·5	+5·5	66·2	71·2	+5·0	70·7	74·8	+4·1	72·6	78·2	+5·6	73·2	75·7	+2·5
April ...	59·8	62·9	+3·1	65·6	68·9	+3·3	76·4	80·4	+4·0	81·8	85·9	+4·1	82·9	86·8	+3·9	83·7	86·3	+2·6
May ...	64·4	62·1	—2·3	67·6	66·0	—1·6	82·0	81·3	—0·7	87·9	87·8	—0·1	88·9	89·4	+0·5	89·0	87·5	—1·5
June ...	67·9	67·8	—0·1	71·3	71·0	—0·3	85·0	85·8	+0·8	90·8	90·5	—0·3	91·9	92·4	+0·5	90·3	90·7	+0·4
July ...	64·3	62·3	—2·0	67·7	66·2	—1·5	80·0	78·2	—1·8	85·1	82·6	—2·5	86·0	84·1	—1·9	84·6	82·9	—1·7
August ...	64·1	64·2	+0·1	67·3	67·5	+0·2	79·1	80·1	+1·0	84·1	85·3	+1·2	85·0	86·0	+1·0	84·1	85·0	+0·9
September	62·8	61·4	—1·4	66·2	64·1	—2·1	77·3	76·6	—0·7	82·6	81·3	—1·3	82·9	82·2	—0·7	82·8	81·5	—1·3
October ...	57·6	58·5	+0·9	61·0	61·5	+0·5	70·5	71·6	+1·1	75·4	75·0	—0·4	75·6	76·0	+0·4	76·4	77·3	+0·9
November	51·9	47·9	—4·0	55·2	51·4	—3·8	62·4	60·9	—1·5	64·9	63·1	—1·8	65·7	63·9	—1·8	66·4	65·3	—1·1
December	46·1	41·5	—4·6	49·7	44·5	—5·2	56·0	54·0	—2·0	57·4	55·0	—2·4	58·0	56·1	—1·9	58·5	56·7	—1·8
Year ...	56·3	56·1	—0·2	60·3	59·9	—0·4	70·6	70·9	+0·3	74·9	74·7	—0·2	75·8	76·1	+0·3	75·8	75·6	—0·2

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—*(continued)*.

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average, 17-18 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15-17 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	60·1	63·1	+3·0	60·8	61·6	+0·8	60·7	60·8	+0·1	62·0	62·0	0·0	60·3	59·7	−0·6	60·5	60·8	+0·3
February,	65·5	63·8	−1·7	66·2	63·5	−2·7	66·0	63·1	−2·9	67·4	63·9	−3·5	65·8	62·5	−3·3	65·1	63·6	−1·5
March ...	76·7	84·3	+7·6	76·9	79·6	+2·7	76·8	77·8	+1·0	77·9	79·8	+1·9	77·3	80·5	+2·7	76·5	79·3	+2·8
April ...	87·6	93·1	+5·5	87·1	89·3	+2·2	86·5	88·0	+1·5	87·4	89·3	+1·9	87·4	90·1	+2·7	85·1	87·9	+2·8
May ...	93·8	95·0	+1·2	91·1	89·1	−2·0	88·3	85·3	−3·0	91·4	90·0	−1·4	92·0	91·5	−0·5	89·8	91·4	+1·6
June ...	95·2	98·2	+3·0	92·7	94·0	+1·3	89·1	?	?	92·3	92·1	−0·2	91·7	94·3	+2·6	91·4	90·8	−0·6
July ...	87·6	85·7	−1·9	86·7	85·2	−1·5	84·4	82·5	−1·9	85·6	82·7	−2·9	84·9	83·3	−1·6	82·2	81·2	−1·0
August ...	85·8	88·4	+2·6	85·8	86·8	+1·0	84·1	84·6	+0·5	84·7	84·6	−0·1	83·7	84·5	+0·8	81·5	82·3	+0·8
September,	84·5	85·9	+1·4	84·6	84·6	0·0	83·5	84·2	+0·7	83·9	82·3	−1·6	83·1	83·0	−0·1	80·9	79·7	−1·2
October ...	79·8	83·8	+4·0	78·9	81·0	+2·1	79·6	81·2	+1·6	79·3	79·5	+0·2	78·0	80·7	+2·7	76·6	78·3	+1·7
November,	70·0	71·5	+1·5	69·2	67·8	−1·4	70·2	67·8	−2·4	70·0	68·0	−2·0	68·2	67·7	−0·5	67·1	65·7	−1·4
December,	62·1	61·3	−0·8	61·2	60·5	−0·7	62·4	61·8	−0·6	62·5	60·2	−2·3	60·5	60·1	−0·4	60·2	60·7	+0·5
Year ...	79·1	81·2	+2·1	78·4	78·6	+0·2	77·6	?	?	78·7	77·9	−0·8	77·8	78·2	+0·4	76·4	76·8	+0·4

TABLE. I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Sumbhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 9-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	61·3	62·1	+0·8	63 0	66·0	+3·0	58 5	60 4	+1·9	55·3	54·9	−0·4	59 8	59·1	−0·7
February	66·9	63·6	−3·3	68·4	65·6	−2·8	61 9	59·1	−2·8	59·6	56·0	−3·6	65·4	57·9	−7 5
March	80·0	83·0	+3 0	79 4	85·7	+6·3	73·3	78·8	+5·5	73 3	75·2	+1 9	76 5	77·9	+1 4
April	90·2	91·9	+1·7	88 8	93·5	+4·7	81·8	83·7	+1·9	84·1	87 8	+3·7	86·3	84·3	−2·0
May	94 9	95·0	+0·1	94·5	95·4	+0·9	87·2	86 8	−0·4	90·3	91·2	+0·9	91·9	87·6	−4·3
June	96 2	96·2	0	93·8	97·1	+3 3	89·2	90·8	+1·6	91·9	93·1	+1·2	91·0	85·7	−5·3
July	85·2	82·0	−3·2	84·6	82·9	−1·7	83 3	82 8	−0·5	85·0	84·1	−0 9	84·2	79·5	−4·7
August	84·6	84·5	−0·1	83 3	84 9	+1·6	81·8	81·5	−0·3	82·8	82·5	−0·3	81·8	78·6	−3·2
September	83·6	81 9	−1·7	82·9	82·7	−0·2	80·0	77·1	−2·9	82·6	83·7	−1·1	82·6	79·8	−2·8
October	79·5	79·1	−0·4	81·1	83 2	+2·1	76·0	76·8	+0·8	76 9	79 6	+2·7	79·0	76·0	−3·0
November	69·6	68 1	−1 5	74·0	73·2	−0·8	67·4	65·6	−1·8	66·1	67 9	+1·8	69·5	65·0	−4·5
December	61·2	61·1	−0·1	65·3	65·0	−0·3	59·3	58·8	−0·5	57·9	60·4	−2·5	61·8	58 6	−3·2
Year ...	79·4	79·0	−0·4	79·9	81·3	+1·3	75·0	75·2	+0·2	75·5	76 4	+0·9	77·5	74·2	−3 3

In January the temperature was nearly everywhere slightly over the average on account of the absence of the usual rains; the coldest weather of the year always occurring during the evaporation of the "Christmas rains" or other falls which take place in winter. In February, when the rain or snow fall was greater than usual in most parts of the country, the temperature was everywhere below the average; and in March, when no precipitation whatever occurred, the whole region was several degrees hotter than usual. In April, also, there was little or no rain, and the temperature was above the average, except in Rajputana; and in May, when more than the average amount of rain fell, the temperature was everywhere low, except at Meerut, Agra, and the Bundelkhand stations. At these latter the rainfall was defective.

During the regular rainy season, when, in almost every district, the rainfall was below the average, with the exception of the north-eastern districts in July, the temperature generally did not vary more than one or two degrees from the mean. In Rajputana, however, the temperature was from one to five degrees below the average. In August, even less rain fell in many districts than in August, 1877, and the direction of the wind and other meteorological phenomena were very similar in these two months, but the temperatures were very different, as the following figures show:—

Station.	Roorkee.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Benares.	Meerut.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Satna.	Nowgong.	Jhánsi.	Joypore.	Ajmere.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
August, 1877 ...	88·7	89·0	91·1	86·4	87·2	92·9	96·3	90·5	83·7	88·8	90·3	87·5	86·9
„ 1880 ...	85·3	85·0	86·8	84 6	84 6	86·0	88·4	84·5	82·3	84·5	84·9	81·5	78·6
Excess in 1877 ...	3·4	4·0	4·3	1·8	2·6	6·9	7·9	6·0	1·4	4·3	5·4	6·0	8·3

After the rainy season October was generally somewhat hotter than the average, especially at Agra, where the rainfall throughout the year was very small. In November and December, however, when some rain fell, the temperature was below the mean.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure of the year did not vary more than a hundredth of an inch from the average at any station in the extensive area under review. In table II. the abnormal variations of pressure from month to month are given.

Down to the end of June the pressure was below the average at every station on the plains. In March and April it was slightly above the average at the hill stations, owing to the high temperature of those months, in consequence of which the lower atmospheric strata were more expanded than usual, and a larger proportion of the whole atmosphere lifted above the level of the hills. Down to the end of June, therefore, the distribution of pressure resembled that of 1879, though the depression along the Sub-Himalayan zone was not so marked; and the barometric indications were, therefore, such as point to a season of good rain. But in July an unforeseen excess of pressure set in over the plains and continued until December. In August the excess was greatest in the regions of Rajputana, Central India, and Bundelkhand, towards which the monsoon winds usually blow.

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Month.	*Chakrâta.*			*Rânikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*		
	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-7 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	23·259	23·245	—·014	24·096	24 077	—·019	27·731	27·693	—·038	29·118	29·058	—·060	29·266	29·230	—·036
February	23 220	23·194	—·026	24·076	24 054	—·022	27·687	27·671	—·016	29·056	29 037	—·019	29 224	29·204	—·020
March	23·243	23·256	+·013	24·070	24·076	+·006	27·629	27·599	—·030	28·962	28·912	—·050	29 105	29 066	—·039
April	23 238	23·249	+·011	24·066	24 054	—·012	27·550	27·525	—·025	28·853	28·813	—·040	28 993	28·960	—·033
May	23 194	23·194	·000	24·010	23·997	—·013	27·462	27·452	—·010	28·743	28·723	—·020	28·889	28·864	—·025
June	23·133	23·100	—·033	23·932	23·897	—·035	27 344	27·316	—·028	28·612	28·578	—·034	28 751	28·721	—·030
July	23·108	23·090	— 018	23·926	23 912	—·014	27·349	27·363	+·014	28·630	28·641	+·011	28 761	28 784	+·023
August	23·154	23·137	—·017	23 958	23·940	—·018	27·404	27·409	+·005	28·693	28·683	—·010	28·838	28·840	+·002
September	23·224	23 232	+.008	24·027	24·040	+·013	27·498	27·532	+·034	28·799	28·829	+·030	28·938	28·970	+·032
October	23·298	23·321	+·023	24·110	24·131	+·021	27·641	27·667	+·026	28·961	28 983	+·022	29·119	29·132	+·013
November	23·307	23·327	+ 020	24·159	24 166	+·007	27 744	27·786	+·042	29·093	29·132	+·039	29 237	29·284	+·047
December	23·283	23·263	—·020	24·133	24·121	—·012	27·764	27·778	+ 014	29·133	29·148	+·015	29·286	29·311	+·025
Year ...	23·222	23·217	—·005	24·047	24·039	—·008	27·567	27·566	—·001	28·888	28·878	—·010	29·034	29·031	—·003

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*continued*).

Month.	Bareilly.			Agra.			Lucknow.			Gorakhpur.			Benares.		
	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	29·417	29·387	—·030	29·460	29·436	—·024	29·674	29·616	—·058	29·773	29·723	—·050	29·769	29·715	—·054
February	29·366	29·360	—·006	29·402	29·406	+·004	29·607	29·586	—·021	29·712	29·705	—·007	29·701	29·697	—·004
March	29·263	29·233	—·030	29·299	29·267	—·032	29·462	29·454	— ·008	29·584	29·552	—·032	29·600	29·550	—·050
April	29·148	29·123	—·025	29·182	29·149	—·033	29·378	29·341	—·037	29·471	29·436	—·035	29·476	29·436	— ·040
May	29·033	29·038	+·005	29·064	29·046	—·018	29·275	29·261	—·014	29·382	29·379	— ·003	29·368	29·353	—·015
June	28·924	28·895	—·029	28·940	28·913	— ·027	29·146	29·116	—·030	29·249	29·226	—·023	29·250	29·211	—·039
July	28·933	28·955	+·022	28·947	28·973	+·026	29·157	29·159	+·002	29·257	29·258	+·001	29·254	29·260	+·006
August	29·002	29·004	+·002	29·014	29·042	+·028	29·224	29·226	+ ·002	29·329	29·327	—·002	29·326	29·335	+·009
September	29·100	29·134	+·034	29·115	29·155	+·040	29·317	29·348	+·031	29·424	29·456	+·032	29·417	29·429	+·012
October	29·265	29·295	+·030	29·287	29·326	+·039	29·494	29·512	+·018	29·605	29·615	+·010	29·591	29·608	+·017
November	29·393	29·453	+·055	29·433	29·487	+·054	29·637	29·680	+·043	29·728	29·782	+·054	29·730	29·770	+·040
December	29·442	29·477	+·035	29·480	29·526	+·046	29·695	29·716	+·021	29·786	29·818	+·032	29·788	29·812	+·024
Year ...	29·191	29·196	+·005	29·219	29·227	+·008	29·422	29·418	—·004	29·525	29·523	—·002	29·523	29·515	—·008

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	29·719	29·679	—·040	28·966	28·909	—·057	29·266	29·219	—·047	29·147	29·116	—·031	28·394	28·374	—·020
February	29·674	29·653	—·021	28·911	28·860	—·051	29·209	29·180	—·029	29·095	29·083	—·012	28·351	28·333	—·018
March	29·548	29·509	—·039	28·829	28·810	—·019	29·112	29·060	—·052	28·999	28·977	—·022	28·269	28·244	—·025
April	29·426	29·390	—·036	28·720	28·694	—·026	28·992	28·958	—·034	28·885	28·869	—·016	28·176	28·154	—·022
May	29·326	29·305	—·021	28·608	28·596	—·012	28·879	28·857	—·022	28·788	28·769	—·019	28·078	28·073	—·005
June	29·195	29·164	—·031	28·491	28·469	—·022	28·777	28·741	—·036	28·659	28·648	—·011	27·971	27·950	—·021
July	29·211	29·216	+·005	28·499	28·517	+·018	28·799	28·779	—·020	28·660	28·685	+·025	27·951	27·969	+·018
August	29·281	29·296	+·015	28·553	28·606	+·053	28·841	28·865	+·024	28·734	28·768	+·034	28·021	28·059	+·038
September	29·373	29·390	+·017	28·641	28·663	+·022	28·931	28·929	—·002	28·816	28·852	+·036	28·114	28·129	+·015
October	29·558	29·562	+·004	28·817	28·844	+·027	29·095	29·115	+·020	28·993	29·020	+·027	28·279	28·305	+·026
November	29·681	29·728	+·047	28·922	28·988	+·066	29·220	29·256	+·036	29·125	29·159	+·034	28·391	28·426	+·035
December	29·742	29·768	+·026	28·971	29·020	+·049	29·262	29·296	+·034	29·164	29·185	+·021	28·414	28·456	+·042
Year ...	29·478	29·471	—·007	28·744	28·748	+·004	29·032	29·021	—·011	28·922	28·928	+·006	28·201	28·206	+·005

WINDS.

In table III. the mean wind direction of each month is compared with the average direction for previous years. These directions are found by combining the observations made at 10 A M. and 4 P.M. The angles of deviation are counted towards the right.

In January the direction did not vary more than two or three points from the average, except at Jhánsi and Ajmere, where the winds were south-westerly instead of north-easterly. In February the principal changes of direction were at the hill stations and at Roorkee and Allahabad, where the winds were more easterly than usual. Such easterly winds always accompany the winter rains. In March south-easterly winds continued to prevail along the foot of the hills, and elsewhere the variation of the wind was generally towards the south. In April, also, the variation was towards the south; this prevalence of southerly elements in the winds of March and April being, doubtless, caused by the unusually high temperature of those months in Northern India. This high temperature had the effect of bringing in winds similar to those of the monsoon in May; thus causing a considerable precipitation of rain all over the northern districts, and a consequent lowering of the temperature.

In the rainy season proper the winds were less easterly, or more westerly, than usual, over the whole region, especially in August, when, as above stated, the general meteorological conditions closely resembled those which prevailed in 1877. From the 15th to the 18th of September a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity passed round the borders of the North-Western Provinces, advancing from the Orissa coast by way of Jabalpur, Indore, Jeypore, Agra, and Meerut to Hardwár, and thence through the hill districts of Garhwál and Kumaun into Nepal.

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS.

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 9-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-16 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	S.69°W	S 83°W.	+ 14°	S.81°W.	S.52°W.	−29°	*N.71°W*	*N.71°W.*	...	N.50°W.	N.66°W.	− 16°	N.57°W.	N.40°W.	+ 17°
February ...	S.19°E	E.	− 71°	S.54°W.	S.39°E.	−93°	N.51°W.	S.31°W.	− 98°	N.52°W.	N.65°W.	− 13°	N.54°W.	N.61°W.	− 7°
March ...	S.	N.80°W.	+100°	S.57°W.	S.44°W.	−13°	N.76°W.	S. 6° E.	−110°	N.49°W.	N.64°W.	− 13°	N.56°W.	N.41°W.	+ 15°
April ...	S.59°W.	N.69°W.	+ 52°	S.63°W.	S.45°W.	−18°	N.78°W.	S.17°W.	− 85°	N.61°W	S.44°W	− 75°	N.56°W.	N.48°W.	+ 8°
May ...	S.55°W.	N.87°W.	+ 38°	S 63°W	S.51°W.	−12°	S.21°W.	S.31° E.	− 52°	N.30°W.	S.47° E.	+163°	N.82°W.	S.54° E.	−152°
June ...	S.74°W.	N.87°W.	+ 19°	S.75°W.	S 56°W.	−19°	S. 6° E.	S. 7° E.	− 1°	N.25°W.	S.70°W.	+ 85°	N.85° E.	S.71° E.	+ 24°
July ...	S.63°W.	S 77°W	+ 14°	S.66°W	S.36°W.	−30°	S.37° E.	S.25° E.	+ 12°	N.82° E	S.52° E	+ 46°	S.64° E.	S.38°E.	+ 26°
August ...	S.67°W	N.81°W	+ 32°	S.61°W	S 53°W.	− 8°	S.24° E.	N 84°W.	+120°	N.72° E.	N.79°W.	−151°	S.57° E.	N.78°W.	+159°
September ...	S.69°W	S.87°W.	+ 18°	S.58°W.	S.63°W.	+ 5°	S.22° E.	S.38° E.	− 16°	N.16°W.	S.45° E	−151°	N.89° E.	S.74° E.	+ 17°
October ...	S.56°W	S 86°W.	+ 30°	S.52°W.	S.50°W.	− 2°	S.27° E.	S.31° E.	− 4°	N.48°W.	N.52°W.	− 4°	N.56°W.	N.29°W.	+ 27°
November ...	S.43°W	S.11°E.	− 54°	S.51°W.	S.63°W.	+12°	S.68°W.	S.14° E	− 82°	N.53°W.	N.57°W	− 4°	N.56°W.	N.56°W.	...
December ...	S.49°W	S.84°W.	+ 35°	S.46°W.	S.37°W.	− 9°	N.84°W.	N.63°W.	+ 16°	N.55°W.	N.66°W.	− 11°	N.60°W.	N.61°W.	− 1°

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—*(continued)*.

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-7 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-16 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 9-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	N.56°W.	N.78°W.	—22°	N.53°W.	N.36°W.	+ 17°	S.85°W.	S.74°W.	— 11°	N.75°W.	N.79°W.	— 4°	N.44°W.	N 35°W.	+ 9°
February ...	N.73°W.	N.79°W.	— 6°	N.62°W.	N.12°E.	+ 74°	N.82°W.	S.79°W.	— 19°	N.83°W.	N.80°W.	+ 3°	N 74°W.	N.39°E.	+113°
March ...	N.60°W	S.89°W.	—31°	N.49°W.	N.42°E	+ 91°	N.86°W.	S.10°E	—104°	N 83°W.	N.74°W.	+ 9°	N.63°W.	N.41°W.	+ 22°
April ...	N.87°W.	S.80°W.	—13°	N.55°W.	N.27°W	+ 28°	N.67°W.	S.34°W	— 79°	N.72°W.	N.54°W	+ 18°	N.55°W.	N.37°W.	+ 18°
May ...	N.74°W	S.59°W.	—47°	N.37°E.	N.71°E	+ 34°	S.84°E.	S 55°E	+ 29°	N.28°W.	N.31°E.	+ 59°	N.28°W.	N.41°E.	+ 69°
June ...	N.62°W.	N.65°W.	— 3°	N.11°E.	N.77°E.	+ 66°	S 72°E.	S.61°E.	+ 11°	N.50°W	N.52°E.	+102°	N.32°W.	N.16°E.	+ 48°
July ...	N.88°E.	S.59°E.	+33°	S.75°E.	N.50°E	- 55°	S 67°E.	S 42°E.	+ 25°	S.11°E	S.28°E.	— 17°	N.55°E.	S 16°E.	+109°
August ...	S.35°W.	S.58°W.	+23°	S.80°E	S.26°W.	+106°	S.58°E.	S.41°W.	+ 99°	S.	S.89°W.	+ 89°	N.40°W.	S 89°W.	— 51°
September ...	N 8°W	N.56°E.	+64°	N.17°E.	N.18°E	+ 1°	S.66°E.	S.54°E.	+ 12°	N.85°E.	N.71°E	— 14°	N.20°E.	N.74°E.	+ 54°
October ...	N.74°W.	N.77°W.	— 3°	N.	N.12°E	+ 12°	N.86°W.	S 00°E.	—154°	N.67°W.	S.55°E.	—168°	N 56°W.	N.37°E.	+ 93°
November ...	N.73°W.	N.74°W.	— 1°	N 32°W.	N.13°W.	+ 19°	N 79°W.	S.85°W.	— 6°	N.82°W.	S.75°W.	— 23°	N.77°W	N.65°W.	+ 12°
December ...	N.62°W.	W.	—28°	N.23°W.	N.4°W.	+ 19°	N.86°W.	N.79°W.	+ 7°	N.84°W.	S.78°W.	— 18°	N.69°W	N.46°W.	+ 23°

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	N. 8°W.	N.46°W.	— 38°	N.10°W.	N.38°W.	— 28°	N.27°E.	S.27°W.	+180°	N.36°E.	S.23°W.	+167°
February ...	N.20°W.	N.32°W.	— 3°	N.43°W.	N.39°W.	+ 4°	N. 2°W.	S.82°E.	+100°	S.89°W.	S.88°W.	— 1°
March ...	N.54°W.	N 65°W.	— 11°	N 68°W.	S.80°W.	— 32°	N.33°W.	S.86°W.	— 61°	N 78°W.	S.75°W.	— 27°
April ...	N.55°W.	N.66°W.	— 11°	N.77°W.	N.83°W.	— 6°	S.85°W.	S.60°W.	— 25°	S.74°W.	S.74°W.	...
May ...	N 52°W.	N.52°W.	...	N.69°W	N.68°W.	+ 1°	S.85°W.	S.44°W.	— 41°	S.58°W.	S.69°W.	+ 11°
June ...	N.57°W.	N.64°W.	— 7°	N.81°W.	S 87°W.	— 12°	S.52°W.	S.32°W.	— 20°	S.62°W.	S.75°W.	+ 13°
July ...	N.80°W.	N.84°W.	— 4°	S.74°W.	S.86°W.	+ 12°	S.48°W.	S.28°E.	— 76°	S.56°W.	S.81°W.	+ 25°
August ...	N.67°W.	N.74°W.	— 7°	S.64°W.	S.79°W.	+ 15°	S.66°W.	S.38°W.	— 28°	S.63°W.	S.87°W.	+ 24°
September ...	N.58°W.	N.53°E.	+111°	N.68°W.	N.56°E.	+124°	N.46°W.	N.42°E.	+ 88°	S.78°W.	N 51°W.	+ 51°
October ...	N 35°W.	N.35°W.	...	N.36°W.	N. 2°E.	+ 38°	N.18°W.	N.36°E.	+ 54°	N.75°W.	N.84°W.	— 9°
November ...	N.28°W.	N.34°W.	— 6°	N. 2°W.	N. 6°W.	— 4°	N.15°E.	N.42°E.	+ 27°	N.39°E.	N.55°W.	+ 16°
December ...	N.24°W	N.55°W.	— 31°	N.28°W.	N.76°W.	— 48°	N.36°E.	S.81°E.	+ 63°	N.69°E.	S.51°E.	+ 60°

The easterly winds of the monsoon lasted well into October at Gorakhpur and Benares, but in November and December there was no variation from the usual wind direction worthy of note.

The chief variations of the winds from their normal directions occurred, therefore, in the rainy season, when the easterly winds over the plains were much weaker than usual. With the exception of the day winds of the hot months, these easterly winds are the strongest which blow during the year; and, in consequence of their enfeeblement last year, the average velocity of the wind was somewhat less than usual.

Humidity.

The mean humidity of the air was below the average for former years at most stations. At the hill stations and at Roorkee, Meerut, and Nowgong, there was a slight excess in the annual mean, due chiefly to the moisture of the last two months. On the plains the greatest defect occurred during the rainy season, when the proportion of aqueous vapour in the air was much less than is generally found at the same period of the year. In the other months the degree of humidity was determined chiefly by the temperature, the two quantities varying inversely.

The variations of humidity from month to month are given in table IV., from which it will be seen that the air was abnormally dry in almost every part of the plains; this character being most pronounced at Agra, where the defect of humidity, on the average of the year, was 7 out of 46 per cent., or more than 15 per cent., absolutely. All over the country the defect of humidity was very great in August, but in that month, as on the average of the year, Agra was the driest station. In September the dryness of the air was less than in August over the greater part of the country, but much greater in Rajputana, where, at Jeypore, only two-thirds of the usual proportion of vapour was present.

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.)

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*		
	Average, 11-12 years	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	60	46	—14	54	54	0	58	59	+1	56	53	—3	55	54	—1	57	56	—1	49	38	—11	52	46	—6
February	62	69	+7	54	63	+9	57	64	+7	53	54	+1	50	58	+8	51	55	+4	43	35	—8	46	51	+5
March	53	42	—11	45	43	—2	48	45	—3	39	36	—3	40	43	+3	41	40	—1	33	20	—13	35	39	+4
April	44	36	—8	37	37	0	38	30	—8	26	22	—4	32	38	+6	31	27	—4	25	18	—7	29	26	—3
May	49	56	+7	47	56	+9	39	40	+1	30	30	0	37	37	0	34	37	+3	28	26	—2	35	38	+3
June	64	66	+2	58	65	+7	55	53	—2	44	47	+3	43	49	+4	48	54	+6	41	34	—7	42	46	+4
July	91	95	+4	81	85	+4	80	84	+4	70	76	+6	70	77	+7	74	77	+3	67	72	+5	71	67	—4
August	92	88	—4	83	79	—4	81	73	—8	70	61	—9	71	65	—6	74	63	—11	73	57	—16	73	59	—14
September	85	87	+2	76	83	+7	75	74	—1	66	64	—2	66	68	+2	72	69	—3	67	58	—9	70	63	—7
October	60	57	—3	54	54	0	56	54	—2	47	50	+3	51	50	—1	56	51	—5	43	29	—14	51	40	—11
November	50	62	+12	49	63	+14	50	57	+7	43	53	+10	46	54	+8	49	50	+1	38	33	—5	42	40	—2
December	57	74	+17	51	66	+15	56	68	+12	54	64	+10	55	63	+8	55	58	+3	47	47	0	50	45	—5
Year	64	65	+1	57	62	+5	58	58	0	50	51	+1	52	55	+3	53	53	0	46	39	—7	50	47	—3

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS)—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	55	60	+5	50	40	−10	55	53	−2	41	29	−12	40	35	−5	42	33	−9	36	32	−4	42	40	−2
February	49	56	+7	41	43	+2	46	50	+4	33	28	−5	36	36	0	35	27	−8	33	30	−3	39	38	−1
March	42	45	+3	29	27	−2	34	29	−5	17	13	−4	27	34	+7	26	16	−10	26	16	−10	34	26	−8
April	38	30	−8	26	21	−5	28	22	−6	19	12	−7	23	22	−1	21	14	−7	19	14	−5	30	22	−8
May	49	52	+3	31	34	+3	31	36	+5	22	18	−4	25	21	−4	23	23	0	26	20	−6	33	34	+1
June	63	?	?	49	45	−4	47	45	−2	34	35	+1	39	38	−1	39	41	+2	36	36	0	44	47	+3
July	77	79	+2	74	78	+4	74	80	+6	69	73	+4	65	77	+12	68	72	+4	60	70	+10	64	69	+5
August	79	75	−4	75	71	−4	75	70	−5	70	60	−10	67	60	−7	69	59	−10	63	67	+4	67	67	0
September	75	71	−4	72	69	−3	75	70	−5	64	62	−2	64	66	+2	65	61	−4	54	32	−22	59	54	−5
October	59	58	−1	53	53	0	55	47	−8	44	39	−5	45	44	−1	40	30	−10	40	32	−8	38	39	+1
November	51	54	+3	46	49	+3	48	49	+1	30	35	+5	37	44	+7	31	30	−1	38	32	−6	34	38	+4
December	56	57	+1	49	46	−3	53	51	−2	31	33	+2	44	52	+8	38	35	−3	42	38	−4	42	42	0
Year... ...	58	?	?	50	48	−2	52	50	−2	39	36	−3	43	44	+1	41	37	−4	39	35	−4	44	43	−1

RAINFALL.

Though the total rainfall of the year was very much below the average in most places and less than half the average over several large divisions, it was slightly in excess in the hill districts and in the Meerut division. This excess was entirely due to the heavy rain which accompanied the cyclonic storm in September above mentioned. The rainfall in this storm was not very great until it approached the hills; but in the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Moradabad, as well as in Kumaun and Garhwál, it was heavier than any that has been recorded since the commencement of rainfall observations in 1844. At two stations in the Bijnor district, Najíbabad and Nagina, upwards of 32 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours on the 17th and 18th September. This fall has never been equalled anywhere in the world since authentic records have been kept, except once, at Purneah, in 1879. At no station in the hills was equally heavy rain registered; but, to judge from the damage done to bridges and from the flood raised in the Ramganga river, it must have been quite as heavy on the outer hills of Garhwál.

In table V. the variations of rainfall from the normal amount, referred to above under temperature, will be seen. In the Agra, Allahabad, and Rae Bareli divisions the quantity of rain collected was below the average in every month, except February and November. In Baghelkhand there was also a slight excess in December. The rainfall was slightly over the average in June, and considerably above it in September, in the hills and the districts bordering on them; and in July there was heavy rain in the north-eastern districts, but everywhere August, the middle month of the rainy season, was far drier than usual.

The winter rains commenced in the middle of November, when rain has hardly ever been known to fall in this part of India, and in December, also, there were showers about the usual time.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL.

Month.	Himalayan Districts (15 stations).			Meerut Division* (25 stations).			Rohilkhand Division (30 stations).			Sitapur Division (11 stations).		
	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	1·91	1·62	— ·29	0·97	0·18	— ·79	1·05	0·11	— ·94	0·93	...	— ·93
February ...	2·56	5·91	+3·35	0·98	1·92	+ ·94	1·05	1·51	+ ·46	0·52	1·10	+ ·49
March ...	2·07	...	—2·07	0·75	...	— ·75	0 62	...	— ·62	0·52	...	— ·52
April ...	1·19	0·37	— ·82	0·37	0·02	— ·35	0·38	0·02	— ·36	0.29	...	— ·29
May ...	2·33	2 81	+ ·48	0·07	0 54	+ ·47	0·89	0·85	— ·04	0·79	1·19	+ ·40
June ...	6·44	9·28	+2·84	2·32	4·82	+2·50	4·12	4·40	+ ·28	4·74	1·26	—3·48
July ...	16·38	15·92	—0·41	8·72	10·26	+1·54	12·84	9·95	—2·89	10·95	9·73	—1·22
August ...	13·78	5 82	—7·96	7·89	2·44	—5·45	9·37	1·81	—7·56	9·04	3·10	—5·94
September ...	6·69	16·76	+10·07	4·59	10·62	+6·03	6·87	13·17	+6·30	7·85	5·40	—2·45
October ...	0·94	0·01	— ·93	0·66	...	— ·66	1·09	...	—1·09	1·36	0·23	—1·13
November ...	0·03	1·38	+1·35	0·03	0·19	+ ·16	0·03	0·45	+0·42	...	0·33	+ ·33
December ...	0·82	1·49	+0·67	0·54	0·56	+ ·02	0·52	0·45	—0·07	0·55	0·11	— ·44
Year ...	55·09	61·37	+6·28	27·89	31·55	+3·66	38·83	32·72	—6·11	37·54	22·36	—15·18

* Excluding Dehra Dún.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*continued*).

Month.	*Fyzabad Division (10 stations).*			*Benares Division (30 stations).*			*Allahabad Division (43 stations).*			*Agra Division (34 stations).*		
	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	15 Average, years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	15 Average, years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	16 Average, years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	0·81	...	— ·81	0·67	...	— ·67	0·77	...	— ·77	0·50	0·02	— ·48
February ...	0·55	0·82	+ ·27	0·64	1·37	+ ·73	0·35	0·35	....	0·29	0·14	— ·15
March ...	0·27	...	— ·27	0·32	...	— ·32	0·29	...	— ·29	0·41	...	— ·41
April ...	0·27	...	— ·27	0 33	...	— ·33	0·17	0 01	— ·16	0 17	...	— ·17
May ...	1·16	2 23	+1 07	0·98	1·25	+ ·27	0·41	0·19	— ·22	0 51	0·35	— ·16
June ...	4·98	1·66	—3·32	4·86	2·14	—2·72	3·59	0·65	—2·94	2·16	0·78	—1·38
July ...	12·00	14·83	+2·83	12·82	19·83	+7·01	11·92	10 97	—0·95	9·69	7·08	—2·61
August ...	10·29	4·84	—5·45	10·02	7·51	—2·51	9·33	2·16	—7·17	8·21	1·46	—6·75
September ...	9·37	2·36	—7·01	7·89	3·03	—4·86	7·13	2·09	—5 04	5·48	3·79	—1·69
October ...	1·68	0·15	—1·53	1·94	1·75	— ·19	1·45	0·51	— ·94	0·98	0·02	— ·96
November ...	....	0 71	+·71	0·06	0·51	+ ·45	0·03	0·51	+ ·48	...	0·11	+ ·11
December ...	0·24	0 02	—·22	0·16	0·07	— ·09	0·21	0·12	— ·09	0·42	0·31	— ·11
Year ...	42·12	28·12	—14·0	40·69	37·46	—3·23	35·65	17·56	—18·09	28·82	14·06	—14·76

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).			*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*N.-E. Rajputana* (10 *stations*)			*Jhánsi Division* (13 *stations*)			*Baghelkhand* (5 *stations*).		
	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 7-19 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-17 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	0·76	0 04	— ·72	0·72	...	— ·72	0·18	...	— ·18	0·64	...	— ·64	0·62	...	— ·62
February ...	0·42	0·44	+ ·02	0·32	0·66	+ ·34	0 36	0·23	— ·13	0·30	0·02	— ·28	0·67	0·68	+ ·01
March ...	0·33	...	— ·33	0 25	...	— ·25	0·14	...	— ·14	0·24	...	— ·24	0·13	...	— ·13
April ...	0·22	...	— ·22	0·20	...	— ·20	0·12	...	— ·12	0·10	0·04	— ·06	0·17	...	— ·17
May ...	0 54	1·20	+ ·66	0·44	0 38	— ·06	0·79	0·19	— ·60	0·30	0·14	— ·16	0 33	0·07	— ·26
June ...	3·74	0 33	—3·41	3·76	0·50	—3 26	2·90	2·31	— ·59	3·45	1·51	—1·94	5·21	3 30	—1 91
July ...	9·84	6 37	—3 47	10·44	9·73	—0·71	8·48	9·37	+ ·89	12·09	11·37	—0·72	16 61	16·04	— ·57
August ...	9·60	2·73	—6 87	9·59	3·13	—6·46	7·94	4·64	—3·30	9·79	1·62	—8·17	11·91	2·34	—9·57
September ...	7·62	2·67	—4·95	8 00	2 04	—5 96	4·42	3·30	—1·12	6·34	3 10	—3·24	6·45	3·76	—2·69
October ...	1·18	0 03	—1·15	1·87	0·43	—1·44	0·69	0·49	— ·20	0·83	0·72	—0·11	1·28	1·28	...
November ...	...	0·23	+ ·23	...	0·49	+ ·49	0·15	0·13	— ·02	0 09	0·66	+0·57	0·28	1·02	+0·74
December ...	0·42	0 15	— ·27	0·16	0·16	...	0·36	0·28	— ·08	0·26	0·32	+ ·06	0 13	0·43	+ ·30
Year ...	34·67	14·19	—20·48	35·75	17·52	—18·23	26 53	20·94	—5·59	34·43	19·50	—14·93	43·79	28·92	—14·87

SUMMARY.

The chief meteorological features of the year were thus :—

1. A mean temperature slightly under the average over the whole region, except the triangular area included between Meerut, Jhánsi, and Allahabad. The defect of temperature most decided in Rajputana and the excess best marked at Agra and Jhánsi.

2. A very high temperature all over the area in March and April as in 1879.

3. A variable temperature anomaly during the rains, the excess in the dry month of August being nothing like so great as in 1877.

4. A pressure lower than usual from January to June at every station on the plains, 1880 in this respect closely resembling 1879.

5. A high pressure in July and the remaining months of the year, appearing first at Bombay in June and probably travelling slowly eastwards over India.

6. An unusual amount of easting in the winds in February and of southing in March, April, and May, followed by an abnormally large proportion of westerly winds in August.

7. In accordance with the direction and strength of the winds, a considerable rainfall in February and in May and June, followed by a great deficiency of rain in July, August, and September, the deficiency being most decided in August.

8. A cyclonic storm in September, bringing moderate rain to the districts it visited until it approached the hills, when the rain became unprecedentedly heavy.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

For the above, see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey.

North-Western Provinces.

The survey work in all the temporarily-settled districts was completed last year.

As regards the four permanently-settled districts, the cadastral survey of which is in hand, survey operations were completed in Jaunpur: the area remaining over at the end of 1879-80, consisting of 472 square miles, having been surveyed in the past field season; 525 square miles were completed in Ghâzipur, 652 in Mirzapur, and 87 square miles in Ballia. During the year under report, as in the preceding year, the chief work of the Settlement Department in Mirzapur has been demarcation preparatory to survey, and in this respect considerable progress has been made. There remain now about 25 villages to demarcate. This is the first year of settlement in Ballia and the work is only beginning.

2.—Settlement.

North-Western Provinces.

Inspection work.—This work was confined to the Karwi sub-division, in which the remaining pargana of Tirohan, with an area of 293,877 acres =459 square miles, was inspected in the year.

Assessment.—Assessment work was completed last year in Bánda and Hamírpur; while in Karwi pargana Chhibu was assessed during the year, the pargana of Tirohan only remaining to be assessed. Pargana Chhibu was assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,09,360, rising by progressive increments to Rs. 1,09,470, being a decrease of 1·4 per cent. as compared with the old jama of Rs. 1,10,969.

Mapping.—The reproduction of village field maps both of the cadastral and settlement surveys has been satisfactory.

The maps of the cadastral survey under reproduction in the Survey Office at Calcutta comprise the districts of Agra, Bánda, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur; a few of the remaining sheets of the Tarái district are also included. These maps are reproduced both by photozincography and lithography.

The settlement survey maps are drawn on the yellow transfer or lithographic paper for reproduction in the Board's Office, and printed (lithographed) at the Government Press.

They comprise the districts of Azamgarh of the Benares division; Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, and Bareilly of the Rohilkhand, and Meerut, Saháranpur, Dehra Dún, and Bulandshahr of the Meerut division.

The field maps of the settlement survey and, as at present constituted, of the district of Azamgarh, comprising 14 parganas and 5,553 villages, have been completed.

Records.

(*a.*)—*Temporarily-settled districts.*

The records for all the five parganas in Bánda have been completed in rough, and those of Bánda and Pailáni have been faired out. The copying and filing of records has been completed in pargana Bánda and nearly so in pargana Pailáni. In Karwi, on the whole, fair progress was made in fairing the records of parganas Darsenda and Chhibu. In addition to the above, all the first fair copies of the khasras in pargana Tirohan were completed. The remaining records of pargana Darsenda were copied and filed in the past year. The greater portion of the records of pargana Chhibu were also copied, but none were filed.

(*b.*)—*Permanently-settled districts.*

Good progress has been made in Jaunpur in the preparation of the several papers in rough as also of the first fair copies, as compared with the results of the preceding year. More than one-half of the records as a whole are still practically in an unfinished state. In Gházipur, the completion of the khasras, the attestation of the jamabandis, the preparation of the rough wajib-ul-arzes, and the final testing of the khewats remain to be done. These operations will be concluded by the end of December, 1881, or early in January, 1882. There will then remain the fairing work only to be completed. Since last year the records of the Ballia district have come under preparation. The map traces of a few villages have been received, and the work of preparing the khasras is in hand.

Closing of settlement.—During the year under review settlement was closed by notification in parganas Bánda and Pailáni of the Bánda district and the whole of the Hamírpur district.

Oudh.

No regular survey or settlement operations were carried on during the year. The statements relating to these matters were finally revised and will not, in future, be amended.

3.—Waste Lands.

North-Western Provinces.

During the year the only transaction was the sale in fee simple for Rs. 63 to Mr. Lawder of 10 acres in Almora, known as the Hira Dungri estate.

The table below shows the progress made in realizing the purchase-money on account of waste lands sold up to the close of the year 1879-80:—

District.	Sale price.	Realized.	Balance.	Interest realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Debra Dún	78,948	77,778	1,170	47,801
Saháranpur	33,426	32,301	1,125	...
Kumaun	35,055	35,055	...	1,140
Garhwál	17,067	17,067	...	375
Bijnor	70,739	70,739	...	22,357
Bareilly	4,787	4,787	...	...
Jhánsi	100	100	...	...
Gorakhpur	49,992	49,992	...	3,713
Total ...	2,90,114	2,87,819	2,295	75,386

The balance is on account of instalments not yet due.

Oudh.

The accounts connected with the sale of all lands disposed of by auction under the rules for the sale of waste lands in fee simple were cleared before the commencement of 1879-80. The holder of three grants with an area of 1,844 acres in the Sitapur district assigned under the lease rules took advantage of a clause in his lease which enabled him to purchase the fee simple for Rs. 14,738.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces.

During the year ending the 30th September, 1880, there were 111 estates under the Court of Wards, as compared with 103 in the preceding year. Eleven new estates were taken under management, of which the most important was that of the Raja of Pawáyan, with a normal income of Rs. 1,30,000.

The larger number of these estates are the property of minors, but there are 25 estates belonging to persons who have been declared by the Government on their own application to be incapable of management.

There is one estate which, though not under the jurisdiction of the Court, is managed by it.

These estates comprise 2,550 whole villages, 1,703 shares in villages, and 96 patches, which is a considerable increase over the numbers under the superintendence of the Court in the preceding year. The current rental demand for this property was Rs. 28,51,900.

The following comparative statement shows the main items of receipts and expenditure in the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

Receipts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Expenditure.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rental	24,59,258	25,97,720	Government revenue and cesses	14,71,429	15,66,716
Interest on cash investments or mortgages ...	38,160	42,700	Occupiers' rate ...	81,753	99,464
Miscellaneous income ...	3,91,964	5,36,595	Cost of management ...	1,25,750	1,47,155
Loans and recoveries of debts	3,66,872	1,70,373	Miscellaneous charges, interest on debts, law expenses, &c.	3,14,615	3,67,351
Takávi recovered ..	11,723	4,408	Personal expenses and educational charges ...	3,56,091	3,91,697
Cash balance at commencement of the year,	4,31,176	6,84,709	Improvements ...	38,949	97,317
			Takávi	7,109	5,917
			Repayments of loans ...	6,67,062	2,97,766
			Investments, { Purchase of Government securities ...	1,32,478	83,249
			Ditto landed property ...	14,801	79,799
			Loans granted on mortgage ...	29,236	61,691
			Cash balance	6,19,519	9,35,696
Total ...	36,99,139	40,36,506	Total ...	36,99,139	40,36,506

The cost of management was 4·63 per cent. of the year's receipts; the revenue was 53 per cent. of the rental of the year, but this percentage does not accurately represent the incidence of the revenue on the whole rental demand.

The net profits were Rs. 10,40,812, which were spent as follows:—

	Rs.
Personal expenses	3,57,895
Education	6,792
Works of improvement	67,258
Takávi advances	5,917
Repayment of loan	52,526
Repayment of debts	2,45,230
Purchase of Government securities	83,248
Purchase of landed property and houses	79,795
Loans granted	61,590
Total ...	9,60,251

The total expenditure of the year therefore came to Rs. 31,10,838.

Of the current rental demand 93 per cent. was realised, which is as much as can be collected in an ordinary year over the whole of the properties.

Of the arrear demand 27 per cent. was collected; but the arrears are swollen by the existence of abnormal unrealised sums in the Awa and Dubé estates. The cash balances at the close of the year were Rs. 9,25,665.

The total assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 29,31,918, and the liabilities to Rs. 30,03,700. There is a surplus of Rs. 25,82,848 in 53 estates, and a deficit of Rs. 26,54,629 in 50 estates; while for eight estates no accounts are furnished.

In the following estates the surplus exceeds a lakh of rupees:—

	Rs.
Sherkot	1,66,597
Awa	6,68,652
Mauda	1,01,355
Rai Partab Chand	4,10,419
Agori Barbar	1,98,428
Kantit	5,87,445

In the following the deficit exceeds a lakh of rupees :—

	Rs.
Sarai Bharat	1,23,664
Shaikh Faiyaz Ali	1,11,228
Dubé	4,62,723
Majhauli	4,81,881
Sunwani	5,53,618

The solvent estates have on the whole improved their position, while in the case of the others something has been done during the year towards reducing the deficit. The Sunwani estate, however, is hopelessly embarrassed, and will be sold when the litigation of which it is the subject is ended.

The cost of management is very much what it was in the preceding year. If the interest from investments be excluded from the receipts and the cost of management be calculated on the collections on account of rental demand (*viz.*, Rs. 28,01,616), the cost of management falls at 5·2 per cent.

Care is taken in leasing villages under the Court's management to prevent them falling into the hands of mere speculators.

In a few estates some considerable improvements have been effected, the Awa estate being most conspicuous in this respect. There are few estates which can afford to spend much on these objects, though there are some where more might have been done: notably the Sherkot, Manawar Ali Khan's, Karam Ali Khan's, and Agori Barhar estates.

The loans granted by the State at various times are nine in number and amount to Rs. 10,11,029. The whole of the principal due on account of these loans has been paid up, and there is a small arrear on account of interest, amounting to Rs. 2,726. Up to the close of the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,05,633 on account of principal and interest has been paid. Of these loans, that of over 7¼ lakhs granted to the Majhauli estate forms the chief part. This estate still owes five lakhs out of Rs. 6,73,993 due to Government from all the estates.

Loans granted by one estate to another were 13 in number, and come to Rs. 2,48,712. Up to the close of the year under report Rs. 1,02,574 have been repaid and Rs. 2,03,365 are still due. All

instalments of principal and interest have been paid up, except the small sum of Rs. 92-6-3 on account of interest.

These loans have generally been made for the purpose of enabling estates to pay off their liabilities. The debts due on the estates when management was assumed were Rs. 62,56,304. The sum now due is Rs. 28,27,181, or including interest Rs. 30,03,700, showing a considerable decrease in the liabilities of the estates under management.

The savings have been invested chiefly in land and mortgages.

Five hundred and sixty-seven notices of ejectment to tenants were issued : these notices were successfully contested in 67 cases, of which 56 were in the Dubé estate. In the remaining cases the tenants either relinquished their holdings or remained in possession at enhanced rents. The applications for enhancement of rent were few, and the results clearly justified their being made.

Oudh.

Sixty-six estates, with an annual rental of Rs. 29,17,575, were under management during the year either on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870; of these, 35, with a rental of Rs. 18,78,073, were encumbered estates to which the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870 had been applied, and 31, with a rental of Rs. 10,39,502, belonged to Wards. One estate (Bánsi in Kheri) came under control of Court of Wards during the year; the other 65 were previously under management. Thus at the close of the year there were 26 encumbered and 29 wards' estates under management.

Eight encumbered estates were released, the whole of their determined liabilities having been first satisfied. Except in two cases, this was accomplished by means of the surplus collections only. A ninth encumbered estate, having been freed from debt, was continued under management on behalf of the Court of Wards, the owner having applied to be declared incompetent to manage his property. Three wards' estates were released; in two cases the owners having attained their majority, and in the third the competence of the female proprietor to manage having been certified.

The rental demand of the 66 estates was Rs. 28,97,339 on account of the rental proper of the year (Rs. 29,17,575) and

Rs. 13,41,038 on account of balances of previous years, or Rs. 42,38,377 in all. The collections amounted to Rs. 30,09,787, composed of Rs. 27,38,532 on account of the rental proper of the year, Rs. 2,16,483 on account of outstanding balances of previous years, and Rs. 54,772 in advance. Thus 94½ per cent. of the true rental of the year was collected, and the total collections were equal to 103 per cent. of a full year's rental. These were extremely satisfactory results.

The realizations from sources other than land rents, especially those on account of recoverable takávi advances and law expenses, where the collections were only 44 and 32 per cent. respectively, were not satisfactory. District Officers have been directed to give their attention to this matter.

The current land revenue was paid in full, and only Rs. 13,213 on account of the demand for previous years remained in balance at the close of the year. Nearly the whole of this represented what was still uncollected of the sums suspended during the famine year: all was recoverable.

The cost of management averaged 4·74 per cent. of the rent collections.

The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 31,90,874; it was appropriated in the manner shown in the following table:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount expended.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	
Overdue Government revenue, including cesses and rates	45,001	1·41
Current ditto ditto ...	16,29,330	51·06
Management	1,42,904	4·47
Maintenance	2,67,531	8·38
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors	60,285	1·88
Law expenses	81,148	2·54
Subscriptions	15,094	0·47
Schooling expenses of minors	2,833	0·08
Improvements	40,678	1·27
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants)	2,96,447	9 29
Debts	4,60,131	14·42
Total ...	30,11,382	94·31
Balance ...	1,40,492	4·69
Total income of the year ...	31,90 874	100

The debts of the estates under management were, at the beginning of the year, Rs. 24,69,428 ; at its close Rs. 20,68,660 remained due. Of this sum Rs. 16,03,300 were owing to Government and Rs. 4,65,360 to private creditors. Thirteen estates were free of debt at the commencement of the year; in 48, more or less progress was made in the reduction of the debts due; and in five cases only were the liabilities not reduced.

5.—State Properties.

North-Western Provinces.

There were 136 revenue-paying Government mahâls or shares of mahâls, as shown below. The table does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, the Dudhi tappas, the Sultanpur Khas estate, Chilkia or the Bhabar :—

District.	*At commencement of the year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	4	37	...	...	4	37	...	...	4	37
Meerut	2	600	...	...	2	600	...	...	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad ...	19	6,811	2	32	21	6,843	9	3,318	12	3,525
Pilibhít... ...	4	751	...	...	4	751	1	191	3	560
Agra	...	...	1	720	1	720	...	...	1	720
Farukhabad ...	2	99	...	...	2	99	1	18	1	81
Mainpuri ...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5
Etah	2	63	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	1	877	10	707
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda	13	6,534	...	...	13	6,534	1	66	12	6,468
Allahabad ...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865
Hamírpur ...	14	4,365	1	50	15	4,405	13	3,635	2	770
Total ...	132	42,629	4	802	136	43,431	29	8,168	107	35,263

Out of the 136, four properties were acquired during the year, *viz.*, two in Moradabad and one in Hamírpur, which were declared

at the recent revision of settlement of these districts to be the property of the State, in consequence of no suitable persons being found with whom a settlement could be made; and one in Agra, *viz.*, Mahál Arazi Imlak, the lands in which lie within the walls of Fatehpur Sikri and originally formed part of the endowment of the shrine of that place, the revenue being collected direct by the trustees. Subsequently, at the last settlement, a fixed sum was allotted for the expenses of the shrine; and this mahál, where there were no zamindari rights, practically became a ryotwari tenure, the rents paid by the tenants being brought on the revenue-roll of the district. It was ordered that the estate should be managed by the District Officer as Government property, all receipts being credited as heretofore to land revenue.

Twenty-nine properties, paying Rs. 8,168 as land revenue, were alienated. In addition to these transactions, an estate in Bareilly which had been bought in by Government for Rs. 40 at a sale for arrears of revenue was transferred to the Forest Department, 4 acres of land in the Jhánsi district, formerly belonging to the Customs Department, were also sold for Rs. 100.

Oudh.

Of the 72 revenue-paying estates which were entered in the returns of 1878-79 as belonging to Government at the close of that year, two in Sitapur were found to be erroneously shown and were removed from the register; the number was thus reduced to 70, of which the area was 34,343 acres and the revenue Rs. 15,749. Five of these were sold; two were assigned in adjustment of certain claims to compensation which had been admitted by Government; one was made over to the municipality of Khairabad; and two unassessed lots of waste land in Kheri and Bahraich, which had been erroneously entered in the register of revenue-paying estates, were expunged. On the other hand, one village in Lucknow lapsed to Government on the death of the tenant for life; another small property in Hardoi, which had hitherto, by some mistake, been omitted from the returns, was brought to account; and two villages in Kheri which had been assigned in compensation were

received back when the final adjustment was made. The area of the State properties was thus increased by 1,097 acres, and the revenue by Rs. 1,226. The State, then, at the close of the year possessed 64 properties, with an area of 32,738 acres and assessed to Rs. 15,925.

The annual rental was Rs. 32,260; the amount collected, including arrears, was Rs. 33,077. The cost of management was Rs. 806, or 2·43 per cent. of the sum collected.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

See General Summary.

3.—POLICE.

The total number of crimes reported was 189,818, showing a decrease compared with 1879 of 2,454. The chief increases were in cases of hurt, lurking house-trespass and house-breaking (including attempts), theft of cattle and ordinary theft above Rs. 10 in value, vagrancy and offences against the Excise and Stamp Acts. The chief decreases were under the head of attempts to commit and abetment of suicide, lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence (including attempts) under sections 454-55, Indian Penal Code, ordinary thefts below Rs. 10 in value, receiving stolen property, criminal or house-trespass, and offences against the Salt and Customs Acts.

Speaking generally, there was a slight increase in the more serious offences against person and property (except house-breaking) and miscellaneous cases, and a decrease in the less serious offences against person and property.

The year 1880 was fairly prosperous, though in places the autumn crop was scanty. It was similar in many respects to the years 1876 and 1879, with the exception that the fever which raged during the autumn months of the latter year was almost absent and prices were slightly lower.

It was to this terrible epidemic, which prostrated all classes alike, that part of the great decrease of crime during the year 1879 was due. Under these circumstances an increase might naturally have

been looked for in 1880, and this makes the decrease all the more satisfactory. The increase on 1876 (nearly 21,000) is nominal. Cases of hurt, which numbered in that year 17,713 only, rose in 1880 (owing to the fact that the crime had been made cognizable by the police for special reasons) to the unprecedented number of 44,388. There are no grounds for supposing that the crime itself has actually increased; and if these cases be excluded, the returns would show a decrease of nearly 6,000 cases as compared with 1876. It is contemplated in the new Criminal Procedure Code to make hurt once more a non-cognizable offence; and should this most desirable amendment become law, a decrease in these cases may be expected, while the number of cognizable offences will be largely reduced.

Reported crime increased in 16 and decreased in 19 districts. The increase was most noticeable in the Lucknow, Sitapur and Agra divisions, and in the Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts. In some districts—notably Muttra, Mainpuri, and Bulandshahr—the number of reports was suspiciously low for 1879, and part of the increase may therefore be due to better reporting; while another part is probably accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the divisions where there has been an increase in reported crime suffered most from the prevailing sickness.

Crime continues to be much more largely reported in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. It does not necessarily follow, however, that crime is systematically concealed in the latter provinces, and there is reason to believe that certain kinds of crime are more common in Oudh. The provincial average per 10,000 of population (excluding sanitation cases) was 39·9 against 40·5 in 1879. With the exception of the Central Provinces, reports of crime are proportionately more numerous in these provinces than elsewhere.

The district which shows the largest number of crimes reported is Lucknow with a proportion of 95 per 10,000 of population; Dehra Dún, which was first last year, is now seventh, with a

proportion of 59; Meerut, Muttra Mainpuri, and Bulandshahr, where last year reporting was considered defective, now show a slight improvement; Jaunpur has fallen from 23 to 16. Omitting cases of hurt, Sitapur comes first with 63, and Dehra Dún second with 59. In Saháranpur and Gházipur (19), Azamgarh (17), Ballia, Jaunpur, and Muzaffarnagar (14), the returns are suspiciously low.

Deducting hurt and sanitary cases, the percentage of cases enquired into rose from 64·6 to 67. The increase was common to both provinces, but enquiry continued more active in the North-Western Provinces. Activity was greatest in Etah, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, and Gházipur (from 95 to 86 per cent. of reports), and lowest in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Sitapur (59 to 40). Until, however, it is satisfactorily established that reports of offences are not burked by the police, these percentages cannot be considered a fair comparative test of police work.

The percentage of conviction to report fell from 25·36 to 25. In 1878 the percentage was 30·54; and though in that year the circumstances favored the facility of obtaining conviction, the continued falling off, even allowing for better reporting, is hardly satisfactory.

There was also a slight falling off in the percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of (excluding sanitation cases), from 80·94 to 80·22. The falling off was in cases taken up by the police *suo motu*. There was a considerable improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained in cases taken up by order of the Magistrate, showing that a more sound discretion is now exercised by Magistrates before issuing process.

Including all cases, 104,206 persons were arrested, of whom 80,049 were convicted, giving a percentage of 76·82 against 76·57 in 1878.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 13,16,269. The value of recoveries was Rs. 5,11,425, or 38·85 per cent. against 38·16 in 1879.

The subjoined table gives the crime statistics by classes :—

Class.	Offence.	*Number of persons arrested within the year, including those pending at end of last year, but excluding those received by transfer.*	
		1879.	1880.
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	4,801	5,101
II.	Serious offences against the person ...	6,827	6,707
III.	Serious offences against the person and property	9,559	9,160
IV.	Minor offences against the person ...	10,832	9,939
V.	Minor offences against the property ...	38,299	36,388
VI.	Other offences not specified above ...	33,798	36,788
	Total ...	1,04,096	104,083

Coinage cases amounted to 258, or 26 less than in 1879. No less than 32 were in Unao alone. Other districts, where the crime was most prevalent, were Bareilly, Moradabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Rae Bareli. The percentage of conviction was 58. The offenders in these cases are often unfortunate villagers who have been swindled at fairs, and who are detected in dishonestly or innocently trying to pass the base coin on to others.

Riots increased from 538 to 586, and convictions rose to 76·28 per cent. from 66. The crime is most rife as usual in Oudh and in the Benares division.

There were 371 murders against 346 in 1879, dacoits and robbers being responsible for 36. The number of persons arrested was 629, of whom 293 were ultimately convicted.

Of the cases disposed of, 177 resulted in conviction and 92 in acquittal. The percentage of conviction to cases disposed of was thus 66.

In 46 cases there was suicide with murder; but even allowing for this, the results of the year are not good, whether the number of cases in which a conviction was gained, or the number of persons arrested who were convicted, be considered.

The number of cases of grievous hurt (1,357) was much the same as in the preceding year. The crime is especially prevalent in Sháhjahánpur, Benares, and Bánda. The percentage of conviction in this and kindred offences was only 60. The percentage is perhaps not unduly low when it is remembered that in cases of faction-fights there is generally so much hard swearing and exaggeration on both sides that the courts, finding it impossible to discriminate between the true and the false, have to dismiss the case.

No cases of thagi or river dakaiti occurred during the year. There were 116 cases of dakaiti as compared with 92 in 1879 and 116 in 1878. The increase on the previous year was chiefly in class IV.; that is, in attacks on men coming home from market. Such attacks are little more than theft, but it is undoubted that they have assumed an organised character which is unsatisfactory; and it is more than conjectured that two bands have been roaming from district to district committing crimes of this nature. There were two dakaitis by outlaws and nine serious dakaitis on houses. Attacks on public vehicles diminished, and dakaiti of all kinds except class IV. sensibly decreased. There were no sensational cases. In several instances the police escort attached to public vehicles behaved with shameful cowardice, and in a few cases the villagers and travellers successfully resisted their assailants. Nor were there wanting cases where the police gave great assistance. Firearms were not used in any of the dakaitis of the year, and are said to have been borne in three only.

On the whole the more serious type of dakaiti has greatly diminished, and its place has been taken by attacks of banded footpads.

Special measures will be necessitated to meet this special and novel organization.

Cases occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which arrests were made.	Number of persons concerned.	PERSONS.			RESULT OF POLICE ACTION.											PROPERTY.	
			Arrested and received by transfers.	Died, discharged before trial, and transferred.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.		Queen's evidence.	TRIED ON OTHER CHARGES.				Pending before Magistrate and standing committed to Sessions.		Stolen.	Recovered.
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Cases.	Persons.		
											Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Rs.	Rs.
116	68	1,212	454	55	399	37	185	9	128	9	3	17	1	6	11	54	15,523	1,587

In other words, about three out of every 10 men said to be concerned and about one-half of the cases reported were brought to trial. Of 50 cases tried, 40, or 80 per cent., were convicted—a fair result, but vitiated by the acquittal of persons charged, as out of 336 men tried, 202, or 60 per cent. only, were convicted. There were, however, 11 cases pending at the end of the year, and 21 cases occurred in the last two months, in some of which no doubt the police will be successful. The year closed with 48 absolutely undetected cases, or about 41 per cent. of cases which occurred. For this result the districts of Bareilly, Moradabad, Basti, Lucknow, Unao, Gonda, Agra, and Hardoi are responsible, as 37 of the undetected cases belong to them. The second half-year, as usual, showed fewer dakaitis than the first half-year, 33 against 83.

Poisoning.—This crime continues to show a satisfactory decrease. There are 46 cases as against 53 of the previous year, and in the North-Western Provinces there were fewer cases than in any year since 1875.

Of 64 persons supposed to have been concerned (in several cases the perpetrators were the same), 42, or 65 per cent., were

arrested, leaving 22 still at large. Of 20 cases tried, 16, or 80 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction. The conviction of offenders was about 74 per cent. as 17 out of 23 were condemned. This is fair work, but the great blot is the failure to arrest so many poisoners and the number of undetected cases. These cases, however, are not lost sight of, and probably a large proportion will yet be worked out.

This crime was committed in 15 districts of the North-Western Provinces and in six of Oudh. The worst work seems to have been done in Benares, where out of nine cases five were untraced.

No notable offender was brought to trial during the year. The railway still continues to be much used by poisoners for purposes of decoy and escape.

Cases of robbery other than dakaiti and by poisoning fell from 428 to 393. The crime is much more prevalent in Oudh, and there detection was worst. Out of 409 cases for disposal, 142 resulted in conviction, or 30 per cent. against 38 in 1879. Detection failed especially in Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Bahraich, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, and Sitapur.

There were 11 cases of mail robbery, in only two of which was a conviction obtained.

The number of burglaries reported was 32,774, or 1,269 less than in 1879.

The percentage of conviction fell from 12·95 to 11·96. The falling off was in the North-Western Provinces, while in Oudh there was an improvement. In Jaunpur (3·51) and Sultanpur (3·85) the results in cases of burglary were especially bad; while Meerut, Saháranpur, Pilibhít, Etah, Gházipur, Basti, and most of the Oudh districts are not much better. Jaunpur, Etah, and Gházipur were conspicuous for failure last year also. In Etah something may be due to the general excellence of reporting, which unfavorably affects the percentage of conviction; but in Jaunpur no such excuse exists.

The large number of burglaries reported in Oudh has frequently attracted notice. Possibly in the North-Western Provinces, the sufferers, where the loss is small, prefer to make no complaint; but if so, it is strange that the same custom does not extend to Oudh. However this may be, there are some districts in the North-Western Provinces in which it is almost certain that such crimes are not fully reported. Such districts are Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Fatehpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, and Ballia. In these districts the number remains persistently low from year to year.

Attempts to commit burglary fell from 16,820 to 15,877.

In some districts the number of attempts reported is absurdly small, particularly in Mainpuri, Bánda, and Fatehpur. Of these attempts 14·9 per cent. were enquired into (inquiry is optional and is generally only made when the complainant asks for it), and conviction was obtained in 1·2 per cent.

Success in burglary cases is out of the question unless a station officer or his subordinates know who are the members of the criminal classes living in his circle, have a constant watch kept on their movements, and have the art to gain the confidence and know how to utilise the services of the village chaukidars. If a man be quite new to a station and have no subordinates acquainted with the criminal classes, if he has not won the confidence of the zamindars and the chaukidars, failure is certain. Judged by this test, the results for Saháranpur, Meerut, Pilibhít, Etah, Gházipur, and Basti are bad, and for Jaunpur most discreditable. The results in most districts of Oudh also are far from good, but allowance must be made for the much larger number of cases reported. Sultanpur only is conspicuously bad.

The total number of ordinary thefts (other than of cattle) was 55,846, or 2,812 less than in 1879. The percentage of conviction fell from 25·73 to 24·59. It was 29·06 in the North-Western Provinces and 16·85 in Oudh. Large thefts (over Rs. 10) are probably always reported, and if so, the percentage of conviction in Moradabad (8) and Gházipur and Sitapur (7) is very low.

Reports of thefts were, as in the case of burglaries, more numerous in Oudh. Where reports are few, thereby giving ground for the suspicion that only cases in which detection is likely to be successful are entered in the police registers, the percentage of conviction is no criterion of success in dealing with the crime. Thus the Oudh percentage is affected by the enormous number of cases reported. The Government East Indian Railway police show badly (out of 352 cases only three were convicted), but they have a more difficult class of cases to deal with. The Oudh district returns show surprising differences in regard to the extent of police investigation into theft and burglary cases; and enquiry is being made whether the rules on the subject, which require an investigation into all cases of theft (other than petty) and of house-breaking by night, are obeyed.

The total number of cattle thefts reported was 5,057, or 599 more than in 1879. Of 10,463 head of cattle stolen 6,520, or about 63 per cent., were recovered either by the police or the owners themselves. The number of men arrested was 2,310, of whom 70 per cent. were convicted.

Both in respect of conviction of persons and cases there was a falling off compared with 1879.

The total value of the cattle stolen was Rs. 1,19,520, and of those recovered Rs. 66,913. The crime was most prevalent in the Agra and Sitapur divisions.

Some of these figures are at best approximate only. It is well known that some thefts are reported as strays, or are not reported at all, as the owners prefer to keep the matter in their own hands, hoping thereby to have a better chance of recovering the animals by paying black-mail or otherwise. It is possible, also, that in many cases owners cannot say whether the cattle have been stolen or have simply strayed, as large herds are constantly sent out to graze under the charge of little children or under no charge at all. The attention of District Magistrates has been called to the subject, and every effort is being made to suppress this system of paying

black-mail, which undoubtedly prevails to a considerable extent, and to ensure correct returns.

Cases of mischief to animals decreased to 289, and were almost the same as in 1876. These cases are especially common in certain districts. Careful enquiry brought the offence home to the village *chamars* or tanners. These people, in consideration of services rendered to the zamindars and cultivators of the village, have a prescriptive right to the skins of all dead cattle, and it was found that they frequently had recourse to arsenic to increase their perquisites. It was suspected that hide-dealers and their agents supplied the arsenic for this purpose, and a proposal was made to the Government of India to make punishable the possession of arsenic under circumstances where it was probably intended to be used for the poisoning of cattle. The proposal to legislate in regard to the trade in poisons was however found to be attended with difficulties, and the suggestion of this Government was not adopted. The police were thus left to cope with the offence as best they could under the existing law, and Magistrates were enjoined to dissuade, if possible, cattle-owners from giving the hides to the chamars in cases where the animals were known or suspected to have died from poison.

No less than 8,581 cases of causing hurt were enquired into, and of these only 7·2 per cent. were convicted. Vagrancy cases increased by 198 and arrests by 454. Excluding cases of the previous year, 1,731 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour and 281 succeeded in doing so. On the whole, these provisions of the law were worked with discretion, though in some districts they were not sufficiently attended to or almost entirely overlooked. The large number of these cases in Gonda is due to the exceptional measures taken against the thieving clan of Barwars. The depredations of this clan attracted notice shortly after the annexation of Oudh, but, owing to the severity of the punishments awarded, they soon learned to confine their attention to other provinces. The chief scene of their operations is now Bengal, where they especially frequent fairs and other public gatherings.

The increase in Excise and Stamp cases is due to the liberal rewards offered in Excise cases and to the vigilance of the Magistracy in Stamp cases. Salt cases continue to show a steady decrease.

On the whole police work in Oudh improved a little, but is still behind the North-Western Provinces. The differences in the number of cases struck off in each district were considerable. Thus, Lucknow and Basti show 550 and 425 respectively, and Agra and Pilibhit 9 and 3 only. The number struck off in Basti was very large. The attention of Magistrates has been called to the rules on the subject.

There was a still further decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for investigation, but in some districts there is still room for considerable improvement. In Hardoi, out of 1,688 persons brought before the Courts as the result of such investigations, 1,120 were acquitted. Benares and Moradabad are again noticeable for the injudicious use of the police. In Bulandshahr, Kumaun, Kheri, and Rae Bareli, the figures are also bad. The unnecessary employment of the police in investigating these case, besides interfering with their proper duties, demoralises both the police and the people.

Police surveillance over time-expired convicts continues satisfactory; of 67,218 on the register, 7,118 are said to have returned to honest courses, 2,246 have been re-convicted, and 7,357 have disappeared.

Of 32,760 persons convicted of 20 of the most heinous crimes, 13 per cent. (against 14 per cent. in 1879) were recognized before conviction as old offenders.

The number of absconded offenders on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 2,584: during the year 703 were added, 498 were arrested, 46 were struck off and 56 died, leaving 2,687 at the end of the year.

Only two police torture cases occurred: both were trivial.

The chief changes in departmental administration during the year were in the direction of assimilating the Oudh system to that in force in the North-Western Provinces. In respect of clothing and pension the assimilation is complete. The Oudh force is being regraded, as opportunity offers, to bring it in accordance with its sanctioned strength.

Of the Oudh chaukidars 224 had their remuneration commuted to cash payments, 1,242 were dismissed or resigned, and 317 were judicially punished.

There were a few changes in the strength and allocation of the regular police, resulting in an extra cost of Rs. 740-8-0. The strength of the rural police was increased by 73.

Punishments show a decrease in the North-Western Provinces and an increase in Oudh.

The total cost of the regular police (provincial, municipal, and town) was Rs. 43,63,493 : of this sum Rs. 35,63,226 were met from provincial funds and Rs. 8,00,267 from other sources.

The force numbered 32,963 officers and men. The mounted force consists of 639 men, of whom 566 are mounted on horses and 73 on camels. In the matter of recruiting for the mounted police less difficulty is found than used to be experienced. Lists of applicants are procured from the various districts, and the most likely of these are selected as vacancies occur. Including rural police and miscellaneous charges, the cost of the whole Department was Rs. 59,57,481, or Rs. 1,02,719 below the budget-estimate. Rs. 29,485-12-3 were given in rewards to 5,300 officers and men—a falling off in both numbers and amount when compared with 1879.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a.*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of offences reported was 167,899 against 166,138 in 1879 and 220,852 in 1878, and of those prosecuted 74,489 against 73,400 in 1879 and 108,934 in 1878.

The number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was still smaller than in the previous year, being 132,476 against 133,158 in 1879. Of these 132,476 persons 71 per cent. were convicted and 2 per cent. committed to Courts of Session.

There was a marked decrease in convictions for offences against property, and an equally marked increase in convictions for offences against the person. Convictions for theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property were fewer by 2,473 than in the previous year. Convictions and committals for murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the other hand, were 694 in number against 501 in 1879. Convictions for hurt were 8,094 against 7,329, and for offences against the public tranquillity 3,843 against 3,055. Convictions for offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience were 37 per cent. more numerous than in the previous year, and convictions under the Municipalities Act 12 per cent. Five hundred and three persons were convicted under the Arms Act against 265 in 1879; 1,211 under the Excise Act against 977; and 1,768 under the Gambling Act against 1,327. Under the Cantonments Act, on the other hand, 2,869 persons were convicted against 3,474 in the preceding year; under the Canal Act, 2,726 against 3,656; under the Indian Customs Act, 448 against 701; under the Opium Act, 480 against 541; and under the Stamp Act, 882 against 2,111.

Of the 53 persons tried under the Treasure Trove Act, 22 were acquitted.

Of the 93,163 persons convicted by Magistrates, 62 per cent. were fined, 22 per cent. imprisoned, 7 per cent. whipped, 3 per cent. imprisoned and fined, and the remaining 6 per cent. otherwise punished.

The amount of the fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 3,29,805, of which Rs. 2,75,994, or 84 per cent., were realized. In the previous year the percentage of fines realized to fines imposed was 75 only.

Seven per cent. of the fines realized were paid to injured persons in compensation or amend.

One thousand eight hundred and fifteen persons were called on to show cause why they should not be required to find security for good behaviour: 593 under section 504 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 1,222 under section 505. Of the former 405, and of the latter 850, were required to find security. Of these 1,255 persons, 235 only were able to find the security demanded and 1,020 were imprisoned in default. In 57 per cent. of the cases under section 505 the security was required by Magistrates who were members of the Civil Service, in 6 per cent. by other Magistrates of European descent, and in 37 per cent. by Native Magistrates.

The number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates was 294,248, as compared with 291,646 in 1879, 383,439 in 1878, 338,515 in 1877, and 302,761 in 1876. Only five per cent. of the witnesses who attended were detained above one day.

The average duration of cases in Courts of Magistrates was six days, the same as in 1879 and 1878.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from, or applied for the revision of, orders of Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates of districts was 3,323, or larger than in either of the two preceding years. The percentage of these appellants and applicants who succeeded in obtaining the reversal or modification of the orders of which they complained was 31 against 29 in the previous year.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from, or applied for the revision of, orders of Magistrates to Courts of Sessions was 3,588, and the percentage of those who succeeded in their appeals or applications was 23, being the same as in the two preceding years.

Two thousand four hundred and forty persons were committed to Courts of Session during the year, and 170 having remained over from 1879, there were 2,610 persons to be tried. Of the

2,432 whose cases were disposed of, 1,802, or 74 per cent., were convicted against 76 per cent. in 1879 and 77 per cent. in 1878. Of those who were convicted, 4 per cent. were sentenced to death, 7 per cent. to transportation for life, 4 per cent. to transportation for a term, 82 per cent. to imprisonment, 2 per cent. to fine, and one per cent. to whipping.

Ten thousand three hundred and twenty-seven witnesses attended Courts of Session during the year against 7,675 in the previous year.

The average duration of committed cases in Courts of Session was 33 days against 34 in 1879 and 30 in 1878, and of appeals 13 days against 13 in 1879 and 14 in 1878.

In the High Court the result of references in respect of the 66 persons on whom sentence of death had been passed was confirmation in respect of 56, or 84 per cent.; modification of sentence in respect of 5 or 8 per cent.; and acquittal in respect of 5 or 8 per cent.

Five hundred and eight persons appealed to the High Court, and 145, or 28 per cent. of them, succeeded in obtaining either a modification or a reversal of their sentences or an order for the retrial of their cases.

The High Court called for the cases of 181 persons under section 294 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and interfered with the orders passed in respect of 49, or 27 per cent.

The cases of 244 persons were submitted to the High Court by Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts under section 296 of the Code. In the case of 176, or 72 per cent. of those persons, the High Court concurred with the referring officer.

Thus, on appeal, reference and revision, the High Court disposed, on the merits, of the cases of 999 persons as against those of 1,803 in 1879 and 1,840 in 1878. The returns of the two preceding years were abnormally swollen by the many illegal convictions

under the Stamp Act which were submitted to the Court for revision.

On the original side of the High Court five criminal trials were held and concluded.

The average duration of cases in the High Court as a Court of appeal, reference and revision was 15 days against 14 days in 1879.

With the view of ultimately securing material to assist the Subordinate Courts in the exercise of their discretion as to the infliction of punishment, statements are being prepared showing the average terms of imprisonment inflicted by the various Judicial Officers for different offences. These, when complete, will be tabulated and circulated for their consideration. Rules have also been framed under Act III. of 1879 for the destruction of useless records, and are now under consideration.

(b.)—Oudh.

The number of offences reported during the year ending December 31st, 1880, was 75,198 against 73,361 in 1879 and 77,047 in 1876. The chief increase over the previous year was in Procedure Code cases, offences against property without violence, malicious offences, and breaches of special laws; while offences against property with violence and against the person show a considerable decrease. The increase in offences reported was most marked in Unao and Sultanpur, and the decrease in Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Bara Banki.

Of the offences reported, 10,257 were struck off, or 13·6 per cent. against 11·7 in 1879. Of these 7,405 were dismissed under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2,852 were struck off by order of the Magistrate as having never occurred. The largest number dismissed were complaints of simple hurt. The district percentages varied from 21·2 in Fyzabad to 4·3 in Sitapur.

One hundred and twenty persons were punished under section 209, Code of Criminal Procedure. This is a marked improvement on 1879, when only five persons were so dealt with; but the number is still not large compared with the number of cases dismissed.

Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six cases, involving 50,648 persons, were brought to trial, as compared with 24,593 cases and 45,807 persons in 1879. The increase was greatest in Lucknow City, Unao, and the Sitapur division: only Fyzabad and Rae Bareli show an appreciable decrease.

Public servants.—Kheri and Rae Bareli account for 25 cases out of a total of 85 (including 2 pending). Sixteen cases were dismissed, but only 68 were brought to trial.

Public nuisances.—Out of a total of 264 no less than 95 were reported in Bahraich. Of these, however, only 11 were brought to trial.

Criminal Procedure Code cases.—Cases under Chapter XXXVII. show a considerable decrease. The district totals vary greatly, from 216 cases in Hardoi to only 4 in Partabgarh. Cases under Chapter XXXVIII. showed a considerable increase (from 362 to 544), chiefly owing to the vigorous measures taken in the Gonda district against the thieving clan of Barwars. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, His Honor was led to the conclusion that it was hopeless to attempt to reform this clan by proclaiming it under Act XXVII. of 1871. On the other hand, it was out of the question to permit them to harry and prey upon society undisturbed; and His Honor had no alternative but to direct the District Officers to deal with them under the existing law, assuring them at the same time that in doing their duty under its provisions they would have his full approval and support.

Public peace—These offences, as in last year, were chiefly petty agricultural disputes. Bara Banki and Sultanpur were again conspicuous for the number reported. A large number were struck off.

Property without violence.—Sitapur and Gonda are again at the head of the list of offences reported, though the largest number of cases actually tried was in Hardoi. The percentage of conviction

was 70—a slight improvement on 1879, when it was only 68, but still lower than in 1877 (75) and 1876 (72). It varied from 81 in Lucknow to 61·5 in Fyzabad.

Malicious offences.—The percentage of conviction fell from 30 to 24 per cent. Thirty-five persons were convicted of cattle-poisoning, of whom 17 were in Unao.

Special laws.—There was an increase under the Cattle Trespass, Excise, and Municipal Acts; and a decrease in opium, saltpetre, and stamp cases.

The increase under excise was chiefly in Sultanpur and Partabgarh, where the liberal scale of rewards sanctioned by Government has encouraged informers.

Public justice.—The percentage of conviction was 56·7, or only a fraction less than in 1879.

Property with violence.—Though there was a decrease in the number of offences reported, a larger number of persons were brought to trial than in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the more serious offences of robbery and dakaiti. The percentage of conviction was the same as last year (65). It varied from 72 in Lucknow City to 50 in Lucknow.

Persons.—There were 100 murders and 79 cases of culpable homicide, against 90 and 66 respectively in 1879. The falling off in attempts to commit suicide is nominal and due to more careful registration.

Altogether, under this head, there was a large decrease in Bahraich and a smaller decrease in Lucknow and Hardoi. Fyzabad and Sultanpur show an increase. The percentage of conviction fell from 28·5 to 27; it was best in Fyzabad (36) and worst in Lucknow City (20) and Partabgarh (21). Hardoi again shows badly. Convictions in hurt cases fell from 26 to 23·5, and rose in assault cases from 21 to 24.

With the exception of Lucknow City, Hardoi shows the greatest number of cases tried (2,818), but of these 1,011 were offences

against the person. The same district shows the worst percentage of conviction (44·4, or 11·5 per cent. below the provincial average).

The average duration of cases was 6·23 days against 5·75 in 1879. It was highest in Partabgarh (9·6) and Gonda (9·07). The file of cases left pending was also heavier than in 1879.

Of 77,814 witnesses examined, 72,005, or 92·5 per cent., were discharged after one day. The number of detentions over three days was considerably greater than last year, but these detentions were unavoidable.

Punishments show an increase under every head except simple imprisonment, the decrease under which is due to the smaller number of prosecutions for breaches of the opium law. Solitary confinement was awarded in 31 per cent. of the cases punished with rigorous imprisonment. This is an improvement on 1879, when it was 28, and on 1878, when it was 30.

In 70 per cent. of the cases the terms to which prisoners were sentenced did not exceed six months.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-two persons were sentenced to whipping against 2,398 in 1879. Sentences of 10 stripes and under increased from 30 to 34 per cent. of the total.

Eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-five persons were sentenced to fines amounting to Rs. 92,195. Fines of Rs. 10 and under amounted to 91 per cent. of the whole. In 1879 the percentage was 95. In all 75 per cent. were realised against 76 in the preceding year.

The amount of compensation awarded decreased from Rs. 16,497 to Rs. 14,832. The amount actually paid fell from 56 per cent. to 53.

The number of habitual offenders punished under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,037, or 183 more than in 1879.

Considerable progress has been made in weeding useless records.

5.—Prisons.

The chief figures of the jail population for this year, as compared with those of 1879, are shown in the following table:—

Classes.		1879.		1880.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	26,783	1,588
	Under trial ...	1,199	122	1,176	77
	Civil ...	266	3	177	1
Received during the year ...	Convicts ...	45,006	4,619	42,593	3,909
	Under trial ...	45,997	3,389	43,279	2,993
	Civil ...	2,743	46	2,630	53
Total ...	Convicts ...	79,093	6,689	69,376	5,497
	Under trial ...	47,196	3,511	44,455	3,070
	Civil ...	3,029	49	2,807	54
Discharged from all causes,	Convicts ...	52,310	5,101	44,051	3,999
	Under trial ...	46,029	3,434	43,429	3,007
	Civil ...	2,852	48	2,608	48
Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	26,783	1,588	25,325	1,498
	Under trial ...	1,176	77	1,026	63
	Civil ...	177	1	199	6
Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ...	31,034·50	1,877·50	26,039·50	1,633·25
	Under trial ...	1,283·00	90·00	1,186·00	73·50
	Civil ...	260·00	3·85	238·69	4·55

The year therefore was characterised by a further decrease as compared with the figures of 1878 and 1879 in the prison population. The net population, which stood at 143,129 in 1878 and 101,763 in 1879, fell to 90,771; and the daily average was only 29,175, or 3,255 less than in 1876, a normal year. The total number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 39,391. The decrease was, however, by no means general all over the provinces. There was a considerable increase in Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unao, and Kheri, and smaller increases in 12 other districts.

There was a considerable increase again in the number of prisoners committed to jail on failing to give security and who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 1879 there were 1,844 of this class of convicts: last year the number admitted rose to 2,312, an increase of Rs. 468; and the number in confinement on the 31st December, 1880, was 961 instead of 880 on the same day last year.

Altogether 458 convicts were released before their sentences had expired, while 392 were released on account of good conduct out of a total of 9,824 who were eligible. This compares favorably with last year, when only 364 were released out of 12,575. Remissions are not granted as a matter of course. They are usually confined to long-term prisoners, and not a single prisoner sentenced to two years exactly obtained a remission. Of the 16 released on account of sickness, 14 were from the Meerut jails alone. Considerable sums of money have been spent and efforts made to improve the sanitary condition of the Meerut Central Jail; but these efforts have been attended hitherto with but little success.

Of the 50 prisoners released on other grounds, 3 obtained a remission as a reward for aiding in preventing escapes and 47 short-term prisoners were released from the Shâhjahânpur Jail on the apprehension of an outbreak of cholera.

The percentages of the various religious classes* of prisoners were much the same as last year. Europeans and juveniles are, as far as possible, confined in the central prisons. The general introduction of systematic drill has resulted in a marked improvement in the health of the boys, and they are now required to attend school regularly.

*Hindus	...	80·4
Muhammadans	...	19·4
Others	...	0·2

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year was considerably greater than in 1879, thus showing

that there has been a satisfactory decrease in serious crime. The percentage of criminals in the D. division (criminals of the worst type and habituals) fell from 52·28 to 51·91. There was, however, an increase under class C. The percentage sentenced to simple imprisonment was only ·93. These percentages, however, are based on the returns for the last day of the year only, and are therefore at best only approximately correct.

Of the 39,391 convicts received into jail during the year, 6,669, or 16·93 per cent. (against 16·42 in 1879), were recognised as having been previously convicted. Of these habituals 5,859, or 87·85 per cent., were recognised before conviction and had their warrants endorsed accordingly. This is an improvement on last year, when only 83·2 per cent. were so recognised. In the following jails the returns are not in this respect so satisfactory :—

	Identified before conviction.	*Identified after conviction.*
Fatehpur	59	26
Ghâzipur	92	53
Gonda	53	27
Aligarh	90	42
Sultanpur	75	31

The returns for the Meerut and Benares Central Prisons and the Dehra Dún and Jhánsi District Jails are also disappointing, but the numbers are small. On the other hand, the figures for the Agra, Cawnpore, and Lalitpur District Jails are remarkably good.

There were only 19 escapes during the year against 28 in 1879, which speaks well for the efficiency of the watch and ward. In one case (that of Chheda Lal from Bareilly) the convict was aided in his escape by a prisoner-warder ; but this is the only instance of such a betrayal of trust. A sum of Rs. 165 was paid in rewards for the re-capture of escaped convicts, against Rs. 255 in 1879.

The percentage of punishments inflicted on convicts was 11·78, which shows a slight increase on 1879. There was a large in-

crease in the Fatehgarh Central Prison, and the percentages for the Aligarh and Cawnpore Jails, though lower than in the preceding year, are still high. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was resorted to was much the same as in 1879. The offences committed were for the most part petty, and the conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

The state of education of the prisoners admitted to jail during the year was even worse than in former years. Out of 39,391 individuals, 37,499, or 95·20 per cent., were utterly illiterate; 1,292, or 3·28 per cent. could read and write a little; while only 600, or 1·52 per cent., could read and write well. There was a daily average of 2,735 convicts under education during the year, but the results were not encouraging.

The employment of convicts as prison officers was this year on the same footing as formerly. In an average of 26,039 male and 1,633 female convicts, there were as prison officials an average of 620 males and 8 females; the total number employed during the year being 786 males and 10 females, that is 56 less than the sanctioned scale.

The scale of diet remained unchanged. Of those released during the year the numbers who gained and lost weight during confinement were about equal.

The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures on the available total was 38, against 36 in 1879; and of these 25·22 per cent. were employed at the trades by which they gained their livelihood during freedom—an improvement on the preceding year (when the corresponding percentage was only 22), but still a very small proportion. The additional machinery procured for the Agra Central Prison has now been set up.

Out of 3,488 females released, 1,814 were received by their friends at the jail gates. A few others were sent home by rail, or escorted home by female warders or the police. The remainder were set free unattended.

Financial.—The cost of maintaining all convicts and under-trial prisoners retained in jails during the past year is shown in the following statement :—

Heads of charges.	1879.			1880.		
	On convicts.	On under-trial.	Total.	On convicts.	On under-trial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rations	6,56,856	10,728	6,67,584	4,38,697	8,378	4,47,075
2. Establishment ...	3,84,563	493	3,85,056	3,77,916	692	3,78,608
(*a*). Superintendence ...	1,13,513	...	1,13,513	1,16,803	...	1,16,803
(*b*). Office establishment,	1,24,191	...	1,24,191	1,22,879	...	1,22,879
(*c*). Hospital ditto ...	23,477	...	23,477	20,611	...	20,611
(*d*). Intramural guard	1,23,382	493	1,23,875	1,17,623	692	1,18,315
3. Police guard ...	85,241	...	85,241	83,231	...	83,231
4. Hospital charges ...	41,949	401	42,350	30,929	237	31,166
5. Cothing	63,673	119	63,792	59,323	181	59,504
6. Contingencies ...	63,675	687	64,362	53,738	698	54,436
7. Gross cost... ...	12,95,957	12,428	13,08,385	10,43,834	10,186	10,54,020
Average cost per head of average strength ...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 38 15 ½	...	...	Rs. a. p. 37 3 8

The gross cost of guard and maintenance was therefore Rs. 10,54,020 as against Rs. 13,08,385 in the preceding year; and the average cost per head, which in 1877 was Rs. 40-9-3¾, fell to Rs. 37-3-8. The decrease was chiefly under the head of rations; it was due partly to the decrease in the number of prisoners and partly to the greater cheapness of provisions. Under superintendence there was a small increase, due to the annual increments in the pay of Superintendents and the grant of conveyance allowances for Benares and Bareilly. All other heads show a decrease. The reduction under the head of police guards was effected in pursuance of the policy by which the duties of the armed police are

restricted to suppressing outbreaks and resisting or guarding against attacks from without, and that in hospital charges to the greater healthiness of the year. The large decrease under contingencies is especially satisfactory, as evidencing that careful looking to details without which general supervision can effect but little in the way of economy.

In spite of the large expenditure on machinery for the Agra Central Prison (Rs. 45,324), the gross profits of all the jail factories rose from Rs. 2,27,913 in 1879 to Rs. 2,40,972 in 1880. This is exclusive of work done in the manufacture of building materials and the erection of buildings, valued at Rs. 19,851.

The Agra Central Prison as usual heads the lists with a profit of Rs. 80,753; but it possesses special advantages in the larger amount of tools and plant at disposal, and, in consequence, the larger number of convicts available for employment on manufactures. Judged according to the percentage of profit (which is the only true comparative test), Bareilly comes first (44·75), Agra and Meerut following closely behind. Among district jails, Gorakhpur, Meerut, and Bara Banki were most successful. Only five jails earned under 20 per cent., and in the case of two only (Orai and Benares) can the results be termed inferior.

Omitting Rs. 1,19,616 spent on new buildings, the gross cost of the Department was Rs. 16,26,818. The average cost per prisoner was thus Rs. 56-3-7, or, deducting the proceeds of convict labour, Rs. 35-13-8 against Rs. 38-1-9 in 1879.

Vital statistics.—Out of a total jail population of 125,259 there were 22,753 admissions to hospital. The average daily number in hospital was 909·37 as compared with 1,387·93 in 1879. The improvement in health was common to all classes of prisoners, but was most marked in the case of convicts. The number of deaths from all causes was 828, or 28 per mille, against 42 and 41 in 1879 and 1878 respectively. Of those who died, 335, or 42 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health when admitted, and 160 deaths were the result of diseases quite unconnected with jail

conditions. Cases of cholera occurred in nine jails, but these were sporadic rather than epidemic. The percentage of admissions in bad or indifferent health was 20·5. The percentage in 1877 (a normal year) was only 13; of those released, 90 per cent. were in good health, an improvement of 8 per cent. on the admissions, while only 2·5 per cent. were released in bad health against 5 per cent. admitted.

The Inspector-General of Prisons was able to inspect all the central prisons and 34 of the district jails.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces was 93,352, and of those disposed of by them 92,154. The number of appeals instituted in the same Courts was 8,211, and of those disposed of 8,390.

The aggregate number of suits and appeals instituted was just the same is in the previous year and larger than the average of the preceding ten years. Of the 93,352 original suits, 71,629 were of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and 17,111, or 24 per cent. of the suits so cognizable, were instituted in those Courts or in Courts exercising the jurisdiction of such Courts, as compared with 17,293, or 23 per cent., in 1879, and 17,174, or 21 per cent., in 1878. The total value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was Rs. 2,07,14,020, or higher by Rs. 13,25,389 than in the previous year.

The number of appeals from original decrees admitted in the High Court was 154, against an annual average of 151 during the preceding ten years, and of appeals from appellate decrees 1,381, against 1,383 in 1878 and 1,378 in 1879. One hundred and forty appeals from original decrees and 1,439 appeals from appellate decrees were disposed of during the year.

The average number of days during which each contested and uncontested suit lasted was in the Courts of—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
	Days.	Days.
District Judges	83	31
Subordinate Judges	73	37
Munsifs	45	25
Judges of Courts of Small Causes as compared with	23	17
District Judges	117	38
Subordinate Judges	75	38
Munsifs	51	25
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	24	15

in the previous year.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was three months and fifteen days, or six days longer than 1879.

The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal in the Civil Courts in 1880 was 122,336 against 122,426 in 1879. Of these applications 18 per cent. resulted in complete execution against 20 per cent. in 1879; 20 per cent. in partial execution against 23 per cent. in 1879; and 3 pen cent. in duly certified satisfaction out of Court.

Sales of immoveable property were 9,747 in number against 11,249 in 1879 and 10,288 in 1878.

One thousand and thirty judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 1880 against 1,188 in 1879 and 1,220 in 1878.

There were 282 applications for declarations of insolvency for disposal. Of these, 79 were granted, receivers being appointed in six cases and discharge ordered in the remaining 73. In 58 cases the applications were refused, and in nine of them the applicants were sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts. Eighty-eight applications were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 57 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest amount of alleged pecuniary claims against an applicant was Rs. 1,87,801, and the lowest amount Rs. 4-8-0.

The salaries of 3,222 public officers and 243 railway servants were attached under section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure against 2,501 and 215 respectively in 1879.

Of appeals from decrees of Munsifs decided in 1880, 68 per cent. were heard by Subordinate Judges and 32 per cent. by District Judges, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed on appeal was 33.

Of appeals to District Judges from original decrees of Subordinate Judges, 864 were disposed of in 1880, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 32.

Of appeals to the High Court from original and appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges and District Judges, 1,579 were disposed of in 1880, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 15.

The miscellaneous cases disposed of included 703 appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 695 applications for certificate of administration under Act XL. of 1858, 64 applications under Act XXXV. of 1858; 84 applications by mortgagors for redemption and 1,621 by motgagees for foreclosure under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806; six references under Act X. of 1870; 2,001 cases under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799; 46 applications for probate or letters of administration; 711 applications for certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860; 331 applications for permission to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis*; 30 applications in respect of custody or guardianship of minors under Act IX. of 1861; 21 applications under Act XIX. of 1841, and the cases of 72 persons made over to Magistrates under section 643 of the Code of Civil Procedure: of these 72 persons 26 only were convicted.

The percentage of costs to value of civil suits and appeals was 13, or one per cent. lower than in the preceding year, and the average costs per suit or appeal Rs. 28.

There was an increase in the revenue from fees on plaints and memoranda of appeal.

Process fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,55,351 against Rs. 3,20,326 in 1879.

Fees levied for the services of amíns amounted to Rs. 1,73,688 against Rs. 1,74,258 in 1879. The slight decrease is due to the reduction of the fee in respect of the services of amíns as attaching officers from two rupees to one rupee per diem in execution of decrees for sums not exceeding Rs. 50.

The past year was the first throughout the whole of which fixed copying establishments were employed in all subordinate Civil Courts and all copying charges credited to Government. The receipts amounted to Rs. 72,867, and the expenditure on salaries of copyists, weeders and arrangers, and on paper for copies, to Rs. 28,765. The decrease in the cost of process-serving establishments is due to the discharge of nearly one thousand peons on the 30th June, 1880.

(b.)—Oudh.

The number of suits of all kinds instituted in both Civil and Rent Courts amounted to 68,069 against 60,105 in 1879 and 69,230 in 1878. Compared with 1879 there was a decrease in Small Cause Court cases and an increase under both the other heads. The number of suits instituted was independent of 5,314 miscellaneous civil and 10,226 miscellaneous rent applications.

Civil suits proper showed an increase under all the important classes, especially under "money due on obligations" and "for moveable property." A general increase was, however, to be expected, for during the first seven months of 1879 Deputy Commissioners naturally discouraged the institution of civil suits; and after the establishment of separate Civil Courts, the epidemic of fever checked litigation.

The number of suits instituted cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, but not instituted in those Courts, was 31,851. Several Sub-Judges have now been invested with Small Cause powers, and a considerable decrease under suits tried by other Courts may be expected next year.

With the increase in suits miscellaneous applications also increased. There were 266 applications to be allowed to sue as a pauper, but only 49 were admitted. There were 92 applications for the resumption of rent-free grants, of which 56 were in Lucknow alone. Applications for foreclosure show a still further increase from 541 to 563. Unao is again at the head of the list with 250, and there was a falling off in applications for redemption from 55 to 31.

The value of the property under litigation rose from Rs. 38,30,085 to Rs. 50,18,922. The increase was common to all the divisions, but was greatest in Fyzabad (nearly five lakhs), owing to the institution of one case there involving the title to a large landed property. Costs amounted to Rs. 5,10,983, or 10 per cent. of the value against 11 per cent. in 1879. The percentage was very high in suits not exceeding Rs. 5 in value in Lucknow and Rae Bareli (45·1 and 44·15 respectively). The percentage in Sitapur was only 33·7, and in Fyzabad 29·6. With regard to the two former divisions, many of these seemingly small suits are really important, being brought to establish rights to property: and this explains the high percentage of costs.

Altogether 36,969 suits were decided, giving an average of 3,360 a month on eleven months' work. Twenty-two Munsifs decided 22,461 suits, or an average monthly of 93 cases each, calculated on eleven months' work. In the twelve Sub-Judges' Courts 10,748 suits were decided, or 1,315 less than the number instituted. The aggregate outturn gives an average of 895 a year, or about 81 a month to each for eleven months. Twenty-seven Honorary Assistant Commissioners decided 3,701 suits. The number of cases left pending rose from 4,115 to 5,545, more than the half of which were in the Fyzabad division owing to the unequal distribution of business; but every effort was made to cope with the work.

The duration of uncontested cases fell from 46 days to 35, and of contested from 64 to 61. The improvement would have been still more marked but for the Fyzabad returns, the cause of which has been explained above.

Of the suits decided, 41·7 per cent. were contested. Decrees *ex parte* fell from 13 per cent. to 9, and dismissals for default from 22 per cent. to 16·7.

Out of 21,452 applications for execution for disposal, 8,496 were wholly executed. The number wholly infructuous was 6,515, of which 4,186 were from causes other than default of the decree-holder. Applications for imprisonment of the person decreased from 1,259 to 1,047, but the instances in which imprisonment actually takes place fall far short of the applications. There were 1,367 sales of immoveable property (as against 1,353 in 1879), of which Lucknow returns more than half the number.

The number of witnesses examined was 39,363, an increase of 11,104 on 1879. The increase, however, is chiefly nominal, as for the first time witnesses in miscellaneous applications have been included; of these 95 per cent. were discharged after one day.

Civil appeals have increased, as indicated by the subjoined statistics of cases instituted :—

In 1878, *before Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.*	*In* 1879, *before Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and District Judges.*	*In* 1880, *before District Judges.*
2,991	2,943	3,579

The average duration of uncontested appeals has fallen in the past two years from 82 to 79 days, and of contested from 105 to 79; and the improvement would have been greater but for some old appeals before the Rae Bareli District Judge, which were transferred to his Court in August, 1879.

Not a single appeal was tried *ex parte* by reason of non-appearance of respondent in the Rae Bareli Court; there were 62 so decided by the other District Judges.

The civil business of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is shown by the following details of appeals and other cases preferred :—

	1879.	1880.
Divorce suits	...	5
Regular appeals	...	44
Second ditto	271	260
Miscellaneous appeals and applications	349	476
References for rulings	10	9
Total ...	630	772

Out of the aggregate of 772 cases 58 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of contested cases fell from 65 to 62 days.

The number of cases instituted in Courts of Small Causes was 4,702. The value of the property under litigation was Rs. 1,47,798. The number of suits for disposal was 4,805. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-four cases were disposed of, leaving 131 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases rose from 15 to 18 days.

Three thousand three hundred and seven witnesses were examined, of whom only 10 were detained beyond one day.

From the subjoined figures it will be seen that in the Rent Courts landlords filed 2,012 suits more, while under-proprietors and tenants instituted 1,225 less than in 1879:—

	1879.	1880.
I.—By a landlord—		
For arrears of rent, With patta	3,039	3,160
For arrears of rent, Without patta	9,575	11,328
Other suits	230	348
Total ...	12,844	14,856
II.—By under-proprietors and tenants—		
To contest ejectment With patta	1,542	1,631
To contest ejectment Without patta	7,265	6,177
Other suits	1,241	1,015
Total ...	10,048	8,823
III.—By or against headmen, co-sharers, and rent-free holders,	1,401	1,539
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,293	25,218

In the distribution of business—

13 suits came before Honorary Assistant Commissioners as against 197 in 1879.

12,924 suits came before tahsildars as against 10,947 in 1879.

11,565 suits came before Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners as against 12,766 in 1879.

716 suits came before Deputy Commissioners as against 383 in 1879.

Suits for arrears of rent increased in every district but Unao and Rae Bareli, the largest number (2,347) having been instituted

in the Fyzabad district, Sultanpur standing second with 1,811, while in Kheri there were 530, and only 336 in Sitapur.

Applications for distraint decreased from 876 to 692 in the past two years.

The value of claims decided during the year was Rs. 8,23,355; and costs amounted to Rs. 1,01,631, or 12 per cent. of the value. The percentage was highest in Hardoi (16) and Rae Bareli (15). As in civil suits there was an increase in the costs of petty cases, which form the bulk of the litigation.

Excluding 92 plaints rejected or returned, there were 26,666 suits for disposal; of these 25,424 were disposed of, leaving 1,242 pending; against 1,448 at the beginning of the year. The average duration of contested suits rose from 33 to 34 days, while that of uncontested suits fell from 29 to 28 days.

The percentage of cases decided on full trial was 51·7. Dismissals for default fell from 12 to 10·4 per cent. (on the total for disposal). Decrees *ex parte* rose from 13 to 14 per cent. The latter were most numerous in Fyzabad (20 per cent.) and in Partabgarh (17·5 per cent).

The year opened with 2,414 applications for execution of decrees, 10,752 were preferred, being 1,335 less than in 1879: and it closed with 1,660 pending. The system of allowing Tahsildars to execute their own decrees has worked well. The percentage of decrees completely executed was 44·6. It was highest in Hardoi (62) and lowest in Gonda (40).

Of coercive processes imprisonment of the person increased from 1,531 to 1,706 applications; Gonda returning the largest augmentation. Sales of immoveable property also rose from 1,013 to 1,417.

The number of witnesses examined was 13,639 against 12,800 in 1879, of whom only 3·2 per cent. were detained beyond one day.

The process fee funds and the sale commission funds of both Civil and Rent Courts show a considerable surplus; the

total surplus receipts accruing to Government during 1880 being :—

	Civil.	*Rent.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Process fee fund	16,197 13 10	15,662 8 4
II.—Sale commission fund	6,916 7 10	1,711 11 1
III.—Record fund (approximate for six months)	4,500 0 0	(Not known)
Total ...	27,614 5 8	17,374 3 5

The appellate work of Deputy Commissioners was light : 1,470 appeals were decided, giving an average of about 10 each a month. The average duration of uncontested cases fell from 43 to 24 days, and of contested from 41 to 28 days. The oldest undecided case was filed on the 2nd September, 1880.

Appeals to the Commissioners of Fyzabad and Rae Bareli increased from 632 to 852, while at Lucknow and Sitapur they fell off from 373 to 328. Fyzabad had by far the heaviest, and Sitapur the lightest file. In the duration of both contested and uncontested appeals, a somewhat higher average is returned than 1879.

There were 221 special appeals preferred in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, being 15 in excess of 1879 ; and miscellaneous appeals and applications increased from 13 to 46.

7.—Infanticide.

(*a.*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

There are 30 districts of the North-Western Provinces in which the Act is in force. There were 2,725 proclaimed villages, with a population of 320,500 at the close of 1879-80. From the 1st April, 1880, 205 villages were exempted, which left 2,520 on the registers. The initial population was reduced by these exemptions and other ordinary causes to 303,131. The districts in which the exemptions were made are—Aligarh 18 villages, Agra 6, Bijnor 2, Moradabad 8, Budaun 4, Cawnpore 20, Fatehpur 10, Bánda 1, Jaunpur 108, Azamgarh 8, Gházipur 8, Ballia 1, Jalaun 11.

The most noticeable feature of the year under report is the great decrease in births during the first half of the year—a consequence of the severe sickness in the autumn months of 1879.

In the following table the statistics for six years, commencing from April, 1875, are given :—

	England.	North-Western Provinces.					
		1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.
1 Number of births of boys as compared with those of girls	404,081 to 393,347	8,636 to 7,900	8,893 to 8,539	8,722 to 8,304	5,638 to 5,504	7,830 to 7,295	5,771 to 5,579
2. Percentage of births of boys to total births.	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51 76	50·84
3. Percentage of births of girls to total births.	49·32	47·96	48·99	48·78	48·53	48 24	49·16
4. Number of deaths of boys under one year as compared with those of girls under one year.	69,699 to 56,169	2,243 to 1,984	2,116 to 1,904	2,068 to 2,193	1,170 to 1,142	2,448 to 2,363	1,118 to 1,059
5. Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	53·07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·68	51·37
6. Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	46·93	47·37	51·44	49·40	49·12	48·63
7 Percentage of deaths under one year to births during the period.	15·78	25·46	23·06	25·00	20·38	31·80	19·17
8. Percentage of deaths of male infants (under one year of age) to male infants born.	17·24	25·97	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26	19·37
9. Percentage of deaths of female infants (under one year of age) to female infants born.	14·27	24·93	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39	18·96
10. Number of population between one and 12 years of age (average).	4,470,160 to 3,250,197	77,557 to 30,264	78,720 to 29,640	60,955 to 30,167	71,257 to 35,199	63,908 to 32,662	53,581 to 29,718
11. Percentage of male deaths on male population of this age.	1·59	2·2	2·00	2·65	3·58	3·04	3·51
12. Percentage of female deaths on female population of this age.	1·63	4·	3·79	4·52	7·13	14·28	5·45

There were during the first half of the year 1,919 boys and 1,816 girls born; during the second half 3,852 boys and 3,763 girls: so that the births of the second period were more than double those of the first. This clearly shows how very destructive the fever of 1879 was; but the people recovered rapidly from its effects, for the births of the second half-year were more numerous than during the same period of 1879-80. Although the sickness then greatly affected the birth-rate in the first half-year, yet the children born during that period were not more weakly than the ordinary run of infants; for the percentage of deaths on births was for the first half-year 19·46, for the second half 19·02. The districts on the east of the province—Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ghâzipur, and Ballia—show almost the lowest birth-rates, although they suffered far less from the fever. The only districts with equally low or lower birth-rates than these four districts are Cawnpore, Mainpuri, and Etah, and in all of them the fever was very bad. In Aligarh and Bulandshahr, the two districts which suffered most, the birth-rates were 34 and 38 per mille; in none of the eastern districts mentioned above did they rise above 32. However, these eastern districts have always shown much lower rates than the western districts, and in 1879-80, when the provincial birth-rate was 45 per mille, that of Azamgarh was 30, Ghâzipur 32, Ballia 37, Jaunpur 35, and again in 1877-78, when the provincial rate was 48 per mille, these districts showed Azamgarh 40, Ghâzipur 36, Jaunpur 36.

The percentage of boy and girl births on total births was as follows:—

	English rates.	*North-Western Provinces.*					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys ...	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51·76	50·84
Girls ...	49 32	47·96	48 99	48 78	48 53	48·24	49·16

The general birth-rate for the year is 37·44 per mille; this is a fall of nearly eight per mille from the rate of the previous year. As the above table shows, the birth-rates of the sexes make a nearer

approach to the English rates than they have ever done yet. During the last five years the provincial rates have been very uniform. The districts which show a considerable divergence from the provincial rates, and which have a low percentage of girl-births, are:—

	Percentage of girl-births.
Agra	48·18
Etáwah	45·59
Bijnor	46·75
Moradabad	46·93
Budaun	46·44
Mirzapur	45·12
Gházipur	43·65

On the other hand, Fatehpur has a girl-percentage of 56·56. In the following districts also more girls were born than boys:—Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia.

The general infant death-rate for the province is 7·17 per mille on total proclaimed population. This is lower than in any of the five preceding years, for although in 1878-79 the rate was shown as 6·6, yet this was simply due to a change in the system of ageing which took place that year. The deaths during the past year were:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
1st half	388	339	727
2nd half	730	719	1,449
	1,118	1,058	2,176

In 1879-80 the deaths amounted to 4,811. Of course with a decrease in births a decrease in infant deaths was to be expected, but whereas the decrease in births was 24·96 per cent., the decrease in infant mortality was 54·77. During the year there was no scarcity of food, and the province was free from any great sickness. In Aligarh the infant death-rate, 4·7 per mille, is low when compared with the adjacent districts of Agra 7·6, Bulandshahr 8·6, Budaun 9·1, and the figures give grounds for suspecting a concealment of births in Aligarh. In Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Gházipur the rates are also low when calculated on the provincial rates of

births and infant mortality. In Moradabad the death-rate (9·6) was higher than in any other district, but its birth-rate (47·2) was also the highest in the province.

The percentage of boy and girl deaths on total deaths was as follows:—

	English rates of 1874.	*North-Western Provinces.*					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys ...	55 38	53 07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·88	51·37
Girls ...	44·62	46·93	47·37	51·44	49·40	49·12	48·63

During the last eight years, with the exception of 1877-78, the year of scarcity, the rates have been fairly uniform and in favor of girls. The provincial average during that period was—boys 51·11, girls 48·88. For the past year the percentages are—boys 51·37, girls 48·63; these nearly tally with the figures given above as the provincial average for the last eight years. The difference in favor of girls is therefore 2·74. The following districts show a very low percentage of girl deaths:—

Bulandshahr	42·31
Aligarh	40·91
Bijnor	36·90
Bareilly	43·75
Sháhjahánpur...	40·75
Cawnpore	44·24
Bánda	43·19
Allahabad	42·86
Jaunpur	43·06
Basti	40·37
Azamgarh	39·47
Gházipur	26·67
Ballia	42·86

On the other hand, the following districts show a higher percentage of girl-deaths:—

Saháranpur ...	... 54·20	Meerut ...	... 57·74
Muzaffarnagar ...	... 54·31	Fatehgarh ...	... 58·09

The percentage of deaths of infants of both sexes on births is shown in the following table:—

English rates of 1874.	North-Western Provinces.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
15·78	25·46	23·06	25·00	20·38	31·80	19·17

The infantile mortality rate of this year is the lowest we have reached as yet, and is only 3·39 over the English rate. I have already pointed out that the year was a healthy one on the whole, and that food was comparatively cheap. The following districts show a very low percentage of deaths:—

Aligarh	13·58
Jaunpur	12·85
Azamgarh	9·89
Gházipur	11·90
Jalaun shows the highest rate	24·35

The percentage of infant deaths of each sex on births of that sex was as follows:—

	English rates.	North Western Provinces.					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81
Boys ...	17·24	25·97	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26	19 37
Girls ...	14·27	24·92	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39	18·96

In only three of the last eight years has the percentage been in favor of girls. This year the rates are lower for both boys and girls than they have ever been before. According to the figures for the last eight years, the mortality of the sexes at this period is very equal: but no safe conclusion can be drawn from this, because during several of these years there was great distress, and during scarcity or great sickness the female child is never so well cared for as the male. The following are the districts in which there is

a considerable divergence between the boy and girl percentage, and to the prejudice of the latter:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Meerut	15·89	21·29
Fatehgarh	17·28	23·86
Moradabad	18·84	22·13

In Bulandshahr the percentages are high, but the girls' is much lower than the boys'. Besides the three districts mentioned above, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Etáwah, Budaun, Hamírpur, Mirzapur, and Jalaun have the girl-percentage in excess. In 17 districts the rates are in favor of girls.

The death-rate of children between 1 and 12 years of age calculated on the population of each sex of that age for the period was 4·21. This is very much lower than last year, and somewhat below 1878-79, though considerably higher than the rates for the three years previous to 1878-79. This, however, is due to the fact that the fever of 1879 still affected the first half of the year, for the deaths were for the first half of the year 2,077, and for the second half 1,392. The percentage of deaths in each sex was—boys 3·51, girls 5·45; difference to the prejudice of girls, 1·94.

The districts which show a high percentage of girl-deaths over boy-deaths are:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Difference.
Meerut	2·97	5·61	2·64
Bulandshahr	3·19	6·87	3·68
Aligarh	4·60	8·36	3·76
Fatehgarh	3·97	6·98	3·01
Bijnor	7·01	9·68	2·67
Sháhjahánpur	3·51	6·91	3·40
Fatehpur	3·41	6·32	2·91
Azamgarh	1·92	5·55	3·63

The following table shows the percentage of girls in the resultant population, 1 to 12 period, for each of the past six years:—

			Population 1 to 12.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
1875-76			77,557	30,264	28·06
1876-77			71,893	30,939	30·28
1877-78			66,183	30,766	31·11
1878-79			64,876	32,455	33·69
1879-80			55,739	29,030	34·24
1880-81			51,185	28,538	35·79

This shows a steady increase year by year, and during the six years a rise of 7·73 in the female population between 1 and 12 years of age.

The following is a table of child mortality for each year of life :—

Age.	Population.		Deaths.		Percentage of deaths of boys on boy-population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl-population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Under 1 year ...	5,735	5,511	1,118	1,058	19·49	19·19
1 year ...	5,086	4 474	700	630	13·76	14·08
2 years ...	3,717	2,783	300	285	8·07	10·24
3 „ ...	4,626	3,163	193	201	4·17	6·35
4 „ ...	4,594	3,397	136	146	2·96	4·29
5 „ ...	4,735	3,426	115	87	2·42	2·53
6 „ ...	5,131	3,213	97	81	1·89	2 52
7 „ ...	5,484	2,946	67	55	1·22	1·86
8 „ ...	5,102	2 163	69	42	1·35	1·94
9 „ ...	4.928	1,839	56	17	1·13	·92
10 „ ...	4,917	1,502	58	26	1·17	1·73
11 „ ...	4,713	1,251	57	51	1·20	4 07
Total ...	58,768	35,670	2,966	2,679	5 04	7·61

The percentage to the prejudice of girls was last year only 2·47, lower than it has been for several years past.

The child population for three periods, under 1, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 11 years, is given in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 1 year ...	5,735	5,511	Girl percentage under 1 year is 49.
1 to 4 years ...	18,023	13,817	Ditto between 1 and 4 years is 43·39.
5 to 11 years ...	35,010	16,342	Ditto between 5 and 11 years is 31·82.

In the first there is a slight increase in the girl-percentage of ·64 ; in the second there is a slight decrease of ·65 ; in the third there is an increase of 1·04.

The subjoined abstract gives the natural increase in the female child population during the year:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.	Remarks.
Initial number	53,978	30,899	36·40	
Add births	5,771	5,579		
	59,749	36 478		
Deduct deaths	2,966	2,679		
Net ...	56,783	33,799	37·31	

The increase is ·91: last year it was only ·09. The districts showing the largest increase are:—

Fatehpur ...	... 1·94	Jaunpur ...	... 1·46
Allahabad ...	... 1·86	Ballia ...	... 1·54

In none of the districts is a decrease shown.

The table below gives an abstract of arrivals and removals:—

	Men.	Women.	*Boys.*		*Girls.*		Total.
			Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	
Arrivals ...	3,677	15,914	217	4,940	218	3,587	28,553
Removals ...	5,715	14,824	252	5,885	286	4,327	31,290
	+(R)2,038	−(A)1,090	+(R)36	+(R)945	+(R)68	+(R)740	2,737 removals in excess.

The removals are much in excess of the arrivals, considerably more so than they were last year. There was a falling off in the reporting of the arrivals and removals of pregnant women. This year they amount to only 12·17 per mille on the proclaimed female adult population: last year the figure was 13·76. In Ballia, Sháhjahánpur, and Azamgarh the reporting was greatly neglected. In Saháranpur, Meerut, Fatehgarh, Bijnor, and Fatehpur it was good.

The following transfers were made on 1st April, 1881 :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
From under one year of age to between 1 and 12 years...	4,617	4,453
From children of 11 years of age to adults ...	4,656	1,100

Family exemptions were as follows :—

No.	Districts.	Number of families exempted.	No.	Districts.	Number of families exempted.
1	Saháranpur ...	...	16	Sháhjahánpur ...	...
2	Muzafiarnagar ...	...	17	Cawnpore ...	...
3	Meerut ...	...	18	Fatehpur ...	...
4	Bulandshahr ...	...	19	Bánda ...	...
5	Aligarh ...	...	20	Allahabad ...	1
6	Agra ...	...	21	Hamirpur ...	...
7	Fatehgarh ...	...	22	Jaunpur ...	...
8	Mainpuri ...	...	23	Basti ...	...
9	Etáwah ...	18	24	Azamgarh ...	...
10	Etah ...	19	25	Mirzapur ...	...
11	Bijnor ...	2	26	Benares ...	...
12	Moradabad ...	230	27	Gházipur ...	...
13	Budaun ...	...	28	Ballia ...	40
14	Bareilly ...	...	29	Jálaun ...	...
15	Pilibhit ...	...	30	Jhánsi ...	...
				Total ...	310

The 40 families exempted in Ballia were ordered to be exempted in 1875-76, but the order was overlooked at the time.

The number of midwives has been reduced from 6,152 *to* 5,539.

The following table shows the number of inquests held and their results for the last six years—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Inquests	1,409	1,437	1,494	1,502	3,557	1,868
Post-mortem examinations,	679	702	790	600	978	646
Suspicious cases ...	51	59	34	35	29	9
Cases judicially tried ...	21	22	13	6	5	7

The *post-mortems* were slightly more numerous than in the previous year in proportion to the number of inquests.

The following table gives the number of cases judicially tried in each of the six years past:—

Year.	Total number tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
		Cases.		
1875-76 ...	21	9	12	42·85
1876-77 ...	22	9	13	40·90
1877-78 ...	13	1	12	7 69
1878-79 ...	6	4	2	66 66
1879-80 ...	5	...	5	...
1880-81 ...	7	3	4	42·85
		Persons.		
1875-76 ...	33	14	19	42·42
1876-77 ...	39	13	26	33·33
1877-78 ...	16	1	15	6·25
1878-79 ...	11	5	6	45·45
1879-80 ...	11	...	11	...
1880-81 ...	10	5	5	50.00

The subjoined table gives the number of lesser punishments inflicted during the past six years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Chaukidars	413	238	233	197	255	203
Midwives	20	18	8	8	4	4
Heads of families ...	575	235	296	268	292	219

The infanticide establishment now consists of four sub-inspectors, 110 head-constables, and 26 chaukidars. During the year the establishment in Muzaffarnagar was increased by one sub-inspector. The rates on specially guilty villages vary from one rupee to four annas, and on ordinary guilty villages from eight annas to two annas. In Bareilly the tax is the same on both specially and ordinarily guilty villages. In Meerut, Agra, Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Bijnor, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia, the charges exceed the receipts. In Jaunpur the charges are very greatly in excess, but the rates and establishment are now being revised.

(b.)—*Oudh.*

The following table shows the result of the yearly census of Rajput children under four years of age taken in the year 1880:—

District.	Number of villages in which census taken.	Under four years. Boys.	Under four years. Girls.	Percentage of girls to total minor population under four years.	Remarks.
Lucknow	12	80	20	20·00	
Unao	50	413	301	42·15	
Bara Banki	50	268	174	39·36	
Total, Lucknow Division.	112	761	495	39·41	
Rae Bareli	44	265	211	44·32	
Sultanpur	45	570	376	39·74	
Partabgarh	50	527	381	41·96	
Total, Rae Bareli Division.	139	1,362	968	41·54	
Fyzabad	50	352	294	45·51	
Gonda	57	640	460	41·81	
Total, Fyzabad Division*...	107	992	754	43·18	
Sitapur	51	185	120	39·34	
Hardoi	38	264	220	45·45	
Total, Sitapur Division†...	89	449	340	43·09	
GRAND TOTAL ...	447	3,564	2,557	41·77	
Specially guilty villages.					
Unao	8	115	52	31·13	
Gonda	7	68	55	44·71	
Sultanpur	2	40	8	16·66	
Partabgarh	1	32	9	21·96	
Total ...	18	255	124	32·71	

* Excluding Bahraich district, in which census has been discontinued.

† Excluding Kheri district, in which census has been discontinued.

This is the second year that the rules for the suppression of female infanticide have been in full operation; they are enforced in all districts, except Kheri and Bahraich, in which the guilty practice does not prevail, and which were recently exempted by order of Government.

There were 447 villages under surveillance. There are besides 18 specially guilty villages. Last year there were in all 490 villages under surveillance.

In all districts except Lucknow there are between 40 and 50 villages under the rules.

Considerable reformatory progress has been made in Rae Bareli and Gonda, and there has been some retrogression in Lucknow. On the whole, the rules have been effective and beneficial.

The proclaimed population is less than in the previous year, owing to the exclusion of Kheri and Bahraich. In four of the ten proclaimed districts—Unao, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad and Hardoi—the total percentage of girls is above the suspicious standard; but in all districts, except perhaps Sitapur and Hardoi, there are villages where infanticide must be practised, and even in these districts there are several very suspicious villages.

Prosecution has not been successful.

There are instances where girls have been clearly neglected, and the District Officers have interfered with advantage.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

During the year ending September 30th, 1880, there were in all 282 cases for disposal, of which 155 were decided in favor of and 34 against Government. Ninety-three were still pending at the close of the year. The percentage of success was thus 82 against 92 and 76 in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively.

Deducting Court of Wards' cases, the legal business of Government was very small. The number of Government cases proper was only 58, and of municipal cases 24; of these 58 suits Government gained 24 and lost 10. Twenty-four were left pending, but of these 11 (relating to the Bareilly frauds) have since been decided in favor of Government. The decrease in municipality cases from 33 in 1877-78 and 30 in 1878-79 to 24 in the present year is satisfactory, as it shows that municipal committees have learned

to exercise their powers with greater care. Out of 17 decided cases they only lost one.

Of the four appeals preferred by Government, two were dismissed: these were the Dehra Dún case and the Meerut Government promissory note case.

There was a large increase in the Court of Ward's litigations for which the Awa and Dubé estates are responsible. As far as concerns the Awa estate the arrangements made will, it is hoped, place the litigation connected with the estate on a more satisfactory footing. The circumstances of the Dubé estate were peculiar. Most of the claims were for the recovery of sums alleged to have been advanced to the Raja. Of 18 such cases the Court won four and lost nine; but in most of the latter the decrees were for sums considerably less than those claimed, and the result shows that the Court of Wards was amply justified in contesting them.

In special appeals the Court of Wards was particularly unsuccessful: it only won four out of nine. Two of the five in which the Court was unsuccessful were instituted by the Court on behalf of the Skinner estate, and related to the interpretation of Colonel Skinner's will; while the other three were claims against the Dubé estate, in which the Court contended (unsuccessfully) that it was entitled to notice under section 424, Civil Procedure Code. The points at issue were important, and the Court was justified in obtaining a definite ruling.

The percentage of success in Court of Wards' cases as compared with 1878-79 was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
In the Court of first instance	86	89
Regular appeals	84	67
Special appeals	44	100

The total number of suits in which Government was originally plaintiff was 147 and the value Rs. 1,15,421; of these 108, value Rs. 90,930, were to recover money or property due under a contract. Government was originally defendant in 135 cases, and the value of the claims was Rs. 11,74,080; of these cases, 57, value Rs. 9,56,535,

were suits for a declaration of right to, or the recovery of, real property. Three suits (concerning the Khargapur estate in Allahabad, a moiety of Musammat Maina's estate in Moradabad, and the Bareh estate in Etáwah) make up nearly the whole of this large total. Of these three the first and third have been decreed in favour of Government, and the second is still pending.

In suits brought by the State in which a decree was given, Government gained Rs. 2,661, while as to Rs. 108 the claim was dismissed; municipalities obtained Rs. 147 only, and as to Rs. 875 their claims were dismissed; while the Court of Wards obtained Rs. 57,286 and lost only Rs. 4,319. Thus, in the decided cases in which Government was plaintiff, it gained 92 per cent. of the amount claimed.

In suits brought against the State, Government lost Rs. 26,612 and was successful as to Rs. 2,09,183; municipalities lost nothing and were successful as to Rs. 2,171; while the Court of Wards lost Rs. 45,011 and was successful as to Rs. 4,59,992.

In suits against Government, therefore, which were decided during the year, the plaintiffs only gained 10 per cent. of their claims.

Of the total amount including costs decreed during the year, Government realized 20 per cent.; deducting, however, the sum of Rs. 5,801 decreed, but pending appeal, the percentage of realization amounts to 33, municipalities realised 75 per cent., and the Court of Wards 11 per cent.

The progress made in the realization of outstandings is shown in the following table:—

	Outstandings.	Recovered.	Remitted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	22,318	10,038	6,651
Municipalities... ...	2,939	42	16
Court of Wards ...	61,130	7,354	7,691

Thus Government collected 64 per cent., municipalities 1 per cent., and the Court of Wards 14 per cent. Most of the balance is doubtful. At first sight this is not very satisfactory; but the

percentage of realizations would probably compare favourably with the percentage recovered by private creditors, and every effort is made to keep the amount of outstandings down.

Of a total sum of Rs. 43,649 due to Government for pauper suits, Rs. 16,061 (or 37 per cent.) were realized and Rs. 11,741 remitted, leaving a balance still due of Rs. 15,847.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

The litigation in Oudh was for the most part of a petty character. Of the 30 cases for disposal, Government gained 11 and lost 4, or 71 per cent., against 93 per cent. in 1878-79. The only important case was one in which the Commissariat Department was sued (successfully) for certain Government promissory notes. Most of the cases concerned nazúl land. Of the two municipality cases only one was decided, and that in favour of the municipality. Of Rs. 94 decreed for Government, Rs. 84 was recovered and Re. 1 remitted. The balance is recoverable. Of Rs. 8,446 due to Government outstanding Rs. 1,138 was recovered during the year and Rs. 90 remitted. There were no outstandings on account of municipal dues.

9.—REGISTRATION.

The estimated receipts on account of registration for both provinces were Rs. 3,77,700. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 3,48,580. The deficit occurred in the North-Western Provinces, where the receipts fell below the estimate by Rs. 38,616, while in Oudh they exceeded the estimate by Rs. 9,796. The receipts, however, exceeded those of the previous year in the North-Western Provinces by Rs. 21,556, or 8·8 per cent., and in Oudh by Rs. 12,341, or 17·59 per cent.

The total charges were Rs. 1,90,800, against Rs. 1,82,011 in the preceding year. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was slight (not much over Rs. 1,000); that in Oudh was more considerable. Part of it was due to the salaries of Joint Sub-Registrars specially appointed in 1880, in Bahraich and Bára Banki, to register the leases of the Kapurthalla estate, which appear in the accounts for the first time. The rest of the increase was divided

among all the districts, except those of the Fyzabad division, and was due to the large increase of work. In Oudh registering officers are entitled to a moiety of the fees, and their allowances therefore rise with an increase in receipts.

The total number of documents registered amounted to 199,492. The number registered in the North-Western Provinces not only exceeded that registered in the preceding year, but also that registered in any of the preceding seven years, except 1873-74 and the two abnormal years 1877-78 and 1878-79. In Oudh the number registered exceeded considerably that of any other year since 1873-74.

The increase in Oudh is due to a very special cause, *viz.*, the grant of long-term leases to tenants in the large Kapurthalla estates. But for this cause the number would probably have been less than in 1877-78 and 1878-79; and as this cause will probably soon cease to operate, it is not likely that in future years the number will be so high.

The chief increase was under documents, the registration of which is compulsory; it amounted to 9·11 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 90·14 in Oudh. Under the following heads the increase was the greatest :—

(1)	Leases other than perpetual	12,082
(2)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	4,040
(3)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	2,087

The greater part of the increase in leases registered was in Oudh. Under the head of optional the chief increases were :—

(1)	Instruments of sale under Rs. 100 in value ...	771
(2)	Ditto of mortgages ditto ...	967

Under the same head there was a slight decrease (320) in the case of leases for one year and less. The other decreases were trifling.

The chief increases in registrations of both kinds were in the following registration districts:—

Bareilly ...	3,607	Shâhjahânpur ...	1,572
Mainpuri ...	2,224	Saháranpur ...	1,109
Agra ...	2,071	Aligarh ...	1,092

The chief decreases were in Gorakhpur (1,294) and Azamgarh (787).

The receipts from general stamps decreased in—

Ghâzipur ...	19,755	Partabgarh ...	8,105
Azamgarh ...	4,511	Bahraich ...	1,709
Benares ...	4,067	Dehra Dún ...	1,166
Sitapur ...	4,816		

The decrease in Azamgarh and Ghâzipur was chiefly nominal, and due to changes in area consequent on the formation of the district of Ballia. In Benares, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Partabgarh, it was due to some exceptionally large transactions in the previous year. Most of the other districts show a large increase in receipts, but these receipts form no criterion of the activity of the department. Thus, in the last three districts named above and in Dehra Dún there was an actual increase in the number of documents registered, though receipts from general stamps fell off. There is no fixed relation between the number of documents registered and the value of stamps sold or used for the preparation of these documents.

Under the head of compulsory registration the increase was greatest in—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Bahraich ...	861	Mainpuri ...	30
Bara Banki...	187	Aligarh ...	27
Rae Bareli ...	38	Jaunpur ...	20
Unao ...	35	Hardoi and Gonda ...	19
Sultanpur ...	31		

Of these Bahraich and Hardoi showed an increase last year also; it is due in the former to the special cause already referred to. The decreases were in:—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Jhânsi ...	30	Bareilly ...	11
Gorakhpur ...	12	Azamgarh ...	9

All of these showed an increase last year except Azamgarh, which showed a decrease of 28 per cent.

Under the head of optional the chief increases were :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Rae Bareli ...	... 113	Bara Banki	... 24
Unao ...	... 40	Cawnpore ...	... 19
Aligarh ...	... 27	Sultanpur ...	... 18

Six districts show a falling off (Azamgarh, Benares, Mirzapur, Meerut, Gorakhpur, and Bareilly) both in this and the preceding year.

As regards immoveable property, "compulsory" shows an increase under every item in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Under "optional" there was a decrease under four heads in the North-Western Provinces, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the other three. In Oudh there was an increase under every head, with the exception of leases for one year or less.

Under the various heads of compulsory registration the most noticeable variations are the following : —

Under the head of instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards, the largest increases were in Meerut (409) and in Moradabad (402), while seven other districts show increases of over 100. Decreases of over 100 occurred in Gorakhpur (343), Azamgarh (198), and Bareilly (150).

Under the head of mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, eleven districts in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Oudh show similar increases. Bara Banki heads the list with 435 ; and among the remainder are naturally found eight of the districts which show an increase under sales. The largest decreases occurred in Gorakhpur and Jhánsi.

Perpetual leases show a slight increase in both provinces. The enormous increase under leases other than perpetual has already been noticed. It occurred chiefly in Bahraich (8,690) and Bara Banki (2,025), and was due, as already stated, to the grant of long-

term leases to the tenants in the Bahraich and Bara Banki districts by the Kapurthalla estate.

With the increase in the number of documents registered receipts naturally rose. They rose 8 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 19 per cent in Oudh.

In regard to the optional registration of immoveable property the chief increases and decreases were as follows:—Under the head of instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100 there was a slight increase in both provinces. Under the head of mortgages under Rs. 100 in value there was a slight decrease in the North-Western Provinces, but a considerable increase in Oudh.

Under the head of registration of moveable property the increase was greatest in the North-Western Provinces, being 22·88 per cent. against 6·77 in Oudh. Bareilly heads the list with the large number of 4,120, Sháhjahánpur comes next with 845, and only five districts in both provinces show decreases of over 100. The increase was chiefly in instruments connected with agricultural advances in Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, and Agra, but the figures in Bareilly still fall short of the figures for 1878-79. The circumstances of that year however, in consequence of the scarcity of 1877-78, were abnormal. Other obligations show an increase of 1,680. Under the head of wills and authentication of powers-of-attorney there was an increase in both provinces. Applications for copies and searches rose from 14,637 to 16,667, the copies of documents received from other offices from 4,430 to 6,274, and visits from 1,446 to 1,580.

There were 484 refusals to register against 404 last year. Fifty-six appeals were preferred, 37 of which were successful. Sixteen of these appeals were in Dehra Dún, and in ten cases the applicants were successful.

The largest number of documents was registered in the following districts :—

Agra ...	... 14,011	Sháhjahánpur	... 11,051
Bareilly ...	... 12,825	Moradabad	... 10,880
Saháranpur	... 12,755	Bahraich	... 10,828
Meerut ...	... 11,201		

The largest average number registered per mensem by each office was in Benares (107), and the smallest in Lalitpur (2). The charges per deed varied from Rs. 4-11-2 in Lalitpur to Re. 0-6-4 in Bahraich; the average charge per deed was Re. 0-13-4 in the North-Western Provinces and Re. 0-14-6 in Oudh; in both provinces it was less than in 1879.

The value of the immoveable property affected by registration rose from 586½ lakhs to 619½ lakhs.

As to the fluctuations in the number of instruments registered, it may happen that the cause which has produced a great difference in the provincial total has been operating in only one or two districts. There is an instance in point this year in the enormous increase in the number of long-term leases registered. The increase which has really occurred in only two districts (Bara Banki and Bahraich), and is due to a special cause likely to be temporary in its duration, has affected the provincial total to an extent that, if the total alone were regarded, would give rise to erroneous impressions. One circumstance, however, that must exercise a powerful influence on the number of instruments of certain kinds registered is unquestionably the condition of the agricultural classes. If harvests are good and these classes are prosperous, and especially if there is a continuance of those conditions for several years, then it is certain that there will be a decrease in the number of registrations of the instruments that form the bulk of those registered, *viz.*, those affecting immoveable property, except leases. It has been said that "registration transactions generally may be expected to increase rather than decrease—with a general revival of business and traffic consequent on improved seasons; and it cannot be admitted as a sufficient explanation for a marked falling off in the number of documents offered for registration that the condition of the people had improved with returning prosperity." This remark may be true of mercantile transactions, which will naturally be more numerous in a year of prosperity, and in regard to a community which is not mainly agricultural. But none of the instruments affecting

mercantile transactions is compulsorily registrable; the majority of such transactions do not involve the preparation of any instrument, and there are few of the instruments prepared in connection with them that either party would care to register or find any advantage in registering.

The bulk of the instruments registered are those affecting immoveable property. During the year 1880-81 there were registered in all 199,492 instruments, of which 113,102 directly concerned immoveable property, *i.e.*, 38,924 were instruments of sale and 74,178 instruments of mortgage. If to these be added the instruments executed in regard to loans by the agricultural classes borrowed without mortgage of land, it will at once be evident how largely the number of instruments registered must depend on the condition of proprietors and cultivators.

From one point of view—that is, the indication they afford as to the condition of the people—the results above noted are far from being pleasing or satisfactory. It is not a matter for congratulation that in Meerut, Moradabad, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Saháranpur, Gházipur, Agra, Unao, Sháhjahánpur, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Rae Bareli, there was an increase in one or more of the four classes of instruments affecting immoveable property with no corresponding decrease in any of them. The only districts in which there was a decrease in the number of such instruments—not in one class only, but in several, thus showing that a cause affecting all generally was in operation—are Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, and this decline must be an indication that the agricultural classes in those districts were in easier circumstances.

There were six cases of false personation, in three of which a conviction was obtained. Inspection has been carefully attended to.

The net profits of the department amounted to Rs. 1,58,825, or 45 per cent., against Rs. 1,34,197, or 42 per cent. of the gross profits in 1879-80.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

There were 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh this year as compared with 110 in 1879-80, due to the withdrawal of Act XV. of 1873 from the town of Mahmudabad in the Sitapur district.

Population.—The population within municipal limits as ascertained by the census of 17th February, 1881, was 3,084,996, showing an increase of 6·16 per cent. over the figures returned in previous years. The present figures have been used in this section for the calculation of the incidence of taxation and the average consumption for 1880-81, but they are subject to alteration when the results of the census have been properly tested and published.

Constitution of municipal committees.—Members of municipal committees are appointed in the majority of the municipalities by popular election. The figures for the two years compare as under :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Appointed by election	74	66
Ditto by election and partly by nomination ...	7	7
Ditto by nomination only	36	36

The system of nomination has been substituted for election in the Naini Tal Municipality with effect from the second half of the year. Immediately after the disastrous landslip of 18th September, 1880, the members of the committee tendered their resignations, expressing a conviction that the requirements of the station were such as to call for a radical change in the organization of the municipal body. It was then decided that the interests of the settlement would be better served if the members of the committee were appointed by Government, and the system of election was accordingly abolished.

As a rule very little interest is taken in the elections by the people, who are very apathetic and indifferent; and though the system has ceased to be a novelty, it cannot yet be said to have taken root and to be bearing any fruit. Institutions of a durable and thoroughly popular kind grow very slowly. They cannot be forced on the people. The attempt made to introduce a system of

popular election ought not therefore to be condemned. It is hoped that in time the people will take more interest in the proceedings and composition of the committee. The system contains the germ from which popular representation may eventually spring, but it is probable that in attempting to introduce an elective system there has been too servile an imitation of existing European forms and procedure, which are very different from those prevailing when municipal self-government was only beginning to take root. Towns have been arbitrarily divided into wards, the inhabitants of which are not accustomed to act together and have no common bond of sympathy. In the Middle Ages in Europe municipal committees were representative rather of the trade guilds than of the community in general; and in India more will perhaps be accomplished when advantage is taken of the organized bodies in which traders are naturally grouped by some tie of common interest and feeling. If the endeavour were made to ascertain which are the influential groups of traders or inhabitants having certain interests in common and accustomed to act together, and if the leading men among them were told to convene their associates of the same class and to determine in their own way who should represent them in the committee, it is probable that thus a committee would be formed which would be truly representative and the real object of an elective system be attained. The form of election is of no importance, it is the spirit of the system that has to be kept in view.

The number of *ex officio* and non-official members during 1879-80 and 1880-81 was as under :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Ex officio	439	438
Elected and nominated members ...	1,040	1,022

The decrease in the number of elected and nominated members is due principally to the reconstitution of Bulandshahr and Khúrja, where it was found that the municipalities could be better worked with a smaller number of members who really took an interest in the welfare of the towns. The proportion of official to non-official members and of Europeans to Natives continues much the same as in the previous year.

Taxation.—There are ten kinds of municipal taxation in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

(*a*) Octroi.
(*b*) Tax on houses and lands.
(*c*) License tax on trades.
(*d*) Tax on vehicles.
(*e*) Tax on animals.
(*f*) Tolls.
(*g*) Conservancy.
(*h*) Stall tax.
(*i*) Tax on circumstances and property.
(*j*) Site tax.

The number of towns in which the above systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years is as shown in the following table :—

Tax.	Number of towns.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Octroi	95	91
Tax on houses	16	17
Licenses on trades	13	13
Tax on vehicles	17	18
Do. on animals	1	2
Tolls	4	4
Conservancy tax	2	2
Stall tax	1	1
Tax on circumstances and property	9	10
Site tax	1	1

The withdrawal of the Act from Mahmudabad in the Sitapur district and the abolition of octroi in the Unao, Muhamdi and Utraula municipalities ordered last year accounts for the decrease in the figures under octroi. Octroi also ceased to be levied in Gonda from the 1st October, 1880. The Muhamdi municipality, the constitution of which was legalised last year, adopted octroi as the form of taxation to be imposed within its limits. After a year's experience of its working it was found that octroi was quite unsuited to the town, and there was no option but to direct its abolition.

The tax on houses was substituted for octroi in the Muhamdi municipality, which accounts for the increase in the figures.

Licenses on trades were abolished in Unao, as they brought in only a nominal amount yearly, not commensurate with the trouble of collecting.

Last year 17 towns were shown as imposing a tax on vehicles. There are now 18 owing to the inclusion of Saháranpur where the trifling sum of Rs. 6 was realized from this source during the year under review.

During the year, the Naini Tal Municipal Committee were authorised to impose a tax on horses and ponies within the settlement with a view to enhance their income, which was not sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure.

The tax on circumstances and property was substituted for octroi in the Gonda municipality. The latter was found to be unworkable; there was reason to believe that smuggling prevailed to a great extent; and no measures could be devised except at a great cost, to ensure that all articles entering the town paid duty.

The income from each tax and the percentage of receipts from each to total income from taxation are given below for the last two years:—

Species of tax.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Realization.	Percentage.	Realization.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi	18,18,220	89·59	20,05,347	90·04
Tax on houses ...	46,303	2·29	51,184	2·31
Licenses on trades ...	99,123	4·88	96,725	4·34
Tax on vehicles ...	14,689	·72	15,118	·68
Tax on animals ...	895	·04	2,323	·10
Tolls	10,413	·51	13,062	·61
Conservancy tax ...	11,608	·58	12,340	·56
Stall tax	163	·01	152	...
Tax on circumstances and property.	26,377	1·29	28,166	1·27
Site tax	1,882	·09	1,856	·09
Total ...	20,29,673	100·	22,27,273	100·

The bulk of the income is derived from octroi. The tax brought in nearly two lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase in the receipts from the tax on houses is mainly due to the inclusions in the return for this year of the amount derived from this source in Muhamdi. The realization in Dehra of a large amount

of arrears of previous years, and the raising of the assessment in Roorkee from 3 to 6 per cent. on annual value, also account for the improved receipts under this head. The decrease in the receipts from licenses on trades is due to the shortness of the collections in Cawnpore, owing to the list of assessments having been brought out late.

The increase in the receipts from the tax on vehicles is principally due to the Meerut Municipality, where the imposition of a tax on wagons and trucks was authorized in addition to that on ordinary vehicles. In the last quarter of the year, the provisions of Act XIV. of 1879, for regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments, were extended to fifteen of the principal municipalities of the provinces, and after consulting municipalities a uniform code of rules under section 3 of the Act was promulgated for adoption by them. Each committee was allowed to fix license fees and to determine rates of hire, &c., according to local circumstances. The only restrictions laid down were that in cases where third-class hackney carriages had not hitherto been licensed, they should not be required to take out licenses under the revised rules; that drivers of third-class hackney carriages should not be required to take out licenses; that the maximum license fees for a driver should not exceed four annas; that the maximum speed to be required of a first class carriage should be six miles, and of a second-class carriage five miles per hour; that the number of persons and weight of luggage to be carried in a hackney carriage should not exceed five passengers and six maunds of luggage; and, in short, as far as possible existing arrangements were not interfered with.

The increase under the head of tax on animals is the result of the imposition of a tax under this head in the Naini Tal Municipality, while that in the receipts from the tax on circumstances and property is due to the inclusion in the returns of the amount realized in the Gonda Municipality during the latter half of the year. The variations in the receipts from the other taxes do not call for remarks.

Incidence of taxation.—The provincial incidence of taxation per head of population was 11 annas 6 pie as compared with 11 annas 2 pie in the previous year. Excluding the hill municipalities of Mussoorie and Naini Tal, the incidence was highest in Azamgarh (Re. 1-2-10) and lowest in Ballia (1 anna 11 pie). Octroi was in force in 91 towns and direct taxation in 50 towns. Both octroi and direct taxation were in force in 32 towns, and direct taxation alone in 18 towns.

The results in the different provinces for which reports are available are :—

	General incidence per head.	Incidence of octroi.	Incidence of direct taxation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0 11 6	0 11 1	0 1 10
Madras	0 11 8	Octroi not in force.	0 11 8
Bombay	1 2 11	0 13 0	0 6 0
Bengal	0 10 0	Octroi not in force.	0 10 0
Panjáb ...	1 0 11	1st class Municipalities. 1 5 10 2nd ditto ... 0 13 11	0 15 1

The following figures are also taken from the various reports :—

	Number of municipalities with a population of over.								
	200,000.	150,000.	100,000.	75,000.	50,000.	25,000.	10,000.	With less than 10,000.	Total number of municipalities.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2	2	2	3	7	12	48	33	109
Madras ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	15	20	8	49
Bombay ..	1	Nil.	2	1	2	7	42	106	161
Bengal ...	2	1	Nil.	1	5	15	59	113	196
Panjáb ...	Nil.	1	2	Nil.	3	6	37	140	198

The following table compares the different provinces according to income :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Over Rs. 2,50,000.	Over Rs. 1,50,000.	Over Rs 1,10,000	Over Rs. 25,000.	Over Rs. 50,000.	Over Rs. 25,000.	Over Rs. 15,000.	Over Rs. 10,000.	Less than Rs. 10,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	2	2	2	4	10	16	15	56
Madras ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	15	14	6	8
Bombay ...	5	1	2	2	2	8	9	14	118
Bengal ...	3	Nil	1	2	1	8	13	40	156
Panjáb ...	2	3	Nil	1	2	14	7	12	156

Octroi.—The total receipts from octroi, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of tax per head of population who pay it, and the incidence of the receipts in each class, are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Classes.	1879-80.*			1880-81.†		
	Receipts.	Incidence.		Receipts.	Incidence.	
	Rs.	As.	p.	Rs.	As.	p.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	10,87,653	6	7	11,68,325	6	9
II.—Animals for slaughter ...	56,755	0	4	60,499	0	4
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing.	1,19,839	0	9	1,45,019	0	10
IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.	75,513	0	5	88,242	0	6
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices ...	1,08,450	0	7	1,16,078	0	8
VI.—Tobacco	51,867	0	4	56,572	0	4
VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	2,64,174	1	7	2,95,512	1	8
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal,	56,969	0	4	73,100	0	5
Total ...	18,18,220	10	11	20,05,347	11	6

* Population, 2,653,033. † Population, 2,775,160.

There is a marked increase in all eight classes, and this may be attributed generally to the prosperous character of the year. The two years preceding 1879-80 were years of drought, and in the year 1879-80 a severe fever epidemic prevailed over a large

portion of the provinces. Both these causes had a great effect in decreasing the receipts from octroi.

In regard to octroi taxation, the year 1880-81 is in many ways one of transition.

The proportional reduction system was adopted very generally some years ago, and though it was generally enjoined that refunds should be given on exports, a system of low duties is not favourable for refunds.

This system did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and special exception was taken to it in regard to two articles—*viz.*, cloth and sugar. Municipalities have therefore, in order to give effect to the instructions received from the Government of India, gradually been giving up the old and adopting the new system of full duties and free refunds.

The change is tolerably complete with respect to cloth, and orders have now issued which will render the adoption of the new system universal from April, 1882. The effect in general language has been or will be to confine taxation to articles in which there is comparatively little export trade. A system of low duties and no refunds can be worked without injury to trade everywhere; but a system of full duties with refunds cannot be worked in respect of articles in which there is a large through trade. It must tend to hamper and impede trade, and wherever the local consumption of an article is but a small part of the total imports, octroi on that article has been removed. For instance, sugar in Azamgarh and Meerut, and cloth in Háthras and Gházipur, have now been exempted from duty. The committees had done all that was possible in the way of refunds and free passes; but after every effort possible in this direction, it was clear that the octroi in the form now enjoined could not be retained with impunity. In many other places octroi has been allowed to continue on certain articles for another year on sufferance, and registration of exports has been ordered in order to discover the real local consumption. But whatever may be the results of registration, the principle to be followed will be the same. Octroi ordinarily will not be retained for any

article of which there is a very large import over and above what is required for local consumption.

Refunds.—A sum of Rs. 2,54,678 was granted in refunds, as compared with Rs. 2,16,402 in the previous year. The municipalities which paid away more than Rs. 500 in refunds are shown in the following comparative statement:—

Town.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Amount.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Amount.	Incidence of taxation per head.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Saháranpur	21,226	0 11 9	13,841	0 10 2
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,093	1 0 9	1,585	0 13 5
Meerut	29,102	0 14 11	29,722	0 12 6
Bágpat	884	0 12 11	1,426	0 11 5
Baraut	1,300	0 9 5	1,300	0 11 1
Hápur	934	0 10 10	3 409	0 14 1
Khúrja	6 808	0 9 9	2 036	0 11 6
Koil	5,234	0 11 7	3,996	0 10 6
Háthras	4,629	0 8 0	3,849	0 6 9
Muttra	3.644	0 9 1	3,841	0 11 10
Kosi	1,460	0 10 8	1,979	0 12 1
Agra	37,008	0 10 7	38,614	0 11 10
Firozabad	1,535	0 5 9	952	0 6 4
Mainpuri	1,691	0 10 11	549	0 9 11
Farukhabad	9,015	0 10 10	7,655	0 12 8
Soron	912	0 8 5	942	0 10 11
Kásganj	1,932	0 9 9	1,005	0 11 1
Najíbabad	849	0 9 9	1,497	0 11 9
Moradabad	5,792	0 10 9	6,484	0 9 4
Budaun	1,142	0 7 1	1,016	0 6 10
Bareilly	13,871	0 11 0	21,373	0 11 1
Pilibhít	1,093	0 8 11	6,150	0 7 8
Sháhjahánpur ...	10,361	0 8 11	24,235	0 9 8
Tilhar	2,679	0 6 2	548	0 8 8
Allahabad	18,212	0 14 3	22,063	0 13 8
Bánda	721	0 10 8	786	0 11 9
Gorakhpur	809	0 9 6	12,328	0 8 10
Azamgarh	4,062	0 9 6	6,408	0 13 4
Gházipur	6,296	0 8 3	5,237	0 10 1
Benares	2,351	0 10 4	5,038	0 9 11
Mirzapur	1,396	0 9 9	2,670	0 10 0
Mau Ránipur... ...	1,254	0 6 9	1,986	0 7 10
Kálpi	1,609	0 8 5	894	0 11 9
Kunch	2,860	0 7 2	2,700	0 9 8
Lucknow	1,034	0 11 5	1,372	0 13 1
Sítapur	439	0 12 3	1,761	0 8 4
Sandila	2,000	0 6 9	1,129	0 6 7
Fyzabad	1,801	0 9 0	4,931	0 11 6

Incidence of octroi.—The average incidence of the tax was 11 annas 1 pie. But after deducting Rs. 2,54,678 paid in refunds, the incidence falls at 10 annas 1 pie; the maximum being 14 annas 11 pie at Etah, and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to octroi, 2 annas 11 pie at Shahabad, in the Hardoi district.

There were no municipalities in which the net taxation of octroi per head exceeded one rupee. There were 12 municipalities in which the incidence was between 1 rupee and 12 annas per head, 22 in which it was between 12 and 10 annas, 21 in which it was between 10 and 8 annas, and 36 in which it was less than 8 annas. A list of these is given below :—

Between Re. 1 and annas 12 per head.			Between annas 12 and annas 10.			Between annas 10 and annas 8.			Under annas 8.		
	As.	p.		As.	p.		As.	p.		As.	p.
Muzaffarnagar,	13	5	Saháranpur,	10	2	Hardwár ...	9	0	Deoband ...	6	4
Meerut ...	12	6	Shámli ...	11	7	Pilkhuwa ...	8	0	Kandhla ...	7	2
Gházíabad ...	13	6	Garaut ...	11	1	Anúpshahr ...	8	1	Kairana ...	6	3
Hápur ...	14	1	Bágpat ...	11	5	Atrauli ...	8	0	Shadara ...	7	5
Brindabun ...	12	5	Khúrja ...	11	1	Sikandra Rao ...	8	6	Bulandshahr,	7	10
Kosi ...	12	1	Sikandrabad,	10	0	Fatehpur Sikri,	9	1	Hátkras ...	6	9
Farukhabad ...	12	3	Koil ...	10	6	Etawah ...	9	1	Khairabad ...	4	9
Etah ...	14	11	Hardnaganj,	10	1	Mainpuri ...	9	4	Biswán ...	4	2
Allahabad ...	13	8	Muttra ...	11	10	Jalesar ...	8	0	Shahabad ...	2	4
Azamgarh ...	13	4	Agra ...	11	10	Dhanpur ...	8	4	Sandila ...	6	7
Lucknow ...	13	1	Soron ...	10	11	Moradabad ...	9	4	Bilgram ...	3	3
Hardoi ...	12	8	Kásganj ...	11	1	Sháhjahánpur ...	9	8	Sandi ...	4	6
			Najibabad ...	11	9	Tilhar ...	8	8	Mallanwán ...	3	0
			Bareilly ...	11	1	Fatehpur ...	9	3	Unnar ...	7	4
			Bánda ...	11	9	Gorakhpur ...	8	10	Mau Ránipur,	7	10
			Gházipur ...	10	1	Benares ...	9	11	Newálganj } Maharájganj }	5	4
			Mirzapur ...	10	0	Orai ...	8	3			
			Kálpi ...	11	9	Kánch ...	9	8	Badauli ...	4	9
			Lalitpur ...	10	7	Nawábganj ...	9	3	Tánda ...	6	0
			Fyzabad ...	11	6	Sitapur ...	8	4	Gonda ...	4	1
			Bahraich ...	10	5	Rae Bareli ...	9	1	Nanpára ...	7	9
			Partabgarh,	10	6				Sultanpur ...	6	11
									Almora ...	4	1
									Naini Tal ...	5	8
									Pihání ...	3	1
									Bijnor ...	6	6
									Chándpur ...	5	8
									Nagina ...	7	0
									Amroha ...	6	8
									Sambhal ...	6	4
									Budaun ...	6	10
									Bisalpur ...	4	9
									Pilibhit ...	7	8
									Firozabad ...	6	4
									Marehra ...	6	9
									Atganj ...	6	1
									Jaunpur ...	5	9

The Provincial rates of consumption are given below for the chief articles generally taxed :—

	Provincial consumption.	Government standard.	Number of towns consuming more than standard.	Number of towns consuming less than standard.
Grain	M. 6 34 13	7 maunds.	31	56
Sugar, refined	0 8 4	6 seers.	81	49
Do., unrefined ...	0 27 7	15 seers.	55	28
Ghi	0 3 10	4¼ seers.	15	74
Tobacco	0 3 2	4 seers.	22	65
Oil and oilseeds	0 15 9	4½ seers of oil.	66	21
Drugs, gums, and spices ...	Rs. 1 3 10	From Rs. 1 to 1¼	35	53
Cloth	10 6 0	„ „ 4 to 6	55	34
Metals	1 11 3 +3 seers 2 ch.	„ „ 1-8 to 2	25	57

During the current year the following articles have been exempted from taxation:—Sugars in Azamgarh and Meerut, refined sugar in Najíbabad, ghi in Kúnch, oilseeds in Gorakhpur and castor-oil and castor seeds in Mau Ránipur, alum, gums, and kamarkas in Mau Ránipur, cloth in Háthras and Gházipur, metals in Najíbabad, Kúnch, and Newálganj-Maharájganj. These exemptions alone will have some effect in reducing the provincial consumption. It must, however, be remembered that the effect of any tax cannot be judged solely by the average consumption per head. The considerations which determine whether a tax is injurious or otherwise are generally the quantity of imports as compared with the needs of the town, and the quantity thereof that is consumed locally. Thus in Azamgarh the sugar duties were abolished not so much because the consumption per head was too high, but because the local consumption was not more than about one-fifth of what was imported.

On a general revision of the octroi taxation it was found that the articles in respect of which a change was most commonly necessary were :—Sugars of all kinds, oil and oilseeds, cloth and metals.

It was found that in many cases the rates, fixed at a time when the proportional reduction principle was in force, were unsuited for purposes of refunds, and in such cases either new rates have been imposed, or the advisability of revising the rates has been suggested for consideration.

In respect of sugars in particular considerable difficulty was experienced in the revision of the rates. The trade in sugar varies widely in different parts of the provinces. In some districts sugar is produced locally and brought into the towns for refining and export. In such cases it is necessary to adjust the duties according to the value of the different substances imported and exported, so that the refund paid on the refined export may as nearly as possible equal that paid on the unrefined sugar from which it was made. But among municipalities where this course of trade prevails there is considerable diversity in details. In some of them the raw sugar is brought into the town by brokers, who sell to sugar-dealers after paying the octroi, and the sugar thus changes hands in the town, and the broker who has paid the octroi at the time of import is little if at all affected in practice by the refund given to the dealer at the time of export. In other places the trade is in the hands of the same persons, and in such cases refunds reach the persons who have paid octroi on import. In other municipalities where sugar is not produced locally and there is no sugar-refining, sugar is nevertheless imported largely and made into sweetmeats, which are sometimes exported in large quantities to a distance and more often distributed to the surrounding villages. In some places the consumption of sugar is increased by numbers of pilgrims visiting the town, whose numbers it is difficult to estimate.

But in all cases during the recent enquiry attention has been directed to the total quantity of *all kinds* of sugar consumed, and not to the respective quantities of refined and unrefined sugar. In fact it is impossible to ascertain these quantities where the sugar changes its nature in the town. *Gur* and *ráb* are imported and are partly made into *khánd* or *kand* or *misri*, and partly consumed in

their raw state. Of the *khánd*, &c., thus produced part is consumed locally and part exported. Attention has therefore always been directed to the quantity of saccharine substances as represented in raw sugar which has been consumed; and for this purpose it has been assumed that three seers of unrefined will produce on an average one seer of refined sugar.

A similar but less formidable difficulty exists in respect of the taxation of oil and oilseeds. The seeds are imported and the oil is sometimes expressed in the town. To meet such cases the rates have been generally revised so as to be proportionate to the respective values of the oil and seeds.

But there is nowhere any large export of oil, the usual course of trade being to import seeds into the town for purposes of cleaning and collection with a view to future export. Seeds are thus imported in considerable quantities into every town in the province. In the smaller towns they are collected and passed on to larger trade centres; from the larger towns they are exported by rail. The imports and exports of oilseeds therefore vary widely from year to year, according to the price obtainable at the seaports.

In order to protect this trade the duty has in many cases been revised; all committees have been enjoined to give refunds freely, and have been requested to take into consideration the possibility of exempting from duty, under proper precautions against fraud, seeds brought into the town merely to be cleaned and exported.

In the case of cloth refunds have been given more freely than in the case of any other taxed article. The trade is generally in the hands of a comparatively small number of wealthy persons, who understand their own interests and generally apply freely for refunds. Refunds are thus easier to work on cloth than on other articles. But at the same time cloth is an article which is bought in small quantities to a very large extent by villagers visiting the towns. On this account the provincial standard has been exceeded to a large extent. It is very difficult to ascertain the extent to

which the local consumption is swollen by the purchases of villagers, pilgrims, and other persons visiting the towns. In some cases there are large villages and towns (not municipalities) in the vicinity where cloth can be bought: in others no cloth is sold at any place within a long radius from the municipality. In some districts there are pedlars who hawk cloth about the villages, while in others there are no such facilities for obtaining cloth. It is in respect of cloth, too, that the bonded warehouse system is most successful. Many towns succeed in inducing cloth-sellers who bring cloth to the town to deposit their goods in a bonded warehouse and to pay duty on the goods sold in the town, exporting without payment of duty whatever quantity remains unsold. In towns, however, where the trade in cloth is very large the octroi has been removed for the reasons given above.

The taxation of metals also is surrounded by difficulties. A through trade in metals in the unmanufactured state is not very common, the usual course of trade being the import of brass, &c., in an unmanufactured state and its manufacture into vessels in the town. For vessels of every-day use the villagers resort to the town, and refunds are hardly possible on the individual articles taken home by each villager. In some places the local manufacture is famous, and the number of vessels thus removed by visitors is very large, and where this is the case, and the proportion of vessels sold for use in the town is comparatively small, His Honor has directed that the duty on metals shall cease. In all cases the necessity for granting refunds has been enjoined, whether the export is of the manufactured or the unmanufactured article.

It appeared, however, during the enquiries made that in some towns the local consumption was really larger than the provincial standard. This is especially the case with the smaller towns which are the head quarters of districts and to which there is daily a large influx of people attending the courts. In such cases a special standard has been named for each town, subject to reconsideration

in the light of the results of the registration which will now be made.

The most notable instances of over-taxation were the following :—

(*a*) *Grain.*—Here there were no cases in which the standard was exceeded to a very flagrant extant. The worst cases were :—

	Mds.	s.	c.	
Bágpat	10	8	4	per head.
Sikandrabad	10	13	6	„
Iláthras	12	0	10	„
Kosi	10	39	0	„
Agra	10	28	9	„
Fatehpur-Síkri	9	12	0	„
Etáwah	11	28	0	„
Tilhar	9	18	15	„
Sitapur	9	23	12	„

In these municipalities it is evident that through trade has been taxed, and the committees have been enjoined to take such steps as will ensure that duty is levied only on grain brought into the town for consumption. For Muzaffarnagar a special standard of 8 maunds, and for Kálpi of 7½ maunds, has been tentatively fixed.

(*b*) *Sugars.*—The standard of 33 seers of unrefined sugars was largely exceeded in the following towns:—

	Seers.		Seers.
Shámli	125	Kásganj	126
Meerut	41	Jalesar	53
Gháziabad	52	Bareilly	95
Baraut	48	Bisalpur	72
Hápur	84	Pilibhit	123
Anúpshahr	47	Sháhjahánpur	104
Khúrja	198	Bánda	51
Sikandrabad	100	Azamgarh	43
Koil	86	Gházipur	137
Harduaganj	78	Benares	97
Muttra	71	Mirzapur	68
Bindraban	44	Kálpi	102
Kosi	122	Kúnch	92
Agra	102	Nawabganj (Bara Banki) ...	93
Fatehpur-Sikri	44	Biswán	114
Etah	54	Hardoi	43
Soron	49		

In Azamgarh and Meerut the through trade in sugar was so large, and the quantity consumed locally was so small, that, in the interests of the towns, His Honor directed the abolition of the duties. The case of Shámli is under consideration.

In Bareilly the over-taxation was chiefly due to the unsuitability of the rates in force. There is a large trade in sugar and much refining in the town; but the rates on refined sugar were too high as compared with those on unrefined, and to give refunds on the former would have entailed a serious loss on the municipality. The evil has now been remedied by revision of the rates, and in future refunds will be given on all exports of sugar, in whatever form.

In Agra the quantity taxed is swollen by the manufacture of sweetmeats (a speciality of the city), which are largely exported to distant places. This municipality has maintained a register of exports, from which it appears that a large quantity of sugar was exported without refunds. The information on the subject was not, however, sufficient to show what the actual consumption of the town is, and the committee have been directed to procure further information, pending which His Honor has named 15 seers of refined and 20 seers of unrefined sugar as the normal consumption which should not be exceeded. In Gházipur there is a very large trade in sugar.

In Brindaban a special standard of 1 maund 15 seers of unrefined sugar has been named as the local consumption of all kinds of sugar. In Kálpi special standards have been named, *viz.*, refined sugar 12 seers, unrefined 20 seers. In regard to the other towns such orders have been issued as will it is hoped completely rectify the present state of matters.

(*c*) *Oil and oilseeds.*—The following municipalities largely exceeded the standard of 4½ seers of oil :—

	Seers.	Chittaks.
Muzaffarnagar	12	7
Ghaziabad	10	2
Sikandrabad	8	1
Bulandshahr	10	1
Háthras	13	13
Agra	29	8
Etáwah	13	13
Tilhar	15	0
Bánda	15	1
Gházipur	10	11
Mirzapur	28	10
Kálpi	25	2
Kánch	7	0
Bahraich	8	15

The trade during the year under report had been slack, and the quantity taxed was generally less than in the two next preceding years. The rates in force, however, were in many cases fixed long ago on the proportionate reduction principle, and His Honor has now advised the committees to raise them to the average provincial rates, giving refunds freely.

In Jaunpur alone were facts adduced which showed a local consumption higher than the standard, and here 8 seers of oil was named as the average consumption of oil and oilseeds per head.

(*d*) In the case of drugs gums and spices the standard of Re. 1-4-0 was largely exceeded in the following towns. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sahâranpur	2	9	6
Muzaffarnagar	3	1	2
Shâmli	2	10	6
Khúrja	2	8	6
Farukhabad	2	7	3
Najibabad	4	9	9
Mirzapur	2	3	1
Kálpi	3	0	1
Kúnch	2	7	8

It was found that in some cases articles were taxed under this head which would more properly be classed as articles of food. In such cases the necessary change was directed. The rates on these articles being generally *ad valorem*, and the imports being often in very small quantities, the taxation of these articles presents considerable difficulty.

In Mau Rânipur, where some of the articles hitherto taxed are used in the printing of cloth, these articles were exempted from taxation in the interests of the cloth industry. The duty on the other articles was raised and a revised schedule in detail sanctioned.

The indefiniteness of the term "other spices" (*diyar kiránâ*) having been brought to notice by several municipalities, they were recommended to revise their rates of duty levied and submit for

confirmation schedules showing greater detail of taxable articles. To aid them in this matter the schedule sanctioned for Mau Ránipur was commended to attention.

In Saháranpur, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, and some of the municipalities near the hills there appeared to be a large through trade in goods of this class produced in the hills; but sufficiently precise information was not given about the course of trade and the chief articles imported. In such cases the collection of the necessary information was enjoined, pending the receipt of which no change was made, but the free grant of refunds was enjoined.

A special standard of Re. 1-8-0 per head was tentatively fixed for Muzaffarnagar and Kálpi.

(*e*) *Cloth.*—The provincial standard of Rs. 6 was largely exceeded in the following towns :—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Saháranpur ...	9	0	2	Fatehpur ...	9	14	5
Muzaffarnagar ...	11	8	5	Gorakhpur ...	10	1	2
Meerut ...	10	6	4	Azamgarh ...	14	11	0
Ghaziabad ...	11	5	7	Gházipur ...	33	1	0
Baraut ...	12	1	7	Benares ...	12	8	4
Pilkhuwa ...	11	3	3	Mirzapur ...	23	1	10
Khúrja ...	11	1	9	Kálpi ...	10	4	2
Koil ...	11	8	4	Kúnch ...	9	5	11
Háthras ...	32	6	6	Lalitpur ...	13	7	9
Brindaban ...	9	2	3	Nawábganj (Bara Banki),	26	10	4
Agra ...	13	14	10	Radauli* ...	11	11	9
Firozabad ...	9	6	10	Hardoi ...	18	11	1
Farukhabad ...	11	15	4	Tánda* ...	20	12	5
Etah ...	14	13	9	Bahraich ...	9	3	5
Kásganj ...	9	9	11	Nanpára ...	10	9	0
Najibabad ...	13	0	6	Partabgarh ...	18	11	11

In Háthras, as already stated, the local consumption was such a small portion of the total quantity taxed that His Honor has directed the abolition of the duty. A similar course has been followed in Gházipur.

* Octroi has been abolished in these towns.

A special standard has been fixed in the following towns, where the facts observed seemed to show a local consumption higher than the standard :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fatehpur	8	8	0
Benares	12	0	0
Brindaban	9	0	0
Najibabad	10	0	0
Rae Bareli	8	0	0
Baraut	8	0	0
Kálpi	7	0	0
Gorakhpur	8	8	0

(*f*) In metals the following towns largely exceeded the standard :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Muzaffarnagar	3	4	10
Baraut	4	4	1
Hápur	6	15	9
Farukhabad	9	13	0
Najibabad	8	6	9
Newálganj-Maharájganj	13	1	3
Hardoi	3	3	5
Bahraich	4	15	4
Sultanpur	3	0	11
	M.	s.	c.
Mirzapur	2	4	11

In Mirzapur the duty has been removed and in other places committees have been enjoined to reduce the quantities taxed by the means detailed above.

In order to work successfully a system of full refunds on all articles, it is obviously necessary to obtain facts from which the actual local consumption of each municipality can be ascertained : and this result is obtainable only by registering exports as well as imports. His Honor accordingly has decided that such registration shall be made from the beginning of 1882-83 in all municipalities which realize Rs. 15,000 or upwards from octroi, and has also called attention to the necessity of providing facilities for passing goods in

transit through the towns free of duty—facilities which seem not to be always available, though enjoined several years ago.

It is hoped that when in possession of statistics showing the quantities of goods imported and exported and also the quantities passed through without payment of duty, it may be possible to ascertain in each case the approximate local consumption of each article. Registration of this nature has existed for some seven years in Kálpi and was introduced more recently into Allahabad. In these places the proportion of goods exported with refunds to total exports was as follows according to the registers :—

Kálpi.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Quantity on which refunds were given.	Percentage of refunds on exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1,12,355	18,382	11,116	60
Rice	7,015	1,987	...	...
Sugar	8,332	4,233	...	...
Gur	11,734	2,408	...	...
Ghi	1,351	299	...	...
Oilseeds	26,001	13,290	...	...
Spices	3,592	1,634	...	...
Tobacco	3,608	1,137	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cloth	2,08,606	88,650	61,660	69
Metals	18,783	8,558	...	...

Allahabad.

Articles.	Total export.	Tax refundable.	Tax refunded.	Proportion of refund to refundable.
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat	42,039 12 0	1,970 9 6	1,952 0 10	99
Masur and mung ...	1,323 23 8	62 0 8	60 8 4	97
Other dáls ...	28,257 37 12	883 0 10	837 13 9	95
Barley, gram, and oats ...	49,036 15 4	1,532 6 3	1,390 3 1	90
Fine rice	556 19 0	69 8 11	55 4 5	79
Coarse rice	18,908 7 10	1,181 12 1	1,103 0 4	93
Suji of all grains ...	19 30 0	1 3 9	0 9 9	47
Binaula and oilcake ...	1,130 25 0	17 10 7	16 0 0	90
Juar, bajra, and other grains not mentioned above	55,434 35 8	866 2 8	835 4 5	96
Mahua	417 39 6	52 4 0	50 13 11	97
Crystallized sugar, chini, and shakkar ...	399 16 2	199 11 3	196 9 2	98
Gur, shira, and ráb ...	5,734 21 0	1,433 10 1	1,405 14 7	98
Ghi and butter ...	383 32 12	239 14 1	217 7 1	90
	Rs. a. p.			
Groceries, including dried and Kabul fruit, &c., arrowroot, &c. ...	26,605 8 2	1,247 2 1	1,203 15 4	96
All vegetable and fruits, including sugarcane but excluding potatoes,	116 8 0	8 10 3	1 0 1	28
	Mds. s. c.			
Potatoes	1,516 5 0	189 8 3	179 1 2	94
Cocoanuts	2,505 0 0	6 4 3	5 10 8	90
Bhusa	75 0 0	1 2 9	...	...
	Heads.			
Cattle over a month old...	2,505	626 4 0	588 8 0	94
Goats, sheep and calves under a month old ...	2,049	128 1 0	73 4 0	57
	Rs. a. p.			
Eggs, fowls, ducks, geese, and birds intended for food ...	10 0 0	0 2 6	...	...
	Mds. s. c.			
Country and mahua oil ...	818 9 3	255 11 1	250 5 6	100
Cocoanut oil	2 38 0	2 15 6	2 15 0	99
Castor and other oilseeds,	10,754 39 8	1,344 6 0	1,306 6 7	97
Tallow and grease ...	223 2 0	83 10 3	50 10 9	60
Reh ...	53 6 0	0 18 3	0 1 3	28
	Rs. a. p.			
Coal, coke, and charcoal...	261 0 0	8 2 6	7 15 6	97

Allahabad—(concluded).

Articles.	Total export.	Tax refundable.	Tax refunded.	Proportion of refund to refundable.
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Firewood	2,189 2 0	13 10 11	4 8 6	33
Munj, bagai, and badh ...	2,927 18 0	91 7 9	87 2 2	95
	Rs. a. p.			
Rope and string ...	8,431 2 0	263 7 7	260 6 1	99
	Mds. s. c.			
Lime (whitewash) made without municipal limits	761 27 8	23 12 10	11 13 4	49
Lime (common) and surkhi	1,258 0 0	13 1 8	...	...
	Rs. a. p			
Bricks, pukka ...	38 10 8	1 3 3	1 1 10	92
	Number.			
Tiles, small	5,000	0 5 0	0 5 0	100
	Rs. a. p.			
Stone, marble and the like,	14,780 5 9	461 14 3	395 9 0	85
Timber of all sorts ...	8,209 11 9	513 1 9	445 1 9	86
	Bundles.			
Thatching grass ...	13,000	2 7 0	2 7 0	100
	Rs. a. p.			
Sirki, palm leaves, matting, &c.	123 3 6	1 14 9	1 4 1	65
	Numbers.			
Bamboo, large ...	709	22 2 6	10 3 6	46
Do., small ...	55,887	34 14 9	13 15 3	39
	Rs. a. p.			
Dyes	3,159 3 2	98 11 6	68 10 7	69
Betelnuts	Mds. s. c.			
Pán leaves	1,086 37 0	543 7 4	532 12 9	98
	Rs. a. p.			
Drugs, &c.	33 0 0	2 1 0	...	...
Tobacco of finer sort ...	2,505 10 5	156 9 6	119 7 7	76
	Mds. s c.			
Do., common sort ...	2,404 10 1	1,202 2 0	1,173 2 4	98
Piece goods and other textile fabrics ...	1,142 16 4	285 9 6	265 3 8	93
	Rs. a. p.			
	4,17,093 5 5	6,256 6 3	6,120 5 5	97
Leather articles ...	1,742 6 5	25 14 9	16 10 3	63
Metals and articles of metal,	54,915 3 8	828 11 6	740 15 7	89
Grand Total ...	...	23,245 13 8	22,062 10 2	95

In Agra also a similar register was maintained in 1880-81 and shows the following results :—

Articles.	Total quantity exported, exclusive of that on which refund was given.	Quantity on which refund was given.	Total export.	Percentage of refund on export.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	64,339	2,25,748	2,90,087	77·7
Refined sugar ...	7,468	1,21,968	1,29,436	93·4
Unrefined do. ...	18,383	58,412	76,795	76·0
Ghi	1,093	13,236	14,329	92·3
Oil and oilseeds ...	12,015	12,173	24,188	50·3
Tobacco	9,478	7,658	17,136	44·1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Spices	58,283	1,72,188	2,30,421	74·7
Cloth	11,85,644	2,50,407	14,36,451	17·4
Metals	1,69,064	18,691	1,87,755	9·9

The Allahabad statistics are of peculiar interest. Allahabad is singularly favourably situated for the working of octroi with refunds, being surrounded on so many sides by rivers and having so few means of ingress and egress. In addition to these natural advantages the Allahabad Municipality has been administered of late years with more than ordinary care, and the results of the year under review in respect of octroi represent a state of things that can hardly be improved on.

The average consumption per head for each chief class of dutiable articles as compared with the provincial standard is shown below for 1880-81 :—

	M.	s.	c.
Grain	6	4	4
Refined sugar	0	5	4
Unrefined do.	0	10	8
Ghi and butter	0	3	13
Oil and oilseeds	0	4	1
Drugs, &c.	0	0	5
	Rs.	a.	p.
	0	2	1
	M.	s.	c.
Tobacco	0	1	13
	Rs.	a.	p.
Cloth	6	13	11
Metals	1	13	10

Allahabad is a very typical place as regards taxation, consisting as it does of a native city of considerable wealth, a very large civil station and a cantonment of moderate size with some European shops, and being visited by a fair number of pilgrims at all times of the year, more especially at the Magh Mela, and by a large number of litigants. Owing to these causes the results of the octroi in Allahabad, if correctly reported, are of great value in estimating the probable local consumption in other large municipalities. The registration of imports and exports has been carried on with care, and the result is to confirm the accuracy of the provincial standards to a surprising extent.

The provincial averages are affected to a considerable extent by the towns above mentioned which tax more than their local consumption. It is almost imposible, however, to exhibit the results as they would have stood if the few most glaring cases of over-taxation which have now been rectified were eliminated from the statistics. A considerable allowance would have to be made on this account, and in general terms it may be said that enquiries have generally confirmed the accuracy of the standards as normal standards for towns where there are no exceptional circumstances to modify the consumption, though in the case of cloth perhaps a higher standard is required to meet the consumption of villages and visitors who buy cloth in the towns. Nothing has however transpired to show that except in a few towns of exceptional wealth more than Rs 6 or 7 worth of cloth is used in the year on an average by each person.

Income from other sources.—The income from other sources is compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Details.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of houses, gardens, markets, &c.	2,14,990	2,22,337
Fines	26,479	26,575
Miscellaneous	2,47,356	2,79,385
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals	2,021	2,734
Grants-in-aid from provincial or local funds ...	25,355	34,255

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in the income from rents yearly. The establishment of market places and the construction of productive public works in several municipalities have proved successful, and have provided a permanent source of income to those municipalities. In the towns noted on the margin the greatest variations occur and are explained as follows:—

Town.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mussoorie ...	3,541	4,895	1,354	...
Meerut ...	6,231	2,144	...	4,087
Agra ...	24,584	25,824	1,240	...
Bareilly ...	2,634	3,705	1,070	...
Cawnpore ...	21,457	19,195	...	2,262
Allahabad ...	37,783	35,875	...	1,908
Benares ...	28,711	34,799	6,088	...

Mussoorie.—The increase is due to the larger receipts derived from rent of the Municipal Hall, and also to the revised assessments of unoccupied lands in the municipality.

Meerut.—The increase realized in 1879-80 was abnormally high, owing to payments of arrears of rent by the lessee in that year. The transfer of a large portion of the nazúl lands from the municipality to the Military authorities has permanently reduced the income from this source.

Agra.—The increased income is due chiefly to the enhanced rents which have been realized from the shops in the new ganj. The construction of this ganj, besides conferring a benefit on the public, has been a most successful investment. It now gives nearly 16 per cent. on the original outlay.

Bareilly.—The increased receipts are due to the large sums realized during the year from nazúl property, tehbazari, and gardens.

Cawnpore.—The decreased income is due to a smaller sum having been realized from nazúl lands in the year under review. A considerable amount of land was taken up for the Couperganj market and for the Cawnpore-Farukhabad State Railway. The receipts from rents of shops and houses were also small in consequence of the removal of several of the booths from Collectorganj. The compound and site tax, moreover, brought in less in 1880-81 than in the previous year, but the arrears of 1878-79 were included in the figures of that year.

Allahabad.—The decrease is due to the lax supervision on the part of the late tahsildar of Allahabad in realizing rents. Better arrangements have now been made, and it may be hoped that the returns of the current year will show improved results.

Benares.—The increase is due to the large sums realized from the municipal markets and to the realizations of arrears of previous years.

The receipts from fines were very little over those realized in the previous year. But the variations in the figures of the municipalities noted on the margin are considerable. In the case of the Sikandrabad, Etah, Jalesar, and Nagina Municipalities large fines were levied for evasion of taxes. In Jalesar itself there was a very heavy case of cloth smuggling, and the defendants were fined Rs. 100 by the tahsildar, which was enhanced to Rs. 200 on appeal. The increase in Kairana, Etáwah, and Lucknow is due to a stricter enforcement of the municipal bye-laws, and in Etáwah and Farukhabad to the large fines which were imposed under the Gambling Act.

Municipality.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kairana ...	74	241
Sikandrabad ...	17	211
Etáwah ...	69	227
Farukhabad ...	251	789
Etah ...	83	354
Jalesar ...	71	345
Nagina ...	59	204
Lucknow ...	1,838	2,378

There is a large increase observable in the receipts from miscellaneous sources. The figures are swelled by the inclusion in the returns of the year under review of the loan of 1½ lakhs made to the Naini Tal Municipal Committee on account of protective works rendered necessary by the landslip of September, 1880.

Total income and expenditure.—The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserves compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	29,47,369	25,25,686	4,22,283
1880-81	28,92,559	27,15,127	6,13,709
Increase	...	1,89,441	1,90,917
Decrease	55,410	...	...

The increase in the reserves is due chiefly to the fact that municipalities have to retain sufficient funds in hand to meet the great demands which are now made for refunds. In some municipalities funds are being accumulated for the purpose of carrying out large projects for drainage, water-supply, and other improvements.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole are compared in the following statement for 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

Head.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Interest on debt	11,311	·44	11,815	·44
Establishments.				
Head-office	52,456	2·07	53,978	1·99
Collection of octroi	2,05,899	8·15	2,00,480	7 38
Ditto of other sources of income,	10,043	·39	10,823	·39
Conservancy and cleansing ...	4,25,433	16·84	4,26,086	15·69
Police	5,70,237	22·57	5,84,352	21·52
Registration of vital statistics ...	3,645	·14	3,826	·15
Lighting	52,132	2·06	46,859	1·73
Watering roads	28,398	1·12	31,215	1·15
Total Establishments ...	13,48,245	53·34	13,57,599	50·
Other charges.				
Construction and maintenance of roads.	2,95,520	11·70	2,83,147	10·43
Drainage works	56,183	2·22	2,24,324	8·26
Water-supply	14,392	·57	11,235	·41
Buildings	1,43,271	5 67	1,36,047	5·01
Other public works	79,918	3·16	96,191	3·55
Sanitary and charitable grants, vaccination, &c.	81,022	3·29	78,542	2·89
Education, science, and arts ...	56,789	2·24	55,590	2·04
Miscellaneous ...	3,56,496	14·11	3,80,636	14·0
Contribution to provincial or local funds.	50,682	2·00	47,741	1·76
Repayment of debt	31,857	1·27	32,260	1·19
Total ...	11,66,130	46·22	13,45,713	49·56
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,25,686	100·	27,15,127	100·

Head office.—The expenditure on Head office is pretty stationary. Fixed allotments are made yearly by municipalities and any variation in the figures is accounted for by the sums, whether large or small, expended on contingencies. The figures shown against the Benares municipality include an abnormal item of Rs. 4,400 on account of a bonus given by the municipal committee to their late paid Secretary.

Collection of octroi.—The decrease in the charges for collection is due generally to the smaller expenditure incurred in printing forms, &c. Calculating the expenditure under this head on the net proceeds of taxation, the percentage falls at 11·4, as compared with 12·1 in the previous year and 12·6 in 1878-79. The standard of 16 per cent. laid down by the Government is not often exceeded, save by those municipalities which are small, straggling, and difficult to guard.

Conservancy.—The increase of expenditure on conservancy is small and calls for no remark. Much good work has been done and it may not be out of place to specially notice the following municipalities which appear to have expended a large portion of their income on works connected with conservancy, and to have secured good results therefrom.

Almora.—One new public latrine was built and another repaired and enlarged; thus completing a total of twelve buildings of this character now opened in various portions of the town. Certain fields have been leased about half a mile away from the inhabited site, and are appropriated for the purpose of trench interment of latrine impurities.

Bareilly.—The 11 public latrines in this town, which were unroofed sheds, are now being replaced by properly built roofed houses in which the dry earth system can be properly worked. These latrines have been inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner, who considers them worthy of much praise, and is of opinion that if their working is continued on the existing system they will do much good.

Agra.—Two new public latrines have been built; and the arrangements for disposal of impurities by trenching have been perfected.

Muttra.—An offensive under ground drain was closed in 1879, and receptacles have now been made for the collection of filthy water, which is removed daily in the conservancy carts.

Balrámpur.—In this municipality four new public latrines are in course of construction, and when completed will greatly benefit the town.

Lucknow.—Five new masonry-built public latrines have been erected. The cost of repairs to latrines has been much reduced by the construction of pucka, in place of thatched latrines. Out of 70 public latrines there are only six thatched ones left, and most of these will be made pucka in the current year.

The Sewage Farm of Allahabad brought in Rs. 9,887, as compared with Rs. 4,956 in the previous year. The expenditure on the farm amounted to Rs. 4,747. The accounts have now been thoroughly examined and cleared up, and the farm has been entirely made over to the municipality by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the commencement of the year under review.

The subject of the permanent arrangements for the disposal of the Allahabad sewage has received much attention from the Magistrate, and it is expected that a satisfactory settlement will soon be made.

Police.—The increased expenditure on police calls for no remark. The following table shows the strength of the police force entertained by municipalities as it stood on 1st December, 1880:—

Rank.				1879-80.	1880-81.
	Constabulary.				
Inspectors	...	...	...	7	6
Sub-inspectors	...	...	...	32	31
Head-constables	...	...	...	315	321
Mounted constables	...	...	...	1	1
Foot constables	...	...	...	2,772	2,775
	Non-constabulary.				
Jemadars	...	...	...	203	206
Daffadars	...	...	...	39	38
Chaukidars	...	...	...	3,997	3,993
		Total	...	7,366	7,371

Registration of vital statistics.—The number of births and deaths registered during the year is shown below :—

	No. registered.	Ratio per mille.
Births	86,188	30·42
Deaths	105,878	37·37

For the past three years the returns have shown an excess of deaths over births. These figures can hardly represent the real course of these events, and birth registration is manifestly imperfect. Every municipality in the provinces has rules for registration of vital statistics, and the attention of municipal committees has been drawn to the necessity of enforcing these rules within their limits. In regard to death registration in the municipalities, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the ratios of mortality recorded bear witness to a general carefulness of registration

Lighting and watering roads.—The decreased expenditure on lighting is more nominal than real. In previous years a large expenditure had to be incurred in providing lamp-posts and substituting kerosine-oil for the ordinary country oil lamps. Most if not all of the 65 municipalities in which streets are lighted use kerosine oil now. The Allahabad Municipality, which in previous years spent a nominal sum on lighting, has now approved of a cast-iron lamp and lantern which will for the present burn kerosine oil, but can be used for gas as soon as it can be introduced. The President of the municipality is endeavouring to work out a scheme for lighting the town with gas. Roads are watered in 46 municipalities. These are generally the municipalities at the head-quarters of the district. In the larger towns, such as Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Agra, large sums are expended yearly, resulting in several miles of roads being watered.

Public works.—Public works absorbed more than 27 per cent. of the total expenditure as compared with 23 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure on drainage works was four times higher than in 1879-80, due to the extensive protective works which were undertaken in Naini Tal in consequence of the disastrous landslip of 18th September, 1880. The total cost of the works up to October, 1881, was Rs. 1,94,383-8-6, and was met from the loan

of 1½ lakhs taken by the municipality under the Local Authorities Loan Act and from the grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Local Government for this purpose. The most important works have been completed; some minor ones remain to be done, and will no doubt be fully carried out by the end of the current official year. The work has been executed not only with great thoroughness and excellence, but with great rapidity; so that, notwithstanding the vastness of the undertaking, all the works of essential importance were finished before the rainy season set in. The rains of 1881 were less copious than in some years and the works were subjected to a less severe test than will probably be the case in future rainy seasons; but the general result so far is encouraging and gives good ground for the expectation that there will be no recurrence of such a disaster as befell the station in September, 1880.

Sanitary and charitable grants.—There is a small decrease observable in the expenditure under this head. With few exceptions, almost every municipality either maintains its own dispensary or contributes to the one established by the Government. During the year under review several branch dispensaries were raised to sudder ones, and in some towns new dispensaries were established. Grants continue to be made by the larger municipalities, such as Saháranpur, Agra, Benares, Bareilly, and Allahabad, to blind and leper asylums, and in a few municipalities poorhouses are still maintained. A sum of Rs. 10,382 was expended on vaccination, as compared with Rs. 10,576 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 106,238, and of these 90·2 per cent. were successful against 85·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Education.—A sum of Rs. 52,401 was expended on education as compared with Rs. 47,625 in the previous year. The increased contribution is encouraging. The money is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of free schools, and the results gained in the year under review are not altogether unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous charges.—The large sums paid away in refunds of octroi chiefly account for the increase in the figures for 1880-81. Every care is taken to keep down miscellaneous expenditure. If

the amounts paid on account of refunds in the two years be eliminated from the figures, the miscellaneous charges in 1880-81 fall at Rs. 1,26,058 as compared with Rs. 1,40,094 in 1879-80.

Contributions to local or provincial funds.—There is a small decrease in the expenditure under this head. The contributions in the year under review are made up of the following items:—

			Rs.
Mussoorie	...	To Landour cantonment fund, being one-tenth of the receipts from the toll-bar at Rajpur.	840
Meerut	...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collection.	29,676
Agra	...	To cantonment fund for maintenance of police and for other purposes.	9,000
Lucknow	...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collections and for maintenance of the lock hospital.	6,625
Fyzabad	...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collections.	1,600

Investments.—The total amount of invested money in the hands of the municipal committees was Rs. 1,64,190; *viz.*, Rs. 1,31,090 in Government securities and Rs. 33,100 in Light Railway shares.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

Besides municipalities under Act XV. of 1873 there were 338 towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 as compared with 339 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same. The tax is raised chiefly to provide for the maintenance of a police force in each town; and after meeting the expenditure under this head, the balance is devoted to conservancy and works of local improvement.

The population of the towns amounted to 1,603,971, the number of houses was 354,593; of the latter 170,173 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross yield of the tax was Rs. 3,19,437, which gives an incidence of 3 annas 2 pie per head of population and Re. 1-14-0 per assessed house. The whole subject of taxation in towns under Act XX. of 1856 was carefully considered in the year under review. It was observed that the

primary object of the assessment of the tax was apparently misunderstood or overlooked; that object was the maintenance of a proper police force, not the establishment of good conservancy arrangements, nor the execution of local improvements, however desirable either may be. The appropriation of any surplus for such subsidiary objects was permitted by the Act, but evidently the assessment of the tax ought to be adjusted primarily to the requirements for police purposes, and ought not to be raised to a high rate merely that funds might be available for other purposes, or because a town could be made to pay. In accordance with this principle, it was laid down that whenever the assessment was more than double of what was required for police purposes, the demand would seem to be in excess of what might properly be imposed under the Act and ought to be lowered. This standard was not to be applied stringently to every case without regard to special circumstances, and where a good case was made out for allowing a slightly higher assessment, its imposition would be permitted. At the same time it was laid down that the average rate of assessment should not, if possible, exceed Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house on an average.

Including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, the total available income of these towns amounted to Rs. 4,12,200. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,37,082, of which Rs. 1,63,188 were absorbed in police, Rs. 69,817 in conservancy, and the balance in establishment, works of local improvement, and miscellaneous. The general administration of the towns during the year under review has been, with a few exceptions, satisfactory.

12 and 13.—MILITARY AND MARINE.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Village Records.

In pursuance of the measures initiated in 1877 for securing greater accuracy and fulness in rural statistics by means of the increased efficiency of the kanúngo and patwári staff, qualifying examinations were held in each division; 537 kanúngos and candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 262 were finally and 130 conditionally passed; 145 were wholly unsuccessful. During this cold-weather tour the Director of the Deparment of Agriculture and Commerce, as Inspector for the Board of Revenue, visited, with his Assistant, 18 districts and tested the village records of more than 6,500 patwáris. Great improvement in the record system has been noticed since the new rules have been brought into force. In many districts the papers are reported to have attained such a degree of accuracy that they would now afford a sufficiently reliable basis for purposes of assessment. General improvement is perceptible everywhere, and both patwáris and kanúngos are beginning to awake from the apathetic torpor which had become habitual to them from long irresponsibility. Pargana registers have been commenced by the registrar-kanúngos, and in many districts completed up to date. The results prove that the work is within the power of the staff engaged. There is every reason to hope that a sustained attention to this important branch of the administration will ensure an accurate, complete, and immediately available fund of information as to the result and value of each year's harvest in every part of the province the rates of rent, and the condition of the cultivators.

There has been a marked improvement in the punctuality with which the returns are submitted. The only districts in which they are behindhand are the trans-Goghra parts of the Benares division. Measures for the improvement of the patwáris in those districts are under consideration.

A committee sat to discuss proposals for the amendment of the present code of rules for patwáris and kanúngos. Their labors are completed and their suggestions are now before the Local Government.

2.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*)—*Batesar Fair.*

A very large number of cattle were brought to the great annual fair at Batesar. The number of horned beasts present was 45,096, the largest number in any one of the three preceding years having been 25,738. The number of optional registered sales amounted to 8,893, bringing in a revenue to Government of Rs. 1,111-10-0; but this does not represent nearly all the transactions, and there is no means of ascertaining the number of sales unregistered. The fair was not largely frequented by the travelling Banjaras, through whom a great portion of the cattle trade of the country is carried on. The attendance was principally of baiparis (regular dealers, and for the most part Mewatis by caste) and villagers, who having pasture lands were in a position to breed cattle for themselves. Beasts were sent from great distances, the leading strains having been the strong coarse Chambalpari and Bhind breeds, which are pre-eminently fitted for agricultural purposes; the magnificent cart-bullocks from Hariana and neighbouring Rajput States, and the small but sturdy produce of the Jumna ravines and the lower doab. A number of prizes were given by a local committee under the presidency of Mr. Lawrence, the Magistrate of Agra, and attention was paid not only to height and fineness of breeding, but to the strength, bone, compactness, and low price, which are essentials in animals meant for farm use.

(b)—Talukdars' Agricultural Meeting at Lucknow.

An important step towards developing the resources of their province was taken by the great landlords of Oudh, who held a meeting at Lucknow in March, under the guidance of a committee of 15 native gentlemen, assisted by one European officer, and the presidency of Maháraja Sir Digbijai Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Its main features were the following:—A cattle show, at which animals from all the districts of Oudh competed for prizes. An exhibition of agricultural implements and water-lifts contributed both by the Cawnpore farm and numerous private exhibitors. The various improved forms of implements were displayed in action and the merits of a large number of ploughs tested in ploughing matches. Orders from native gentry were obtained for winnowers, sugar-mills, ploughs and pumps. Prizes were given for agricultural products, of which there was a large show at the Kaisar Bagh Baradari. The chief exhibits under this head were rice, of which there were no less than 300 samples unhusked and 150 husked; wheat with 125 samples; oilseed and pulses; bajra and juar. Another sub-committee took charge of products used in manufactures, both in their raw and in their manufactured states. The show in this department comprised fibres, cotton, wool, silk, leather, dyes, tobacco, oil, sugarcane, honey and wax, gums and resins, lac, preserves and provisions, chandlery and perfumes. Arts and ornamental manufactures formed a separate department of the exhibition. Firms from every part of India sent articles for sale and a large collection of extreme beauty and value was contributed on loan by the talukdars and the princes and nobles of Lucknow. Committee meetings were held every morning in the hall of the Canning College, and the important questions of improvement of cattle by breeding or the introduction of new kinds of fodder; the comparative merits of various forms of irrigation and the means by which they might most conveniently be extended; arboriculture, seed selection and distribution, and improved ploughs were discussed in papers contributed by the native gentry assembled. The leading landlords attended in large numbers and every department

of the exhibition was thronged by crowds of rustic visitors from every district in the province.

(c)—Steam plough.

Two 16 H. P. engines with an 8-furrow plough, a 9-tyne cultivator, harrows, and a double-furrow plough, especially invented for the purpose, have been imported from England with the object of dealing with the káns grass, whose spread has proved so fatal to agriculture in Bánda. It arrived on the spot where it will be used at the end of January, and the trials already accomplished promise to reclaim land which is now entirely worthless at an expense which will be amply repaid by the rents for which the reclamations can be let.

(d)—Reh experiments.

In pursuance of the experiments for the reclamation of reh lands a number of plots were treated with different proportions of M. G. Ville's artificial manures, but neither they nor stable manure or indigo refuse succeeded in producing a crop. Sixty-four acres were planted out with trees on six different systems, but the experiments were ruined by deficient rainfall and no conclusive results were obtained. It appears probable that kikar may be raised at a moderate expense and with a fair prospect of profit on even the worst land. Attempts were made to remove the reh by surface drainage, scraping the surface, and sub-soil drainage; none of them with satisfactory results. It was found that the reh contained too much chloride of sodium to allow of its being used, as has been suggested in tanning. Benefit may be anticipated from deep digging with the steam plough now at Bánda, and by planting trees, the roots of which will penetrate and open up the surface soil, in cases where the porous substratum is within 3 or 4 feet of the surface. Measures were taken for the preparation of a reh map of the provinces, and in 22 selected villages surveys were completed with the view of testing exactly the progress of the development of usar.

In connection with the reh experiments attempts are being made to utilize the large amount of available material lying waste

in the reh of the usar plains of the Awa estate in the manufacture of glass beads. Two furnaces were set up and a complete set of tools procured from Venice, but the manufacture is still in its infancy.

(e)—Construction of wells.

A number of wells were sunk at the expense of the State in two selected localities at Cawnpore and Moradabad, with a view of ascertaining how far this system of irrigation can be extended with advantage to tracts which are not likely to be reached by canals.

Mr. Wilson, the Engineer attached to the Agricultural Department, has been constucting wells on a new system in some portions of the Awa estate where, owing to the sandy substratum, no wells made after the native method ever tapped the permanent spring. His principle is that if the well fail to reach the clay within a moderate distance, it should be continued by a pipe boring till the spring is reached.

Two wells were successfully completed on this principle at a cost of Rs. 240 each, and it promises to effect a great economy in tracts where the construction of wells has hitherto been exceptionally expensive.

3.—ARBORICULTURE.

(a)—Sericulture.

For the whole year till February, 1881, the sericultural operations were conducted under the supervision and control of Mr. Lepper, on behalf of Messrs. List and Co. of Bradford. As the terms on which the transfer of the concern had not been settled, the financial responsibility remained with Government. But Mr. Lister agreed to repay any charges that might be incurred on the principal farm at Amliwala, and Rs. 1,138-8-9 were received on that account. Another sum of Rs. 898-6-3 was realized by the sale of the farm stock, and the net expense to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 163-7-5. In February the terms were agreed on under which Messrs. Lister and Co. took over the industry, and

from that time all direct Government connection with sericulture ceased.

Though the deed regarding a grant of waste land to the firm for the purpose of rearing mulberry trees has not yet been formally drawn up, the terms have been agreed to by their agent, Captain Murray; they are virtually in possession, and have apparently commenced work with great energy. Their propositions are to sow 20 acres with mulberry seed in 1881-82, to plant out some 50,000 young plants from the existing nurseries, and to attract settlers to their grant. In pursuance of the latter object, they are sinking a pucka well, breaking up waste land, and digging a water-course, of which 2½ miles have already been completed.

The firm has experimentally introduced two varieties of worm; the multivoltive from Bengal, which, if it succeeds, will find constant employment for the settlers on the grant during the greater part of the year; and the Assam castor-oil worm, whose pabulum has the advantage over the mulberry that it is ready within three months after the time it is sown.

Cottage cultivation has taken a firm root, and has been encouraged by Mr. Lepper—by high prices paid for the cocoons, and shows at which he distributed medals and rewards which were much appreciated by the villagers. In spite of some difficulties such as are inseparable from a new relation like that of the firm with the inhabitants of the Dún, more than 12 maunds of cocoons were purchased from the villagers during the past year. Mr. Lepper considers that the utmost that can be expected from cottage cultivation with the present supply of mulberry trees has already been reached, and the extension of mulberry hedges and plantations is a matter of considerable importance, which has been recommended to the attention of the Forest Department. It is estimated that the firm makes a certain profit if they can procure cocoons at the price of Rs. 30 per maund, while the cost of cultivation to the cottagers should not exceed at the most Rs. 12 for the same quantity. This leaves a very large margin of profit to

the cultivator. The operations employ his women and children at a time when they would otherwise have little to do, and the industry ought to become of great value and importance. In consequence of the failure of the crops in other parts of the world there is practically no limit to the demand, and Messrs. Lister and Co. have no doubts about being able to buy all the cocoons that are offered to them for sale.

The one point which requires the closest attention is that villagers should not be allowed to keep their own seed for breeding. The conditions under which worms should be reared for the production of healthy seed or of large cocoons differ materially; if special care is not paid to the former disease is certain to ensue, and with it the ruin of all the hopes that have been entertained from the introduction of this new branch of agriculture. Messrs. Lister and Co. very properly insist that the villagers who raise cocoons for them shall invariably take their seed as an advance from the firm, and any attempt at reeling or manufacture in the villages is much to be discouraged.

The connection of Government has not been given up before the disappointments and discouragements of many years of unsuccessful experiment have given way to the almost assured prospect of a material improvement in the condition of the inhabitants of the Dún through the profits that they may derive from a new and growing industry and the introduction of European capital and enterprise.

(*b*)—*Tobacco culture.*

The farms at Gházipur and Pusa were carried on by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., who had taken them from this Government on a five years' lease which expires in 1881. They propose to renew the lease for 50 years, and their intention is of itself sufficient proof of the value of the trade, in which the firm has sunk a capital of Rs. 1,00,000.

The area under tobacco cultivation has risen from 314 to 404 acres, and the main increase has been in the land tilled by ordinary cultivators, who sell their raw produce to the firm. The

outturn in 1880-81 showed an improvement on that of the year before out of all proportion to the increase of area cultivated, and rose from Rs. 1,63,000 to 2,70,000. The demand in the Indian market developed so rapidly, and the prices realized were so considerable, that little was shipped during the year for England; though the price already reached there proved that Indian tobacco was able to compete with the majority of American samples, and had every prospect of gaining a prominent place in the market as soon as the conservatism of English dealers could be overcome. The firm have lately resumed the exportation to England.

Five samples were sent to the Director of the Tobacco Monopoly in France, who approved of three and sent an order for 3,000 kilogrammes, with enquiries as to the supply that could be depended on.

Tobacco was manufactured for the first time in 1879, operations previously not having gone farther than curing. The manufactured tobacco almost immediately gained public favour, and there was a difficulty in making the supply keep pace with the demand. The average monthly sales rose from 2,184lb. in 1879, to 8,900lb. in 1880. Four kinds of cigars and two of cigarettes are made and meet with a ready market. The firm employs two Americans, three Europeans, and nearly 450 Asiatics daily.

A new industry has been fairly launched and is now beyond the risk of failure. The anticipations expressed by Mr. Buck in 1875 have been more than fulfilled, and his measures justified by success which has been mainly the result of his own unremitting attention.

(c)—*Horticultural Garden, Lucknow.*

The management of these gardens under Mr. Ridley showed a continued improvement, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 10,565, or Rs. 1,365 more than in 1879-81 and Rs. 1,665 more than in the year before that, and this result was obtained in spite of an almost complete failure of the valuable mango crop. The net expense to Government was Rs. 3,509.

The largest profits were derived from the sale of ornamental trees and shrubs, which were in great demand among the native gentry of the province. The sale of the fruit trees nearly tripled what it was in the previous year, and considerable profits were realized from the sale of cut fruit; the net profit per acre having been Rs. 90 in the case of peaches, Rs. 88 with oranges, and Rs. 80 from a joint crop of mango with pine-apples planted underneath them.

Great pains have been taken to ascertain the variety of orange which combines to the greatest extent quality of fruit with quantity of produce; taking both into consideration, the Malta is pronounced by Mr. Ridley the best all-round variety. The cultivation of mangold-wurzel was interesting and threw fresh light on the utility of this root as a cattle fodder. It was found that a very large yield could be secured only by heavy irrigation. The roots required six waterings, or twice as much as a wheat-field ordinarily receives. But even this contrasts favourably with the result of experiments with the *Euchlæna luxurians*, which for the production of only a moderate crop must be irrigated eight or nine times. The only fodder plant as yet tried which shows any prospects of succeeding without copious irrigation is the Guinea-grass. The experiment of pulling off the young lower leaves of the mangold-wurzel and using them as fodder while the root is yet immature has proved, as might have been expected, a dead failure, reducing the total weight of the crop by 25 per cent. The root derives a great part of its nourishment from the leaves and cannot afford to lose them. The attempts to acclimatize vegetable seeds have not as yet proved a success either here or at Saháranpur, and the demand for acclimatized was less than a fifth of the demand for imported seed. The tendency of the Indian climate to promote flowering at the expense of growth in other directions is favourable to the cultivation of ornamental plants, and the list of acclimatized flowers now contains upwards of fifty varieties.

Among exotic trees the only distinct success has been the *Inga dulcis*, and perhaps the *Prosopis glandulosa*. Carobs have

fruited, but the produce is both stunted and scanty, and a large number of the trees is now dying off.

Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.

The net cost to Government after deducting a total receipt of Rs. 8,742-7-11 was Rs. 15,781, or Rs. 3,965 less than the cost of the year before. The outlay paid for the sinking of a masonry well on the farm lands attached to the gardens and the repair of the warming apparatus of the Mussoorie conservatory.

The utility of the gardens was proved by the large increase in the sale of the plants and seeds, the receipts from this source having been more than 20 per cent. in excess of the receipts in the year before. The general public was by far the largest customers, though the demand on account of soldiers' gardens continued to be considerable.

The production of vegetable drugs for the Medical Department has engaged the attention of the superintendent, who, besides henbane, has been able to prepare taraxiacum at a considerably lower cost than its purchase in England entails.

Among the exotic plants and grasses introduced during the year the most promising were the chuffa or earth almond (*Cyperus esculentus*), the Nardoo (*Marsilea macropus*) from Australia, and the Tambokie grass from the Cape of Good Hope. Guinea-grass yielded heavy crops; and among the cottons New Orleans and Upland Georgian gave excellent results, while Bahmia proved, here as at Cawnpore, a complete failure. No foreign meadow grass was found which could compete with the indigenous *dúb*.

The gardens have been enriched by a large number of valuable plants from all parts of the world, a fine collection having been presented by Dr. King, while smaller contributions were received from numerous other sources. Large additions have been made to the herbarium, and the grounds have been improved by deepening the new pond and the erection of a conservatory for the protection of tender plants from frost.

Kumaun Orchard.

The Mukhtesar orchard made considerable progress during the year. Of the consignments of apple seeds, one succeeded admirably. The strongest seedlings were transplanted for grafting to the ground which in the year before had been used for potatoes, and 5,000 grafts had already been effected. The wood used in grafting was taken from known good varieties, such as ribstone, kingpippin, and Cox's orange pippin. One hundred and sixty-two maunds of potato seed were sent to the plains for distribution through the Agricultural Department, and more was given to the Naini Tál gardens and natives and planters in different parts of Kumaun. About 1,000 sweet chestnut trees were reared, and pears were grafted with success from the wild variety. Sir Henry Ramsay anticipates that within a few years apples will be sold at the railway-stations like oranges.

Complaints were made by private growers of the competition of Government. Private enterprise has not however as yet provided a supply which is at all commensurate with the demand, and the undertaking requires so large a capital buried without return for many years that there is no immediate prospect of its meeting the want. With the object, however, of interfering as little as possible with private growers, it has been decided that the produce of Government orchards shall be consigned, as far as is possible, to distant markets; and a small quantity of apples was sent to Cawnpore, where they realized over two annas apiece. The nurseries will answer a further purpose in supplying any private speculator who may want good trees at a moderate price.

(*d*)—*Cawnpore Experimental Farm.*

Experiments with manures, new staples, and improved implements were conducted in the Farm at Cawnpore, and though the season was unfavourable, the farm being situated in the worst part of that tract of country which suffered from drought, yielded results of considerable general interest. They were all conducted on small and easily managed plots of 400 square yards a piece, which secure both accuracy of result and ease in

comparison. The most important point ascertained in the matter of manures was the dearth of nitrogenous elements in the soil; and as it is a well-known fact that manures only produce their full effect when in proper combination, it follows that, unless nitrogenous manure can be added, the application of phosphoric acid, potash or lime can be of little profit. In fact, a good dressing of bone superphosphate alone, though it slightly increased the produce, did not do so to an extent which paid the expense and resulted in a dead loss; while with no manure at all, the outturn, though small, did give a small profit on the expenses of cultivation. The form of manure which cost least and yielded the heaviest crop next to poudrette was green soiling with indigo, and, owing to its cheapness, the latter was the more profitable form of cultivation. Good results would probably be obtained by a combination of bone-dust with green soiling, but by itself the former is likely to do more harm than good, for at any rate the first year of use. Of fodder crops it was found that for the same outlay reana only gave one quarter of the green food produced by the country juar. Sorgho proved itself of about equal value with juar both as regards the first and subsequent cuttings, but as it does not produce food grain as well as cattle fodder is not likely to supplant the indigenous crops. Guinea-grass not only gave a slightly higher outturn than juar, but as it is perennial and requires but a small outlay for its maintenance, is likely to become a very useful addition to the resources of the country. In its second year its roots grow far stronger and larger than those of any annual grass, and its deep feeding will probably give it great power of resistance to drought.

Among the cottons the indigenous Kulpahar gave by far the heaviest return of cleaned cotton, but the staple, short and strong, was of inferior value to that of Upland Georgian and New Orleans. The native variety appeared best suited to the drier districts, while the American cottons will probably prove a success in the damp regions of the Tarái. Egyptian cotton, though its staple was remarkably fine, proved a complete failure in the matter of quantity of produce.

It was found that American maizes did badly as rain crops, but as a food crop, ripening in the winter two months before the cutting of the spring harvest, they promise to be a valuable addition to the food supply. American Canada corn, sown in September and reaped in February, yielded the enormous outturn of 4,348lb. per acre, at the moderate outlay of Rs. 17-2-0. Cape oats and Dutch flax gave very good crops, though the manipulation of the latter presented difficulties which, it is hoped, may be eventually overcome.

Experiments were made with English and adapted winnowers and the native method, and it was found that the last was cheapest when, as is usually the case, there is a high wind. In a calm the winnowing machine specially adapted for Indian use on the farm premises proved a great saving both in time and expense. A wind-mill for raising water was found to be rather more expensive than the usual dhenkuli, and had a further disadvantage in being liable to be shifted to another station, or at any rate wholly disabled, in a dust-storm.

Valuable lessons were learned from the use of a plough adapted from American models on the farm, which inverts the soil to a depth of about 6 inches and combines the merits of cheapness, lightness, and convenience for reaching the bullocks' tails. It was found in the first place that with deep-feeding plants with long tap-roots, such as cotton, the benefit was immense and immediate. Inversion of the soil directly before sowing gave an increase of 119 per cent in weight of produce as compared with land ploughed on the usual native plan; and where the inversion was done two months before sowing, the increase amounted to 135 per cent. In neither case was the land irrigated; there was an almost complete failure of the rains, and the result left little doubt of the great power of resistance to drought which is gained by the use of the improved plough. Similar results, though not quite so striking, were obtained in the case of pulses and oilseeds. With surface feeding cereals the advantages were not quite so pronounced. The inversion of the soil to a depth of six inches immediately before

sowing diminished the produce by 16 per cent., but inversion two months before sowing secured a very high increase; and there appears to be little reason to doubt that, even where the operation is performed immediately before the seed is put into the ground, the chance of a small loss in the first year will be counterbalanced by a very much increased profit in the year following. On the whole the advantages of deep ploughing and inversion of the soil appear to have been put beyond controversy, and a considerable number of the improved ploughs were disposed of during the year not only in these provinces but in every part of India. An attempt has been made with some promise of success to communicate the knowledge thus gained to the mass of cultivators through the agency of Court of Wards' estates, and improved methods of cultivation, selected staples, and care in cattle-breeding have been introduced on their estates by the managers of Awa, Rawatpur, Dubari, and Karam Ali's property, in communication with the Department of Agriculture. Among the private landowners Pandit Ajudhya Prashad of Indulpur and Raja Jagat Singh of Bijnor afford intelligent co-operation and communicate the results of their experiments.

(*e*)—*Arboriculture.*

The grant for the year 1880-81 was raised to Rs. 40,448, against Rs. 35,000 allotted for the year before, and the total sum expended Rs. 38,740, as against Rs. 27,804. A new source of income was derived from the sale of loppings of existing avenues, and Rs 21,109 was paid in on this account to the provincial credit. The net expense to Government was therefore Rs. 17,631, or Rs. 10,673 less than in the year before.

The length of road under operation increased from 1,430 to 1,587½ miles, the number of trees planted out from 51,841 to 65,938, and the nurseries maintained for the supply of seedlings from 110 to 143.

The most appreciable progress was made in the treeless tracts of the Allahabad division, where 580 miles, or more than a third of the provincial total, were under operation.

Four-fifths of the trees planted out were either food or fodder producers, the lead being taken with 20,082 mangoes and 10,003 jamuns. The principal non-food producer were shishams, which numbered 9,410.

Of the large central nurseries at Saháranpur, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow, the latter is by far the most important, and contained at the end of the year the large number of 102,855 seedlings. A circular was issued before the beginning of the rains inviting the Collectors of neighbouring districts to draw on this for their avenues, but it met with hardly any response. This has been followed by a second, soliciting the opinions of District Officers on the advisability of maintaining the nursery in its present form. There is so little difficulty in procuring seedlings of the trees in ordinary use that it is possible that the advantage of being able to rely on the health of the plants is counterbalanced by the expense of transport. The nursery at Gorakhpur was in charge of a Forest Officer, Mr. Campbell, who made some interesting experiments in growing jack-trees, and came to the conclusion that káns grass might be exterminated by pine-apples; but it did little more than to supply the district in which it was situated, and the results were hardly of provincial interest.

Several alternatives for the unsatisfactory system of scattered nurseries were attempted, all with some measure of apparent success. One Collector ordered his tahsíldar to buy the saplings in the open market, and found no difficulty in procuring as many as he wanted at a cost considerably under what would have been incurred in raising them in Government nurseries; another handed the out-station plantations to the charge of local zamindars, and a third utilized the dák bungalow compounds.

Besides roadside avenues groves were planted out in Saháranpur, Hardoi, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, and Jhánsi.

In many districts the co-operation of the local zamindar has been enlisted, and in others it is promised. Raja Shankar Singh and Lala Awadh Narain in Etah and Raja Shambhu Narain Singh of Benares in Gházipur have each of them maintained considerable

operations out of their own purses. In Cawnpore the village zemindars have planted out 6,747 trees, and 22 miles of road in Gonda have been furnished with avenues on the system of paying the neighbouring villagers a bonus of four annas for every tree they raise.

No great success has attended the attempt to raise exotics. *Inga dulcis* promises to become a useful addition to the food-producing trees of the country, but carobs and prosopis are not well reported on. With such magnificent indigenous food-producers as mangoes, jamans, mahuas, and the various varieties of the fig tribe, measures for the introduction of foreigners have perhaps rather a scientific than a practical interest. The most important of the lessons learned from the operations of the year have been in the matter of watering the young trees after they have been planted out, and a cheap and efficient substitute has been found for the expensive and unsatisfactory water-carriers and goatskin. The system recommended last year of burying an earthen vessel at the roots of each young tree, and refilling it with water once every three weeks, or oftener, according to the extent of evaporation, has been tried in a very large number of districts and pronounced an unqualified success. A new and simple form of watering-cart was exhibited at the Talukdars' Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow, and promises a large additional saving in the cost of irrigation.

4.—MANUFACTURES.

Efforts have been continued towards the encouragement of the more interesting or characteristic native art handicrafts of the provinces. The most effective means of giving this encouragement is without doubt an extension of the demand coupled with a certain amount of supervision to prevent degeneration of the art either from copying bad models or from careless workmanship. A wider field has been opened for their sale (1) by means of a repository which has been started at Allahabad; (2) by taking advantage of the exhibitions held during the year at Melbourne and Lucknow; and also by (3) making arrangements with firms in London and Bombay for the purchase of a regular supply of certain

articles. The respository at Allahabad was opened first of all in October, 1878, and its sales during the 2½ years ending March 31st, 1881, amounted in value to over Rs. 8,000; the articles most in demand being the carved and inlaid metal ware of Benares, Lucknow, and Moradabad, Lucknow jewelry, Agra mosaics, Amritsar shawls, the carved ebony work of Nagina in the Bijnor district, and the hand-woven fabrics of Ludhiana, Azamgarh, and Bhagalpur. The value of sales effected at the Lucknow and Melbourne Exhibitions amounted to over Rs. 8,000, while over Rs. 1,000 worth of the inlaid wood-work known as *tárkashi* (of the Mainpuri district) was sold within the year to firms in Bombay and London. Mainly, it is believed, in consequence of these efforts the prosperity and continuance of several of the most interesting handicrafts of the provinces have now become tolerably well assured, the most conspicuous progress having been made in the manufacture of Moradabad and Lucknow metal ware and Mainpuri *tárkashi*.

No information is at present available showing the position of each of the principal manufacturing industries of the provinces, but arrangements have been made for the systematic collection of facts illustrating the position of each factory and principal handicraft, which will furnish a good basis for tolerably complete accounts in the administration reports of succeeding years.

5.—Forests.

The areas under the control of the Forest Department at the commencement and at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1881, were as follows:—

	Area in square miles.						
	On 1st April, 1880.			*On 31st March*, 1881.			Increase or decrease.
	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	
Central Circle...	1,467	100	1,567	1,467	100	1,567	*Nil.*
Oudh „ ...	1,079	...	1,079	1,079	...	1,079	*Nil.*
School „ ...	732	...	732	767	...	767	35
Total ...	3,278	100	3,378	3,313	100	3,413	35

In addition to these, the Conservator of the Central Circle had charge of certain forests leased from the Rája of Tehri-Garhwál, and the Conservator of the School Circle of the Basahir forest; but the areas of these are not yet known.

There was no increase in the area of the Central Circle, but there was a transfer from the Garhwál to the Ganges division of part of the forests which, having been for some time in charge of the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops, were withdrawn from his control.

In the Oudh Circle there was practically no alteration in the total area. Some small exchanges were made, almost acre for acre, to secure more compact boundaries, or land more suitable for forest purposes than what was relinquished. Some additions to the forest area in Gonda and Gorakhpur were contemplated, but the necessary preliminaries were not completed during the year under review.

The net increase of 35 square miles in the School Circle is due to the following *bonâ-fide* additions to area :—

	Acres.
The Pattri forest in Saháranpur transferred from charge of Superintendent, Roorkee Workshops	13,896
Extensions in Tehri-Garhwál	5,324
Total ...	19,220

and to a net increase of 3,619 acres resulting from the ascertainment, by the Forest Survey Department, of the correct areas of the forests in the Dehra Dún district and of the Surárs block in Tehri-Garhwál.

As regards boundaries, considerable progress was made in their demarcation in the Central Circle during the year. Satisfactory progress has also been made by the Assistant Conservator and an official deputed by the Rája in the arrangements for the demarcation of the boundaries of the forests leased from the Rája of Tehri, and the preparation of the record-of-rights therein.

In the Oudh Circle the re-demarcation of the boundaries in Bahraich was completed, and the boundaries generally were kept up and repaired.

The boundary lines and marks in the School Circle are as a rule in good order.

The area covered by plantations was:—

	On 1st April, 1880.	On 31st March, 1881.	+ or —
	Acres.	Acres.	
Central Circle	695	695	...
Oudh „	445	563	+118
School „	1,122	1,230	+108
Total ...	2,262	2,488	+226

and the amount expended was—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	16,217	18,323
Oudh „	6,085	7,317
School „	17,369	18,298
Total ...	39,671	43,938

More was done in the way of sowing and planting than in previous years, and more in the Central and School Circles than in the Oudh Circle; from the Ránikhet nursery, besides supplying large numbers of young forest trees to the cantonment authorities at Ránikhet and to be planted in the Naini Tál forests, 2,492 forest and 4,197 fruit trees were distributed amongst householders and villagers. There was a stock of nearly 300,000 young trees in the nursery. Some progress was made in the establishment of gardens at Dehra Dún and Chakráta.

Considerable success was achieved in Gorakhpur in plantations of indigenous trees, especially *sissu*.

Experiments were made in Saháranpur in order to test the productive power of bamboos under different degrees of thinning.

Creeper-cutting was carried on only in the Kumaun, Kheri, and Saháranpur divisions.

The area in which protection from fire was attempted, that in which it failed, that successfully protected, and the total cost of protection up to the 30th June, 1881, were as follows :—

	Area attempted to be protected.	Failure.	Actually protected.	Cost.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Central Circle	215,558	11,345	204,213	60,836
Oudh „	178,619	4,865	173,754	30,546
School „	113,639	988	112,651	25,569
Total ... 1880-81 ...	507,816	17,198	490,618	116,951
Total ... 1879-80 ...	429,413	6,244	423,169	90,014

The attempt at protection failed in a larger area than in the preceding year, but the operations were more extensive, and the area in which success was attained was 67,000 acres larger.

Two-thirds of the area burnt was in the Central Circle, and nearly the whole of this (10,846 acres out of 11,345 acres) was in the Garhwál division ; of this, again, 9,492 acres belonged to the Rehar forest, which is very dry, and of which the protection was attempted for the first time in 1881. The fires are believed to have been caused intentionally by native *shikáris*, but the police were unable to discover the guilty parties.

Enumeration surveys, with the object of collecting data for the preparation of working plans, were carried on by the Working Plan Division in the Pátli Dún and Nindhaur valley. The division was in charge, during the greater part of the year, of Mr. Dansey, who was replaced, at the end of February, by Mr. Fernandez. The Working Plan Division, though employed in the Central Circle, is under the control of Major Bailey, who is thus able to utilize it for the instruction of students attending the Forest School. Mr. Dansey completed during the year his proposed working-plan of the Pátli Dún forests, but subsequently found cause to make considerable changes in it. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the Nindhaur valley in March, looked into the work, and made

suggestions for a summary working-plan for five years, which are being given effect to.

The results of prosecutions for breach of forest rules in the year under review and in the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

		Prosecutions.		*Convictions.*	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central Circle,	1879-80 ...	278	580	238	465
	1880-81 ...	388	828	336	663
Oudh „	1879-80 ...	92	184	70	137
	1880-81 ...	36	59	30	52
School „	1879-80 ...	55	129	50	102
	1880-81 ...	43	121	39	109
Total ...	1879-80 ...	425	893	352	704
	1880-81 ...	467	1,008	405	824

By far the larger number of prosecutions were instituted in the Central Circle. Looking to the number of convictions obtained, action would seem to have been justified; the prosecutions for causing injury by fire, or for grazing without authority, were few; the great mass were for unauthorized felling and appropriation of wood or produce.

The sums expended on the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, wells, &c., were as follows, compared with the sums spent in the preceding year:—

		Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle,	1879-80 ...	20,496	3,348	1,040	24,884
	1880-81 ...	20,480	6,971	28	27,479
Oudh „	1879-80 ...	13,854	16,583	2,171	32,608
	1880-81 ...	11,966	18,688	3,274	33,928
School „	1879-80 ...	7,081	27,572	16	34,669
	1880-81 ...	7,254	3,029	35	10,318
Total ...	1879-80 ...	41,431	47,503	3,227	92,161
	1880-81 ...	39,700	28,688	3,337	71,725

Much good work was done, especially in the Oudh Circle. In the Central Circle, also, great efforts were made to repair the extensive

injuries done to roads, bridges, &c., by the extraordinarily heavy rain which fell in 1880.

The number of trees felled and disposed of, with their contents in cubic feet, during the year under review and the preceding year are compared in the following table:—

		In hand.		*Felled.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of.*		*Closing balance.*	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle.	1879-80,	1,863	45,788	59,856	250,87	61,718	296,674	57,050	244,974	3,668	51,690
	1880-81,	3,668	51,690	28,283	427,725	31,951	479,4 9	31,698	417,003	253	12,416
Oudh Circle.	1879-80,	7,443	340,068	59,016	1 3,534	66,459	503,602	66,159	497,602	300	6,000
	1880-81,	300	6,000	87,388	97,760	87,688	98,760	87,679	98,661	9	99
School Circle.	1879-80,	13,982	112,177	18,204	344,206	32,186	50 ,383	28,212	394,400	3,974	111,983
	1880-81,	3,974	111,983	2,114	117,490	6,088	229,473	5,515	176,449	573	53,024
Total...	1879-80,	23,288	498,033	116,075	809,616	159,361	1,306,649	151,421	1,136,976	7,942	169,673
	1880-81,	7,942	169,673	117,785	637,979	125,727	807,652	124,892	742,113	35	65,539

In the Central Circle, though fewer trees were felled, they contained more timber, and the amount of timber disposed of was nearly double that disposed of in 1879-80. Of 28,283 trees felled, 17,158 were merely poles; the remaining 11,125 mature trees included 3,015 *sál*, 1,271 *chir*, 1,901 *deodar* (all dead trees), and 2,438 *sein*. The increase in timber disposed of seems to have been due to a large demand for *deodar* sleepers and for miscellaneous wood for the Ganges Canal head-works.

In the Oudh Circle the amount of timber felled during the year was very small; the principal cause being that the fellings of mature *sál* were, under the instructions of the Government of India, restricted, on the completion of a contract with the Patna Opium Agency, to narrower limits than in previous years. Most of the so-called "trees" felled were saplings removed in clearing lines in the Gorakhpur forests.

In the School Circle likewise there was a great diminution in the fellings. This is partly nominal, owing to a mistake in the returns of the previous years; and for the rest the reason is that only so much timber was felled as was needed to supplement stock in hand for the purpose of meeting immediate demands.

Excluding firewood and charcoal, the operations in the way of cutting, preparing and exporting logs, poles, planks, sleepers, scantlings, &c., were as shown in the following table :—

	In hand.		*Cut and prepared during year.*		*Exports.*		*Closing balance.*	
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle	27,535	89,917	221,314	362,155	91,492	176,182	157,357	225,890
Oudh „ ...	250,591	644,120	126,357	617,723	174,527	692,932	202,421	568,911
School „ ...	63,798	192,985	47,669	66,188	47,238	66,340	64,229	192,833
Total ...	341,924	877,022	395,340	1,046,066	313,257	935,454	424,007	987,634

The following is an abstract of the account of timber and other forest produce :—

Circle.	Description of timber, &c.	Balance in hand.	Brought to depôt during the year.	Total.	Lost or used by the department.	Removed by purchasers.	Balance.
			Pieces.				
Central.	Timber (cubic feet) ...	5,3907	164,103	218,010	1,119	157,557	59,048
	Bamboo (pieces) ...	10,996	337,639	348,635	...	337,725	10,910
	Baskets (ditto) ...	783	...	783	...	689	94
	Kirás and kurias (pieces).	8,772	44,607	53,379	...	32,874	20,505
	Firewood and charcoal (maunds).	1,039	146,748	147,787	130	137,795	9,862
	Lime (maunds) ...	8	6	14	8	6	...
	Grass (bundles) ...	23,692	...	23,692	23,692	...	...
Oudh.	Timber (logs) ...	7,037	5,752	12,789	4,929	737	7,124
	Golas and ballis (pieces).	4,117	7	4,124	377	1,526	2,231
	Canoes and boats ...	1,046	130	1,176	14	68	1,094
	Scantlings (cubic feet)	38,598	99,760	138,358	32,181	95,037	11,140
	Charcoal (maunds) ...	597	$907\frac{11}{20}$	$1,504\frac{11}{20}$	60	$907\frac{11}{20}$	547
	Fuel (maunds) ...	$12,036\frac{13}{20}$	166	$12,202\frac{13}{20}$	4,000	...	$8,202\frac{13}{20}$
	Off-cuts (maunds) ...	...	5,623	5,623	2,549	3,074	...
School.	Timber (cubic feet)...	42,746	61,431	104,177	2,100	82,147	19,930
	Fuel (cubic feet) ...	42,640	71,226	113,866	3,255	87,662	22,949
	Charcoal (maunds) ...	298	1,000	1,298	...	918	380
	Ditto (cubic feet),	...	927	927	...	927	...

The value of timber and other forest produce sold was as follows:—

	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	1,97,064	1,21,170	1,22,124	4,40,358
II.—Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	2,56,540	1,54.806	78,831	4,90,177
Total ...	4,53,604	2,75,976	2,00,955	9,30,535

In addition to this a considerable quantity of timber and other forest produce was given free to villagers and others having recognized rights or privileges in the forests.

The results of transactions with public departments are summarized in the annexed table:—

	Amount of revenue.			*Cost of Forest Department.*			*Comparison of revenue and expenditure.*	
	Due.	Received.	Outstanding.	Timber expenses under A.I.	Quota of all others, &c.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central Circle ...	54,890	54,890	...	29,393	8,155	37,548	17,342	...
Oudh „ ...	68,435	66,187	2,248	24,761	3,848	28,609	39,825	...
School „ ...	1,11,536	1,11,003	533	79,873	8,098	87,971	23,032	...

The value of the timber and stock (both live and dead) belonging to the Forest Department at the commencement of the year, the amount received during the year, the amount sold or otherwise

disposed of, and the stock on hand at the close of the year, are shown in the following statement:—

Circle.	Description of timber and other stock.	On hand at commencement of year.		Received during the year.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Central.	Timber, including fuel ...	50,148	69,734	77,875	1,81,517
	Bamboos	10,996	72	337,639	1,775
	Buildings	46	49,253	6	5,089
	Elephants	8	14,000	...	...
	Bullocks	30	472	3	64
	Tools and plant ...	23,634	18,316	4,417	1,067
	Country carts	15	293	...	...
	Ordnance stores... ...	Gunpowder, fuze, &c.	795	Gunpowder, &c.	795
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Surveying and other instruments.	45	990	109	401
	Machinery	24	27,000	3	181
	Tools	4,102	3,992	202	218
	Office furniture ...	679	2,228	83	320
	Tents and equipage ...	55	2,079	16	311
	Building materials ...	194	1,111	117	284
	Miscellaneous	523	2,335	107	1,420
	Boats, canoes, and carts ...	1,965	61,540	133	5,320
	Buildings	21	45,500	9	8,100
	Elephants	8	20,200	2	6,600
	Bullocks	8	200	8	320
	Buffaloes	24	240	...	...
	Timber, including fuel ...	...	1,47,619	...	...
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
School.	Timber of all kinds ...	28,005	37,281	45,228	86,805
	Fuel, cubic feet ...	42,640	9,912	71,226	16,558
	Charcoal ... Cubic feet ...	...	...	927	230
	Charcoal ... Maunds ...	298	119	1,000	500
	Other dead stock ...	4,269	56,985	1,043	6,551
	Elephants	3	6,800	...	...
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...

Circle.	Description of timber and other stock.	Sold or otherwise disposed of.		On hand at close of year	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Central.	Timber, including fuel ...	97,431	1,83,257	30,592	67,978
	Bamboos	337,725	1,761	10,910	36
	Building	...	...	52	54,342
	Elephants	...	...	8	14,000
	Bullocks	3	53	30	483
	Tools and plant ...	1,810	865	26,241	18,518
	Country carts	...	...	15	293
	Ordnance stores ...	Gunpowder, &c.	795	Gunpowder, &c.	795
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	1,56,495
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	1,48,566
Oudh.	Surveying and other instruments.	...	...	154	1,391
	Machinery	...	...	27	27,181
	Tools	122	63	4,182	4,147
	Office furniture ...	9	49	753	2,499
	Tents and equipage ...	5	152	66	2,238
	Building materials ...	53	155	258	1,240
	Miscellaneous	7	1,736	623	2,019
	Boats, canoes, and carts ...	91	3,160	1,107	64,700
	Buildings	12	1,000	29	52,600
	Elephants	2	5,300	8	21,500
	Bullocks	...	...	16	520
	Buffaloes	3	30	21	210
	Timber, including fuel ...	...	...	...	1,76,745
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	3,56,990
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	3,15,034
Scinde.	Timber of all kinds ...	62,579	1,05,969	10,654	18,117
	Fuel, cubic feet ...	90,917	21,582	22,949	4,888
	Charcoal ... Cubic feet ...	927	230	...	...
	Charcoal ... Maunds ...	918	459	380	160
	Other dead stock ...	710	1,687	4,502	61,849
	Elephants	...	...	3	6,800
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	91,814
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	1,11,097

The following table compares the receipts, expenditure, and surplus of the year under review with those of the preceding year:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	3,67,601	4,57,607	2,32,234	2,62,437	1,35,367	1,95,170
Oudh " ...	3,84,923	2,81,980	2,45,547	2,17,036	1,39,376	64,944
School " ...	2,87,442	2,02,642	2,38,813	2,00,101	48,629	2,541
Total ...	10,39,966	9,42,229	7,16,594	6,79,574	3,23,372	2,62,655

The expenditure was equal to 72·1 per cent. of the revenue; the percentages in the different circles being as shown in the margin.

Central	... 57·3
Oudh	... 76·9
School	... 98·7

The receipts were derived from the following sources:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	Confiscated, drift, and waif wood.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	1,97,064	2,56,540	2,051	1,952	4,57,607
Oudh	1,21,170	1,54,806	3,414	2,590	2,81,980
School	1,22,124	78,831	1,177	510	2,02,642
Total ... 1880-81...	4,40,358	4,90,177	6,642	5,052	9,42,229
Total ... 1879-80...	6,95,714	3,90,722	6,344	7,286	10,39,966

As compared with the preceding year, the revenue yielded by each division was as follows:—

Circle.	Division.	1879-80.	1880-81.	+ or −
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	Naini Tál	21,426	35,782	+14,356
	Kumaun	1,65,574	1,85,371	+19,797
	Ránikhet	7,165	36,605	+29,440
	Garhwál	1,11,795	1,26,662	+14,867
	Ganges	50,970	61,356	+10,386
	Jhánsi	3,648	3,755	+107
	Lalitpur	7,023	8,076	+1,053
Oudh ...	Kheri	2,75,936	50,441	−2,25,495
	Bhira	...	7,162	+7,162
	Bahramghát ...	...	1,11,316	+111,316
	Bahraich	44,098	30,165	−13,393
	Gonda	19 942	30,753	+10,811
	Gorakhpur ...	36,231	43,118	+6,887
	Pilibhít	8,716	9,025	+309
School ...	Direction	...	14	+14
	Dehra Dún ...	41,482	54,948	+13,466
	Jaunsár	43,875	30,570	−13,305
	Tons	1,70,580	90,030	−80,550
	Saháranpur ...	31,505	27,080	−4,425
	Working Plan Division...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,39,966	9,42,229	−97,737

The gross receipts and the net surplus in the Central Circle were larger than in the preceding year and nearly reached those of 1878-79. In the Oudh and School Circles there was a considerable diminution of receipts, due, in Oudh, to the curtailment of the fellings ordered by the Government of India, and, in the School Circle, to the decreased demand during the year for sleepers for State Railways and for fuel and timber for the cantonments at Chakráta.

The following tables show the expenditure under the two main heads—(A.) Conservancy and Works and (B.) Establishments:—

A.

	I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	III. Confiscated, drift, and waif wood.	IV. Rent of leased forests.	V. Live stock, stone, &c.	VI. Communications and buildings.	VII. Demarcations, improvements, &c.	VIII. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	77,955	17,243	537	4,000	6,720	27,480	25,732	1,078	1,60,744
Oudh ,, ...	71,263	6,687	172	...	8,245	33,923	14,643	650	1,35,599
School ,, ...	80,196	4,512	11	8,501	4,425	10,318	8,835	2,376	1,19,474
Total { 1880-81...	2,29,414	28,743	720	12,501	18,993	71,726	49,205	4,110	4,15,417
{ 1879-80...	2,55,103	26,455	460	12,504	25,712	92,162	47,820	3,385	4,63,591

B.

	I. Salaries.	II. Travelling allowances.	III. Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	89,483	8,620	3,990	1,02,093
Oudh ,, ...	66,104	1,1234	4,099	81,437
School ,, ...	65,769	11,580	3,278	80,627
Total ... { 1880-81 ...	2,21,356	31,434	11,367	2,64,157
{ 1879-80 ...	2,12,795	29,737	10,470	2,53,002

The receipts and expenditure under the three great heads—

I.—Departmental timber operations;

II.—Other revenue;

III.—Formation, protection, and improvement of forests;

were as follows :—

	Departmental timber operations.			*Other revenue.*			Formation, protection, and improvement charges.	Net surplus.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle...	1,97,064	1,30,667	66,397	2,60,542	63,339	1,97,203	68,431	1,95,169
Oudh „ ...	1,21,170	86,738	34,432	1,60,810	44,321	1,16,489	85,976	64,945
School „ ...	1,22,123	1,02,887	19,236	80,519	26,485	54,034	70,729	2,541
Total ...	4,40,357	3,20,292	1,20,065	5,01,871	1,34,145	3,67,726	2,25,136	2,62,655

Looking to the amount of the decrease in the revenue from timber and other produce removed from the forests of the Oudh and School Circles by Government agency, it might have been expected that there would be a more marked diminution in the expenditure under this head. The figures are :—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of receipts expended.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of receipts expended.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Oudh Circle... ...	2,42,410	1,32,786	54·7	1,21,170	86,738	71·5
School „	2,16,324	1,17,579	54·3	1,22,124	1,02,887	84·2

The actual profits of the year of the Central and Oudh Circles are given below. In the School Circle there was a deficit, owing

to a reduction of the stock of timber, which was not counterbalanced by new fellings :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	1,38,192	1,84,181
Oudh „	1,10,651	1,06,900 *Deficit.*
School „	78,691	8,847

The detailed statements, of which an abstract is given above, is follows :—

Particulars.	Amount.
Central Circle.	Rs.
Receipts of the department during 1880-81	4,57,607
Expenditure ditto ditto	2,62,437
Surplus	1,95,170
Value of timber at the commencement of the year	69,806
Ditto at close of the year	68,064
Difference against the year to be deducted ...	1,742
Balance	1,93,428
Value of live and dead stock at commencement of the year ...	83,129
Ditto ditto at close of the year	88,431
Balance to be added	5,302
Deduct—	1,98,730
Amount of revenue realized on account of previous periods ...	*Nil.*
Balance	1,98,730
Add—	
Outstandings of the year *minus* bad debts	8,162
Add—	2,06,892
Amount disbursed on account of previous periods	1,170
	2,08,062
Deduct—	
Amount due on transactions of the year, but not yet paid ...	1,09,251
Deduct—	1,97,137
Outstandings at commencement of the year	12,956
Balance showing actual profits of the year ...	1,84,181

Particulars.			Amount.
Oudh Circle.			Rs.
Receipts			2,81,980
Expenditure			2,17,036
	Surplus		64,944
Deduct—			
Decrease in value of timber stock			*Nil.*
	Balance		64,944
Add—			
Increased value of live and dead stock and of timber ...			41,956
	Net surplus		1,06,900.
School Circle.			
		Rs.	
Surplus revenue of the year		2,541	
Add—			
Balance of outstandings at close of year in favour of department		1,14,141	1,16,682
Deduct—			
Decreased value of stock		19,383	
Balance of outstandings at commencement of year in favour of department		1,06,246	1,25,529
	Balance in favour of department ...		*Nil.*
	Deficit ...		8,847

The outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers are shown in the annexed table:—

	Department debtor.			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash, &c.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By department (liabilities).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle,	65	54,970	55,035	12,220	49,027	61,247	7,506	1,294
Oudh „	70	2,28,527	2,28,597	21,526	2,32,001	2,53,528	25,035	105
School „	28	85,981	86,009	1,01,308	86,398	1,87,706	1,01,697	...

Of the balance due to the department in the School Circle, Rs. 90,000 were due by Messrs. Winton and Braidwood; but the early adjustment of this debt is anticipated.

The outstandings on account of revenue were as follows :—

	Rs.
Central Circle	656
Oudh „	34,996
School „	12,444
Total ...	48,096

Much of the large balance in the Oudh Circle represented arrears of grazing dues.

In the School Circle Rs. 10,000 were due from Public Works officers, and the remainder (Rs. 2,444) on account of grazing dues.

In the following table the work done at the Bahramghát saw-mills during the year under review and the two preceding years is compared, and the saving on the cost of the work at hand labour rates is shown :—

Year.	Value of work at hand labour rates.	Expenditure.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	13,662	10,367	3,295
1879-80	13,997	10,130	3,867
1880-81	9,296	8,532	764

The work was small in amount and cost within a pie of Rs. 19 per 100 cubic feet, as compared with Rs. 13½ in 1879-80 and Rs. 16¾ and Rs. 20 in the two preceding years. The increased cost is due to the frequent stoppages caused by failure of some of the old machinery; still there was a small saving on hand rates, and the work was really of a more paying character.

Regarding the Forest School, it can hardly be said to have been in working order during the year. In consequence of the insufficiency of the staff and the incompleteness of the buildings, &c.,

no theoretical instruction was given. During the year the buildings were put in order, a laboratory and library were established, and collections made of herbaria and mineral and geological specimens. At the commencement of the year there were attached to the School four European and one native probationers; one European and two natives joined during the year; and three Europeans left on appointment as Sub-Assistant Conservators. This left five probationers at the School at the close of the year. The native probationers were all Bengalis, as it was not found possible to obtain as probationers natives of Upper India. Besides the probationers, there were five native apprentices seeking to qualify themselves for rangers' certificates. Although the Government of India approved of the admission to the School of candidates from Native States, none were sent.

Rules have been framed under the provisions of the Forest Act and promulgated for regulating the exercise of rights and of shooting and fishing in protected forests, and the transport of timber and other forest produce by land or water. Special rules were also issued to have effect in the forests of the Dehra Dún and of Saháranpur respectively; and rules and regulations for the management of the forests leased from the Rája of Tehri-Garhwál, drawn up with the approval of the Rája, were sanctioned.

In addition to these, rules for the collection of grazing dues, through the agency of the revenue authorities, were introduced in Dehra Dún and Saháranpur.

In the Oudh Circle a system has been introduced whereby the forest divisional officer is in most respects made the subordinate of the Collector, and that officer and the revenue authorities generally are given more direct interest and concern in forest administration. This plan has in practice been found to promote efficiency, and it has met with the approval of both the forest and revenue officers by whom it has been tried; it has consequently been extended since the close of the year to the Central and part of the School Circle.

Major Bailey has prepared a summary, which should be very useful to forest officers, of the orders relating to the execution of contracts and other instruments connected with the administration of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.

From both the Central and the School Circles consignments of box-wood were sent to England and yielded a handsome profit. One hundred and twenty-one box trees were felled in the leased forests above Kelsu; about 6 tons and 8 cwt. of timber from these trees was sent to England, and there realized the extreme price of £30 per ton. There was an unusual dearth in the market when this wood arrived in England, but it seems certain that a considerable profit could always be obtained. A careful inquiry is being made with a view to ascertain in what localities the wood is to be found and in what quantities.

6.—MINES.

For this see Annual Administration Report for the year 1877-78.

7.—TRADE.

The external trade of these provinces may be classified into (*a*) that transacted with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nipal, (*b*) that transacted with other provinces of British India, and (*c*) that transacted with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

During the year traffic with Tibet and Nipal was registered as completely as possible by a cordon of registration posts drawn along the frontier, while of interprovincial traffic and traffic with the ports only that portion was registered which was carried by rail, forming about 60 per cent. of the former and very nearly the whole of the latter.

A.—Trade with the countries of Tibet and Nipal.

The amount and value of this trade as returned during the year under report are detailed below and contrasted with the returns for the two preceding years:—

** Amount.*

	Tibet.			Nepal.			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from ...	49,387	61,516	69,154	13,49,453	18,46,802	25,18,875	13,98,840	19,08,318	25,88,029
Exports to ...	37,188	45,541	48,343	1,13,212	1,18,170	1,76,109	1,50,400	1,63,711	2,24,452

* *Value.*

	Tibet.			Nepal			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	2,73,478	3,73,754	4,32,425	41,17,680	49,42,204	57,22,645	43,91,158	53,15,958	61,55,070
Exports to ...	1,17,402	1,68,372	1,68,828	19,16,026	27,79,304	32,32,628	20,33,428	29,67,676	33,91,454

The trade with both countries exhibits therefore a considerable increase, and the total value of the foreign traffic of the provinces, import and export, nearly amounted to a crore of rupees. The excess in the value of the imports over that of the exports, which was specially noticed in the report for last year, is still more apparent in the present returns, amounting to—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
In the trade with Tibet ...	... 1,85,382	2,63,597
Ditto Nipal ...	... 21,62,900	25,00,019
Total	... 23,48,282	27,63,616

The more important features in the traffic are noticed in the succeeding paragraphs, trade with Tibet being treated of separately from trade with Nipal.

* *Weights* are as returned by the native clerks in charge of the registration posts. *Values* are calculated from price-lists sent in each month from the frontier districts, except in the case of miscellaneous articles, the values of which are returned by the registration clerks.

(1)—TRADE WITH TIBET.

The table preceding indicates an increase during the year under report in both imports and exports. The increase in imports amounted in weight to 7,638 maunds and in value to Rs. 58,671. This is accounted for by variations in the traffic under the following heads:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Increase under borax	9,581	76,114
Ditto wool	300	8,661
Total ...	9,888	84,775
Less decrease under salt	2,254	25,891
Balance increase ...	7,634	58,884

There was an increase in the weight of exports amounting to 2,802 maunds, but a decrease of Rs. 19,544 in their value. This apparent anomaly is due to a fall in the price of grain which reduced the value of the grain exports to a sum less by Rs. 30,000 than would have been the case if the value had been calculated at the same rates as in the year preceding.

The fluctuations of traffic in the principal articles of import and export during the past three years are compared in the following table:—

			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports	Borax	Mds.	18,546	18,948	28,536
		Rs.	92,729	94,616	1,70,730
	Salt	Mds.	27,973	39,785	37,531
		Rs.	1,07,832	1,81,681	1,55,790
	Wool and woollen goods,	Mds.	2,305	2,685	2,985
		Rs.	54,143	51,275	59,936
Exports	Cotton goods	Mds.	262	417	438
		Rs.	18,455	19,409	23,889
	Grain	Mds.	34,646	39,289	43,330
		Rs.	74,276	1,16,919	97,334
	Sugar	Mds.	1,868	5,177	3,437
		Rs.	12,067	23,437	19,818

There was therefore a considerable increase in the import of borax and in the export of grain. As was shown in the preceding

paragraph, it is mainly due to these two articles that the imports and exports of the year exceed those of the preceding year.

(2)—TRADE WITH NIPAL.

The returns for the year show a large increase in both import and export as compared with those of the year preceding. This increase amounts to—

	Mds.	Rs.
In import	6,72,073	7,80,441
„ export	57,939	4,43,322

If, however, the traffic be deducted which was registered on the river Banganga (at the Kakrahighát post) for the first time during the year under report, this increase is lessened to—

	Mds.	Rs.
In imports	5,95,648	4,98,488
„ exports	46,912	2,50,962

The increase in imports is principally due to timber, and that in export to salt and provisions.

The value of the imports is Rs. 25,00,019 in excess of that of the exports. This is a considerably larger difference than existed in the two preceding years, even if the returns of the Banganga river traffic be excluded, as is shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Value of imports,	41,17,680	49,42,204	57,22,645	Or if the Banganga traffic be excluded.	54,40,692
Ditto exports ...	19,16,026	27,79,304	32,22,626		30,30,266
Difference ...	22,01,654	21,62,900	25,00,019		24,10,426

As in the preceding years, this difference is only noticeable in the traffic by certain routes, and exhibits close correspondence with the value of the timber and rice imported by those routes. This is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Pilibhít and the ceded territory.	Bahraich and Gotamandi.	Bahraich and Nipalganj.	Usks, Lotan, and Nipal Tarái.	The river Gandak.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total excess in value of imports.	56,245	11,85,695	6,52,886	5,88,654	5,91,067	30,74,547
Value of rice imported ...	47,188	1,08,539	2,58,340	5,51,436	21,065	9,86,568
Ditto timber ditto ...	8,644	6,81,426	15,084	8,737	4,90,882	12,04,773
Total ...	55,832	7,89,965	2,73,424	5,60,173	5,11,947	21,91,341

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the traffic in timber and rice differs from the rest of the trade in not being transacted through the frontier Nipálese marts, but in crossing the frontier direct. It does not appear to be in the hands of regular traders, but in those of large contractors, who pay in cash instead of trying to make a double profit by the sale of British goods in exchange. It is probable that a great portion of the price paid in this manner is appropriated by the Darbar and hoarded by them, and hence does not find its way back into commerce.

The following table exhibits the fluctuation in the principal articles of trade during the past three years :—

			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.*
Imports ...	Rice (husked and unhusked),	Mds.	5,41,033	10,11,781	7,62,559
		Rs.	15,05,496	24,50,825	15,55,124
	Oilseeds ...	Mds.	60,835	1,17,042	2,05,690
		Rs.	2,46,529	3,46,647	5,67,611
	Timber ...	Mds.	5,21,036	4,46,162	10,28,904
		Rs.	6,51,618	5,57,702	12,54,774
	Drugs (not intoxicating).	Mds.	14,194	23,334	34,202
		Rs.	1,05,280	1,87,314	3,02,067
	Spices ...	Mds.	30,004	18,533	27,782
		Rs.	5,62,164	2,61,377	7,44,891

* Including the Bangaga river traffic not registered in previous years.

			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Exports ...	Cotton goods ...	Mds.	23,142	34,408	35,603
		Rs.	12,79,769	21,27,379	21,68,291
	Metals ...	Mds.	2,717	3,321	4,692
		Rs.	76,266	1,11,400	1,36,673
	Salt ...	Mds.	23,508	25,577	44,755
		Rs.	1,27,204	1,29,351	2,18,256
	Sugar ...	Mds.	15,373	18,786	22,251
		Rs.	98,893	1,17,666	1,40,628

The increase in traffic under all heads, both of import and export, except that of rice, would be still more marked had not the values of 1878-79 been so much higher than those of the two succeeding years, due in part to the effect of scarcity and in part undoubtedly to an exaggeration of values by District Officers. Amidst such a very general increase of traffic the decrease in the import of rice is very strongly marked, but is due not to a natural falling off in the trade, but to a prohibition enforced by the Nipál Darbar during December, 1880, and the succeeding months. Had it not been for this artificial restriction the rice trade would have greatly expanded, as is shown by the figures of the subjoined table :—

Imports of Rice.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.
April 1st to November 30th, *i. e.*, before the prohibition was imposed ...	1,95,640	4,64,179
November 1st to March 31st, *i. e.*, after the prohibition had been imposed	8,16231	2,98,381
Total ...	10,11,871	7,62,560

The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich appears to have been first aware of the prohibition and referred the matter to the Resident in Nipál, who addressed the Darbar on the subject. In reply the Nipálese Prime Minister stated that the export of rice had been prohibited because there appeared to be some danger of scarcity, it being the custom to "retain grain in the country with a view to prevent the troubles of famine whenever rain was not plentiful and symptoms of scarcity appeared." It was added that

the prohibition was removed on January 30th, since "produce seemed abundant." The traffic returns show, however, very clearly that the effect of the prohibition continued till the end of the year, the imports during February and March being proportionately almost as low as those during the preceding two months.

Another point brought out by the preceding table which appears to need especial notice is the very large expansion in the timber trade, which shows an increase of 5,82,742 maunds in *weight* and Rs. 6,97,072 in *value* over the imports of the preceding year. This is entirely due to increased import by road from the forests round Golamandi and by the river Gandak from the forests along its course.

	By road from forests in the vicinity of Golamandi.		By the river Gandak.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1879-80	43,050	53,813	2,81,787	3,52,233
1880-81	5,48,419	6,81,426	4,12,336	4,90,882
Increase ...	5,05,369	6,27,613	1,31,549	1,38,649

Under the orders of the Government of India special attention has been paid to the taxes levied on traffic crossing the frontier by the Nipálese Darbar, and the question was discussed as fully as existing information permitted in the report on foreign traffic for the year 1878-79. The only *data* which were then available were the vague if not absolutely conflicting statements of traders engaged in the frontier trade, and but unsatisfactory conclusions could be arrived at in consequence. Authoritative schedules of the taxes levied at the three important frontier bazaars of Dhaknabagh, Golamandi, and Nipálganj have now been obtained

from the Darbar by the Resident. The schedules are not in all places sufficiently explicit or even comprehensible, and the form in which they were drawn up by the Darbar was anything but satisfactory, no system of classification having been followed and the taxable articles entered in confused and incongruous succession. The schedules have been recompiled with the kind assistance of the Resident, and it is intended to publish them in an abridged form amongst the classes ngaged in the frontier trade.

B.—Railway-borne trade with other Provinces of British India and with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

Elaborate statistics of the railway-borne traffic of the provinces are now compiled in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on a system first introduced by Mr. Buck, under which registration is primarily effected in the railway audit offices by tabulation of the invoices. The system has the merits of affording a comparatively small opening for inaccuracies, [since registration is based on documents which represent payments made to the railway authorities, and which are therefore under any circumstances carefully checked], and in no way interfering with the course of trade by necessitating special checks or enquiries. The cost of registration on all railways, except those under the Provincial Government, is borne by the Government of India.

A change which has been made during the year under report and which deserves especial notice is the issue of these statistics in quarterly parts instead of in a single report at the end of the year. These quarterly returns are made as brief as possible and are printed for general information in the Provincial Gazette. There is reason to believe that they will be of the greatest service to the commercial interests of the provinces.

The railway trade which these provinces transacted with other provinces of British India and with the ports during the year under report is contrasted with that of the year preceding (1879-80) in the following table :—

		Imports from		*Exports to*	
		*1879-80.	1880-81.	*1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta ...	Mds. ...	20,08,382	21,48,815	55,29,508	53,16,425
	Rs. ...	5,43,63,359	5,95,54,310	5,11,68,047	5,47,23,140
Bombay ...	Mds. ...	2,32,237	2,39,267	21,12,423	7,23,185
	Rs. ...	1,12,94,334	1,30,04,104	75,44,751	29,89,642
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	Mds. ...	41,23,027	58.21,692	10.65,630	9,95,240
	Rs. ...	1,19,58,661	1,86,89,146	1,11,26,677	93,28,605
Panjáb (including Delhi).	Mds. ...	11,73,281	12,09,494	36,99,460	42,29,505
	Rs. ...	1,04,85,008	1,23,90,836	2,31,12,578	2,36,54,451
Rajputana and Gwalior	Mds. ...	24,35.843	26,00,663	12,91,279	20,16,907
	Rs. ...	92,11,930	1,10,18,286	78,71,289	1,20,19,484
Central Provinces	Mds. ...	1,80,062	4,30,317	6,58,069	5,29,690
	Rs. ...	14,65,214	21,77,100	52,25,520	46,83,031
Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Bombay city).	Mds. ...	1,61,645	1,03,887	17,71,603	4,72,291
	Rs. ...	11,31,892	16,41,449	90,02,058	59,80,109
Total ...	Mds. ...	1,03,14,477	1,25,54,125	1,61,30,972	1,42.83,243
	Rs. ...	9,99,10,398	11,84,75,251	11,50,50,920	11,34,38,502

The total value of the railway-borne traffic (import and export) during the year under report amounted therefore to Rs. 23,19,13,753, which is in excess of the total value of traffic in the preceding year by Rs. 1,69,52,435. The increase is however entirely due to import, export exhibiting a small decrease when compared with that of 1879-80. In consequence, whereas in 1879-80 there was a balance in favour of these provinces (*i. e.*, an excess of exports over imports) amounting to Rs. 1,51,40,522, the returns of the year under report show a balance against the provinces of Rs. 50,36,743.

* The figures shown in this column do not agree with those given in the report for 1879-80, since deductions have been made throughout in order to arrive at *net* weights, and thus make the 1879-80 figures truly comparable with those of the year under report. In certain cases, noticeably with *imports from Calcutta*, values have been increased by the redistribution of cotton goods as "European" and "Indian" in the ratio deduced from the returns of the year under report.

Examining in detail each of the "streams" of traffic shown in the above table we find that the total trade (import and export) *transacted with Calcutta* amounted in value to Rs. 11,42,77,470 against Rs. 10,55,31,406 in the year preceding. An increase in value is to be seen in both imports and exports, although the latter, curiously enough, show a decrease in weight, arising from the fact that the increase in traffic affected the more costly articles, while under many of the coarser commodities there was a considerable decrease. The item in which increase was most marked is European cotton goods, imports of which amounted to 40 lakhs of rupees worth more than they were in the year preceding.

Trade with Bombay (import and export) shows a decrease to the value of over 28 lakhs of rupees, which is entirely due to a large falling off in the export of grain, since imports exhibit a considerable increase. The decrease in the export of grain is accounted for by the improved condition of the districts in the Bombay Presidency, which did not repeat the large demand for food grain which had stimulated export from these provinces so greatly in the two preceding years. Bombay does not as yet compete with Calcutta in the export of North-Western Provinces grain to Europe, and the grain which has hitherto been consigned there has been only for local consumption and has depended for its quantity on the local requirements of districts in the Bombay Presidency.

It is noticeable that the total traffic with Bombay does not amount in value to more than 14 per cent. of that transacted with with Calcutta.

Another striking difference between the trade transacted with the two ports is that in the Calcutta trade imports and exports nearly balance one another in value, while in the Bombay trade imports amount in value to more than four times the exports.

Through communication between Bombay and Agra was established, *vid.*, Sabármati junction, a short time before the end of the year under report. The returns now published do not include any traffic which ran to Bombay by this route, since arrangements for

registering it were not completed before the commencement of the official year.

The increase in the import *trade from Bengal* is due to a great expansion of the grain traffic, principally under the heading rice, which was imported to make good the deficiency caused by the failure of rain in 1880.

The decrease in export is chiefly caused by a decrease under opium, which merely denotes a diminution in the quantity transferred from the Ghâzipur to the Patna factory.

In the Panjab trade, both imports and exports were in excess of what they amounted to in the preceding year. The total value of the Panjab trade during the year under report was Rs. 3,60,45,287, and it ranks therefore in importance next to that with Calcutta. The value of the imports was only half that of the exports, and was therefore in strong contrast to the trade with Bengal, with which the case was exactly opposite.

There was a large decrease in the value of the grain exported side by side with an increase in its amount, which is due to the almost total cessation of the exports of rice owing to the failure of the 1880 crop. Rice forms by far the most valuable item in the grain trade, and its decrease, although more than counterbalanced by increased export of cheaper grains, occasioned a falling off in the total value.

The total *traffic with Rajputana* (imports and exports) during the year under report amounted in value to Rs. 2,30,97,770. It is impossible to compare it with the trade of the year preceding, since registration of traffic running direct between Agra city and stations on the Rajputana State Railway was not effected during 1879-80, and the returns are therefore defective in a very important particular.

Trade with the Central Provinces is insignificant when compared with any one of the five streams previously mentioned, only amounting in value to Rs. 68,60,131 in the year under report.

This was slightly more than its value in the year preceding. There was a considerable change in the grain traffic, imports increasing and exports decreasing, due to the short crop which the 1880 kharif yielded in these provinces.

The total amount of *trade transacted with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies* during the year under report was but slightly in excess of that with the Central Provinces, amounting in value to Rs. 76,21,558. In the preceding year it had amounted to Rs. 1,01,33,950, and the decrease is mainly due to the cessation of grain export owing to the improved condition of Guzerat and Khandesh. Imports show a small increase, but this is merely due to an increase under the item of ammunition which added Rs. 8,24,800 to the import side.

A brief *résumé* of the leading features of the traffic of the year in each of the more important articles of commerce is given in the following paragraphs :—

Cotton.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports ...	10,82,379	11,97,920	1,66,78,688	1,82,97,980
„ imports ...	26,592	1,56,209	1,30,106	23,79,138
Net exports ...	10,55,787	10,41,711	1,62,48,582	1,59,18,842

Nearly the whole of the exports (10,22,339 maunds) were consigned to Calcutta, principally from stations in the middle and lower Doab blocks. Bengal received 1,26,608 maunds and Bombay only 26,880 maunds. The greater part of the imports (1,14,004 maunds) were received from Rajputana.

The trade is almost entirely confined to the two cities of Agra and Cawnpore, as will be seen from the subjoined figures :—

Agra.			Cawnpore.		
Imported by rail, i.e., collected for export.	*Exported by rail.*		Imported by rail, i.e., collected for export.	*Exported by rail.*	
	To Calcutta.	To other places.		To Calcutta.	To other places.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1,27,071	4,45,817	1,05,033	92,994	3,50,488	1,34,048

The cotton which was dealt in during the first two quarters of the year belonged to the crop of 1879, which was a very poor one, being much damaged by the excessive rainfall. In consequence, trade was very slack and export during the first half of the year only amounted to little over one-fourth of what it was during the corresponding portion of the preceding year. In the third quarter, however, trade was greatly stimulated by the arrival in market of the 1880 crop (which was a very good one) and by an expansion of the demand for Mediterranean ports; and from these causes the export during the latter half of the year was so considerable as to more than counterbalance the depression of the preceding six months and to raise the total amount of cotton exported to a figure higher by over a lakh of maunds than it had been in the preceding year.

Cotton goods.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	5,92,472	6,40,236	5,33,26,195	5,69,32,290
„ exports	74,940	1,10,225	51,83,670	71,79,400
Net imports ...	5,17,532	5,30,011	4,81,42,525	5,17,52,890

A distinction was not made in the East Indian Railway Audit Office between cotton goods of European and those of Indian

manufacture until after the expiration of the first quarter of the year, so that it is not possible to show European and Indian goods separately in the totals for the year, except by arbitrarily subdividing the amount returned for the first quarter. The proportion which European cotton goods bear to those of Indian make may be inferred from the subjoined figures, showing the import and export trade in them during the last two quarters of the year:—

	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gross imports	3,26,415	32,413	3,58,828
„ exports	13,375	46,477	59,852
Net imports ...	3,13,040	Net export. 14,064	2,98,976

In *imports* the proportion of European to Indian manufactures was as 10 to 1. The *exports* of either are insignificant compared with the imports, but Indian goods contribute more to them than European.

The imports are received from Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi, Calcutta sending 2½ times as much as the two other cities taken together, as is shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from Calcutta	4,19,249	4,48,252
„ „ Bombay	1,10,982	1,27,101
„ „ Delhi	45,311	54,226

The goods received from Calcutta are almost wholly of European manufacture and are principally consigned to the lower Doab (including Cawnpore) and the Benares blocks. Bombay goods, on the other hand, consist very largely of native manufactures, which constitute about one-fifth of their bulk. The cotton goods received

from Delhi are in great part re-exports of European manufactures which had been imported from Calcutta. The proportion which European goods held to Indian in the imports from each city during the latter half of the year is shown below :—

	European.	*Indian.*
	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	2,42,896	1,637
Bombay	62,359	12,928
Delhi	20,530	13,556

Wheat.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports ...	29,22,573	27,39,326	80,92,952	57,92,046
„ imports ...	25,681	19,078	70,729	40,039
Net exports ...	28,96,892	27,20,248	80,22,223	57,52,037

The net export of both years corresponds very nearly in weight. The difference in value is occasioned by the lower prices which prevailed during the year under report.

The character of the trade differed, however, considerably in the two years; export to Bombay and to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies exhibiting a great falling off, and exports to the Panjab and Calcutta for transmission to Europe a more than corresponding increase, as is shown by the following figures :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Rs.
Export to Calcutta direct	13,61,233	15,43,379
„ Bombay	5,84,485	1,36,235
„ Bombay and Madras Presidencies ...	3,90,055	1,058
„ Panjab (excluding Dehli) ...	3,31,915	9,30,803

At the commencement of the year there seemed every chance of a very large export trade setting in to Calcutta, the export

during the first quarter alone amounting to over 8 lakhs maunds. The trade however rapidly fell off, and during the succeeding quarters exports to Calcutta for transmission to Europe were considerably less than during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. This is somewhat surprising, since the total exports from Calcutta by sea have been exhibiting a very large increase. The price of wheat has however continued above Rs. 2 per maund throughout the year, except during the two last months, when it sunk to a trifle below this rate. Prices therefore have not yet sunk low enough to stimulate large consignments to Europe.

Grains other than wheat.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	6,01,232	22,26,129	13,68,584	56,75,444
„ exports ...	37,58,881	15,40,931	1,06,96,869	39,89,206
Net exports ...	31,57,649		93,28,285	
Net imports ...		6,85,198		16,86,238

The character of the traffic in grains other than wheat was completely changed, resulting in a *net import* of nearly 7 lakhs maunds instead of in a considerable *net export*, as in the two preceding years.

The following figures give an indication of the net result of the grain trade transacted by rail with places outside the provinces during the last three years. The figures include wheat as well as other kinds of grain :—

	Net exports.	
	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Rs.
Year ending March 31st, 1879	52	144
„ „ 1880	61	173
„ „ 1881	20	64

Had it not been for the export of wheat to Calcutta and the Panjáb during the earlier portion of the year under report, there would

have been a *net import* of food grains into these provinces such as last occurred in 1877-78, when the *kharíf* rains totally failed.

There can be no doubt that the decline in grain export during the year is due to the short rainfall of the 1880 *kharíf*. The rabi harvest preceding the year was a good one, and it is probable that food grains would have been largely exported had there been a demand for them from any other part of India. Indeed, export of wheat to Calcutta for transmission to Europe did commence with great briskness. The failure of rains checked export except in the case of the Panjáb, which suffered still more than these provinces and induced a large import from Bengal. This is very clearly shown below :—

	Grain including wheat.	
	Net export. Lakhs Mds.	Net import. Lakhs Mds.
1st quarter	15½	...
2nd „	5	...
3rd „	½	...
4th „		1

The failure of the 1880 rains was less conspicuous in the districts lying under the Himálayan range than in those of the Ganges-Jumna Doab, and accordingly it is in these latter that we find imports reach their maximum and exports their minimum.

The following table shows the exports from and imports into those parts of the provinces in which the rainfall was but slightly below, and those parts where it fell far below the normal quantity; internal as well as external traffic is included :—

	Districts in which the rainfall was but little below the normal.		*Districts in which the rainfall was much below the normal.*
	Meerut division.	Rohilkhand, Oudh, and Benares.	Middle and lower doabs and Allahabad.
	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Mds.
Imports ...	8	14	35
Exports ...	11	46	15

These figures need no comment.

Oil-seeds.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	33,37,586	24,52,195	1,27,26,062	83,11,301
„ imports	44,656	94,231	1,62,052	2,91,809
Net exports ...	32,92,930	23,57,883	1,25,64,010	80,19,492

The oilseed trade is in great measure monopolized by Calcutta, which received 19,16,853 maunds out of the total 24,52,195 maunds exported. The share taken by Bombay only amounted to 3,36,937 maunds, which principally consisted in til seed.

The diminution in export which the above figures bring out is due to the almost entire collapse of the rape trade, which shrunk from 17 lakhs maunds in 1879-80 to 2 lakhs maunds in the year under report. This collapse is partly attributable to a decline in the demand for transmission to Europe, but may be ascribed in far greater measure to the shortness of the rape crop of 1880, since export to other places besides Calcutta exhibits a proportionately large decrease, although the demand may be presumed to have been unaffected. Thus only 68,154 maunds were consigned to Bengal, while in the preceeding year the consignments had amounted to 3,83,342 maunds.

The exports of rape, linseed, til, and other kinds (castor, &c.) during the last two years are compared below :—

	To Calcutta.		To all other places.		Total.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Linseed	2,36,633	6,75,553	24,601	91,48	2,61,234	7,67,035
Mustard and rape ...	12,52,340	1,87,169	5,10,631	86,979	17,62,971	2,74,148
Til	3,47,420	5,04,402	3,70,949	3,06,460	7,18,369	8,10,862
Other kinds	5,48,816	5,49,729	46,165	50,401	5,95,011	6,00,130

The export of linseed and til shows a considerable increase, more than counterbalanced, however, by the falling off under rape.

The principal exporting blocks were the lower Doab (including Cawnpore city) and Benares, which despatched 11,84,379 maunds and 6,64,782 maunds respectively.

Ghi.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	55,045	1,20,792	14,38,897	26,52,748
„ imports	7,570	6,381	1,98,678	1,43,661
Net exports ...	47,475	1,14,411	12,40,219	25,09,087

Calcutta, Bengal, and the Panjab are the principal customers of these provinces for ghi, receiving during the year under report 86,787 maunds, 11,730 maunds, and 19,031 maunds respectively. The trade is almost wholly limited to the districts of the middle and lower Doabs, which derive their supplies from the grazing-grounds bordering on the Jumna. The exports from these two blocks during the year under report amounted to 1,12,102 maunds out of the total 1,20,792 maunds exported.

The great increase exhibited by the returns for the year under report as compared with those for the preceding year do not, it is believed, indicate any unusual expansion of the trade, but merely express its recovery from the depression to which two successive seasons of short rainfall (1877 and 1878) and deficient pasturage had reduced it.

Hides.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	2,63,268	1,45,404	26,32,680	20,36,656
„ imports	19,119	22,920	1,91,190	3,20,980
Net exports ...	2,44,149	1,22,484	24,41,490	17,14,676

The export of hides is principally for transmission to Europe and lies almost entirely with Calcutta, which received 1,17,327 maunds out of the 1,45,404 maunds exported, Bombay taking only 20 maunds. The cause of the decrease in the trade in hides and of the rise in their value during the year under report is probably the same as that which has already been noticed as having given so great a stimulus to the traffic in ghi, *i.e.*, the improvement in pasturage which resulted from the good rainfall of 1879.

Indigo.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	28,789	45,972	64,77,300	78,15,240
„ imports	534	809	1,20,150	1,37,530
Net exports ...	28,255	45,163	63,57,150	76,77,710

The trade in indigo lies almost entirely with Calcutta, which received 40,910 maunds out of the 45,972 maunds exported. The blocks from which this was principally drawn are shown below :—

	Middle Doab.	Lower Doab.	Benares.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports to Calcutta ...	19,655	13,249	3,931

The large increase in export during the year under report resulted from the more favourable character of the 1880 season. The heavy rains of 1879 were even more prejudicial to indigo than a partial failure of rains would have been. Most of the indigo grown in these provinces is irrigable from canals and is thus almost independent of the rainfall, while heavy and continuous rain ruins the dye-properties of the plants, which need a certain amount of dry bright weather for their proper development.

It will be noticed that the increase in value of the exports is very much less noticeable than the increase in their weight. This

is due to a considerable decline in Calcutta* prices, which averaged about Rs. 50 per maund lower during the year under report than in the preceding year.

Lac.

STICK-LAC.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	48,292	87,956	9,86,614	14,13,548
„ exports	12,886	16,879	2,64,608	2,74 588
Net imports ...	35,406	71,077	7,22,006	11,38,960

DYE AND SHELL-LAC.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	51,964	55,867	13,47,189	15,92,677
„ imports	5,962	740	73,870	12,614
Net exports ...	46,102	55,127	12,73,319	15,80,063

Stick-lac is principally imported from the forests of Bengal and the Central Provinces, which contributed during the year under report 56,361 maunds and 25,060 maunds respectively. Almost the whole of this is received by the town of Mirzapur, in the Benares block, where it is manufactured into dye and shell-lac and then despatched to Calcutta for export to Europe. Calcutta received 51,174 maunds out of the total 55,867 maunds exported from those provinces, 2,491 maunds of the balance being consigned to Bombay.

* The value of indigo is calculated from the average of Calcutta prices for North-Western Provinces' produce, since it holds only a nominal value in the Cawnpore market.

Liquors.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	82,024	63,425	32,80,960	28,89,400
„ exports	58,018	54,690	23,52,720	21,99,600
Net imports ...	24,006	8,735	9,28,240	6,89,800

The *net* imports into these provinces are somewhat small compared with the amount and value of the total trade transacted; the reason for this being that a large proportion of the Indian-brewed beer now supplied to military canteens in these provinces is drawn from hill breweries in the Panjab, although there is a large export from breweries within the provinces both to the Panjab and Rajputana. Thus the upper Doab block imported 19,108 maunds of beer from the Panjab and exported 31,512 maunds to the Panjab and Rajputana, the former receiving 19,410 maunds and the latter 12,102 maunds.

During the year liquors were subdivided for registration purposes into wines, spirits, and beer, the relative importance of which in the trade is shown below :—

IMPORTS.

	From Calcutta.	From elsewhere.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wines	17,723	3,688	21,411
Spirits	2,634	955	3,589
Beer	17,084	21,341	38,425

EXPORTS.

	To the Panjab.	To Rajputana.	To other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wines ...	6,195	251	236	6,682
Spirits ...	7,111	632	7,000	14,743
Beer ...	19,672	13,219	374	33,265

The only liquor which these provinces import in the large quantities from elsewhere than Calcutta is beer, which is received by the upper Doab block (Meerut) from hill breweries in the Panjab, principally for consumption in military cantonments. The upper Doab block has however itself hill breweries within its limits (at Mussoorie) and exports beer largely to the Panjab and to Rajputana. The beer brewed at Naini Tál hardly figures at all in the returns, since it is in most part supplied to military cantonments in Rohilkhand, and does not therefore cross the boundary between one registration block and another.

The spirits exported by these provinces consist almost entirely of rum from the Rosa Sugar Factory at Sháhjahánpur, consigned principally to the Panjab.

Metals.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	9,45,312	9,27,910	88,08,079	95,51,192
„ exports ...	1,37,096	1,20,308	19,25,445	19,57,319
Net imports ...	8,08,216	8,07,602	68,82,634	76,93,873

The imports of both years exhibit a close correspondence in *weight*, although there is a considerable difference in *value* in favour of the year under report, due partly to an increase in the import of the more valuable metals classed as "miscellaneous" and partly to a general rise of price.

The trade is almost wholly engrossed by Calcutta and forms, next to cotton goods, its most important connection with these provinces in goods of European manufacture. This may be seen in the fact that imports from Calcutta constituted 7,92,162 maunds out of the total, imports from Bombay only amounting to 35,126 maunds.

The proportion in which different metals enter into the trade is shown below :—

	Imported from Calcutta.		Imported from elsewhere.		Total imports.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Iron	6,98,055	6,08,562	59,643	1,08,740	7,57,698	7,17,302
Brass and copper ...	1,09,328	1,06,923	17,732	21,711	1,27,060	1,28,634
Other metals ...	58,052	76,677	2,502	5,297	60,554	81,974

The blocks which shared largest in the import traffic from Calcutta were the lower Doab (2,09,987 maunds) and Benares (3,61,633 maunds .

Salt.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	25,33,008	25,11,147	99,13,847	91,59,594
„ exports ...	56,970	39,434	2,23,107	1,43,696
Net imports ...	24,76,038	24,71,713	96,90,740	90,15,898

The close correspondence shown by the net imports of the two years is deceptive. In 1879-80 arrangements had not been concluded with the Rajputana State Railway for the registration of local traffic on that line, and in consequence imports into Agra city from stations on the Rajputana State Railway did not figure in the returns, since such imports did not come on to any portion of the East Indian Railway, and in consequence could not be registered. But in the year under report salt imported in this

way was registered and amounted to the large figure of 6,09,103 maunds. If the 1879-80 returns be increased by a like amount, the net import is raised to over 30 lakhs of maunds, against 24 lakhs of maunds in the year under report.

The decrease in import of 6 lakhs maunds is not believed to represent any real diminution in consumption, but to be merely the result of a variation in the relative magnitude of consignments received during different portions of the year. This belief is founded on the fact that the import of salt during the first quarter of the current year was over 6 lakhs maunds in excess of the import during the corresponding period of the year under report; so that if the periods taken for comparison be the years ending June 30th, 1880 and 1881, instead of those ending March 31st, a very close correspondence will be found to result in the total amount of salt imported.

The salt* supply of these provinces is drawn from (1) the mines of rock salt in the Upper Panjab; (2) the salt marshes and salt wells of Rajputana and the Gurgaon district near Delhi; (3) Calcutta (Liverpool salt); and (4) the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency (Baragara salt). The share contributed from each of these sources during the last two years is shown below:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports from the	Upper Panjab (rock salt)...	49,460	50,454
Ditto	Rajputana and the Lower Panjab (*Sambhar*, *Dindwana*, *Salambha*, and *Sultanpuri*) imported direct†...	27,68,042	23,00,646
Ditto	re-exported from Delhi ...	1,08,126	80,766
Ditto	Calcutta (Cheshire salt) ...	32,306	27,405
Ditto	the Central Provinces and Bombay (Baragara salt) ...	1,75,074	51,876

* Exclusive of a small amount received by road from Tibet.

† Including 6,00,000 maunds, added as imports into city of Agra, not registered in 1879-80.

Sugar.

DRAINAGE SUGAR (MISRI, CHINI AND KHAND).

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	1,53,263	1,82,965	20,95,660	26,58,618
„ exports ...	3,25,626	1,69,032	45,47,844	25,20,044
Net imports ...	Net export 1,72,363	13,933	Net export 24,52,184	1,38,574

UNDRAINED SUGAR (GURH, RÁB, ASSARA, AND PUTRI).

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	19,92,237	23 91,738	1,27,74,416	1,65,61,967
„ imports... ...	77,397	88,793	4,9+,404	6,14,016
Net exports ...	19,14.840	23,02,945	1,22,80,012	1,59,47,951

Drained sugar is principally imported from Bengal, which contributed 1,55,155 maunds out of the total 1,82,965 maunds received. It is, on the other hand, exported to the Panjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bombay; but during the year under report the exports exhibit a marked decrease, resulting in there being a net import into these provinces instead of, as in the preceding year, a net export from them. The decrease is noticeable in the exports from every block in these provinces, and is not the effect of a sudden falling off in export from any one portion of them.

On the other hand, the export of undrained sugar shows a marked increase, which is most conspicuous in the case of the Rohilkhand-Oudh and Oudh-Benares blocks. As with drained sugar, the Panjáb, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bombay are

the chief customers; the share taken by each in the last two years is shown below :—

	From the Meerut Division (upper Doab block).		From Rohilkhand, Oudh and Benares.		From all blocks.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Exports to—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Panjab ...	7,41,960	6,19,699	2,06,724	4,22,430	9,88,271	10,81,042
Rajputana ...	2,23,306	2,40,365	2,59,634	3,72,932	5,99,128	8,22,398
Central Provinces	...	...	1,38,245	2,21,552	1,76,217	2,82,589
Bombay Presidency	...	...	1,43,293	1,75,436	1,91,568	1,89,026

The partial failure of rain in 1880 had therefore no bad effect on the sugar traffic, since the districts in which the rainfall was much short of the normal, are those in which the sugarcane is least cultivated in the provinces. Being, under any circumstances, in great measure supplied with sugar from other portions of the provinces, their demand for sugar was not materially affected by the failure of their crops, as is shown by the subjoined figures :—

IMPORT OF UNREFINED SUGAR FROM PLACES WITHIN THE PROVINCES INTO

Middle Doab block.		Lower Doab block.	
1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3,44,469	3,70,271	97,414	1,19,176

Summarizing the facts brought out by the preceding paras., we find that the commercial conditions of the year under report were not characterized by any very striking differences from those of the year preceding it. The total weight and value of both

imports and exports show an increase to the value of over 1½ crores of rupees, due to a considerable expansion of the import trade, exports showing a small falling off. The totals of import and export traffic with the port of *Calcutta* correspond closely in both years, and so does also the total of the import traffic from *Bombay*. Export to Bombay fell off to the value of 45 lakhs of rupees, due to a large decrease in the export of grain, consequent on the cessation of the demand for it to supply consumption in Khandesh and Guzerat. Import from *Bengal* increased by the value of 67 lakhs of rupees, accounted for principally by grain, and in a less degree by sugar. The decrease of 18 lakhs of rupees in the value of the exports results from a diminution in the amount of Government opium transferred from the Gházipur to the Patna factory. Imports from the *Panjab* exhibit an increase to the value of 19 lakhs of rupees, due to increase in the import of cotton goods, liquors (hill beer), and railway materials; exports also increasing in value, but only by 5 lakhs of rupees, principally under the heads of cotton goods and sugar. The returns for *Rajputana* show a large increase in both imports and exports, amounting in the former to the value of 18 lakhs and in the latter to the value of 42 lakhs of rupees. The increase in import is principally due to cotton, and that in export to cotton goods, sugar and liquor (hill beer). Traffic with the *Central Provinces* shows increase in import and a decrease in export, both of small amount; the former falls principally under grain and the latter under silk and grain. The same features mark the traffic transacted with places in the *Bombay* and *Madras Presidencies*, but here, while the increase in import is comparatively small, the decrease in export amounts in value to 30 lakhs of rupees, due, like the similar decrease in the export traffic with Bombay city, to a falling off in the export of food grains.

If the traffic of the year be now examined with reference to the commodities in which it consists, instead of the places between which it runs, it will be found that the greater portion of it is comprised under sixteen headings, six of which are imports and ten exports. These headings are shown below :—

Imports.			*Exports.*		
Name of commodity.	Value in lakhs, Rs.		Name of commodity.	Value in lakhs, Rs.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.
A.—European goods (from Calcutta).			*A.—Exported to Europe (by Calcutta).*		
Cotton goods ...	533	589	Cotton... ...	167	183
Metals	88	96	Oilseeds ...	127	83
			Lac (manufactured)	13	16
B.—Indian goods.			Indigo... ...	65	78
			Hides	28	20
Food grains other than wheat.	14	57	*B.—Exported to places in India.*		
Lac (stick) ...	10	14			
Salt	*122	92	Food grains ...	107	40
			Ghi	14	27
C.—Partly European and partly Indian.			Coarse sugar ...	128	166
			Liquors ...	24	22
Liquors	33	29			
			C.—Exported partly to Europe and partly to places in India.		
			Wheat... ...	81	58
Total ...	800	877	Total ...	754	693
Total imports under all heads.	999	1,185	Total exports under all heads.	1,150	1,134

Looking first at the *imports*, we find that increase under cotton goods represents a real increase in the amount imported, while that under metals is in great measure due merely to a rise in price. The import of salt exhibits a large decrease, the probable cause of which has been shown to be merely irregularity in the quantity imported during different periods of the year. The existence of a net import of grain other than wheat, instead of a large net export, as in the two preceding years, is perhaps the most distinctive

* Including an allowance of 23 lakhs of rupees for value of salt imported direct into Agra city, but not registered.

commercial characteristic of the year, and is explained partly by the absence of any demand in tracts outside the provinces, and partly by the failure of rain in the lower Doab and Rohilkhand which attracted large imports from Bengal.

Amongst *exports* cotton holds the chief place and exhibits a considerable increase, due in the main to the good crop of 1880. Oilseeds show a large falling off, which is wholly accounted for by the cessation of export of rapeseed, export of other oilseeds being somewhat increased. Indigo shows an increase which, considerable in value, is still more considerable in amount, and is the result of a favorable season for its production. The increase under ghi is due to improved pasturage and that under sugar to an increase in demand.

8.—Public Works.

(*a*).—*Buildings and Roads.*

I.—Accounts.

The following statement shows the revenue actually accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1880-81, which is largely in excess of the original estimate. The main cause of this excess in actuals is the Roorkee Workshops receipts, explanation of which will be found below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—Military		1,498	
Other services		15,343	
Thomason Civil Engineering College and Press		29,670	
			46,511
Provincial—Rents of public buildings		9,708	
Sales of produce		11,383	
Sales of houses, land, &c.		17,888	
Sales of old materials		3,459	
Sales of tools and plant		3,159	
Fines, refunds, &c.		13,145	
Roorkee Workshops		3,87,003	
			4,45,475
Local incorporated		...	*Nil.*
Local excluded		...	*Nil.*
Grand Total ...		...	4,91,986

The total budget grants available for expenditure by the Public Works Department in the Buildings and Roads Branch during 1880-81, as finally modified, were as follows :—

	Rs.
Budget grants, Imperial	4,73,839
Provincial	28,45,203
Local incorporated	16,42,191
Total ...	49,61,233

The following figures show the actual expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880-81.

Gross outlay for the year distributed by funds.

	Rs.
Imperial (military and other services)... ...	4,07,631
Provincial	26,71,298
Local incorporated	13,36,366
Local excluded	*Nil* *
Total ...	44,17,295
Contributions	22,746
Other departments	11,282
Grand Total, Buildings and Roads Branch ...	44,51,323

Expenditure by services and main heads of account.

Service and head of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Department Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, military buildings ...	39,157	10,898	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (other services) buildings,	88,505	56,709	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,27,662	67,607	†47,443	1,67,809	2,929	—5,819	4,07,631

* Cost of maintenance entered in accounts of Irrigation Branch under orders of Government of India.

† Includes Rs. 8,890 for direction and accounts, Roorkee College.

Service and head of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Department Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial, civil buildings ...	6,25,914	3,45,675	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	2,32,460	8,78,266	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements	11,256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,69,630	12,23,941	5,77,761	...	7,668	—7,602	26,71,298
Local incorporated, communications	2,42,753	7,72,262	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements	16,248	12,026	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,001	7,84,288	2,91,126	...	3,951	...	13 38,366
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,56,293	20,75,836	9,16,330	1,67,809	14,448	—13,421	44,17,295

The following statement compares grants and actual expenditure by service and main heads of account:—

Service and main heads of account.	Budget grant.	Actual outlay.	Unexpended balance.	Percentage of lapse to grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial	4,73,839	4,07,631	66,208	13·1
Provincial	28,45,203	26,71,298	1,73,905	6·1
Local incorporated	16,42,191	13,38,366	3,03,825	18·5
Grand Total ...	49,61,233	44,17,295	5,43,938	10·9

The lapses under Imperial are subdivided as follows:—

	Rs.
Military	18,788
Other services	26,800
Thomason College ...	20,620
	66,208

and are due chiefly to short expenditure on Meerut cantonment and drainage works, on opium buildings for the Gházipur factory, and on educational establishment for the Roorkee College.

The lapses under Provincial are almost entirely accounted for by the reduction of suspense balances by a write-back on account of loss on the Dechauri iron works of Rs. 1,56,598, which should have been made in 1879-80 had the accounts for the concern been in a sufficiently forward state. But for this the short expenditure under this head would have been trifling. Under Local Incorporated Funds there is a very heavy lapse, 18¼ per cent. of the total grant not having been spent. This is due mainly to failure on the part of the construction establishment to work up to their allotment, especially under the head of communications.

The total expenditure during the year, Rs. 4,07,631, on Imperial works was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	60,816	60,816
Other services—		
Administration	22,724	
Postal	56,657	
Telegraph	4,949	
Mint	49	
Opium	65,760	
Educational	19,521	
Customs	775	
		1,76,435
Total		2,37,251
Thomason College, Roorkee—		
Educational Establishment and Press ...		1,70,380
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,07,631

II.—WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

The following are the more important items requiring especial notice.

Military.

Meerut Cantonment Drainage Work.—Completed. See also Local Incorporated Funds for further expenditure.

Forest.

Re-roofing Lakhimpur forest chauki and constructing out-offices.—Roofing chauki about half done, new out-offices completed.

Opium.

Arrangements for prevention of fire and purchase of a steam fire-engine, Gházipur factory.—Completed except fixing the pump, which has been ordered, but not yet received.

Verandahs to cake godowns 1 *and* 9, *Gházipur factory.*—Completed for No. 9 godown and about one-third completed for No. 1.

No progress was made on the "Principal Assistant's house" at the Gházipur factory, the design forwarded to the Government of Bengal not having been approved. It is under revision.

Administration.

Stables for Body Guard and Viceroy's Coachman's house at Dehra.—Stables completed. Materials for Coachman's house collected and work in progress on foundations.

Bellevue House, Mussoorie.—Rs. 4,126 against an estimate of Rs. 5,000 spent during the year in adapting "Bellevue House," Mussoorie, for the ex-Amir of Cabul. Work completed.

The net expenditure during the year on account of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee is detailed as follows:—

			Rs.
Works and repairs to College buildings ...	...	...	19,521
Educational establishment	Rs. 1,49,866		
Press	„ 26,333		
Total ...	Rs. 1,76,199		
Deduct decrease in suspense balances	Rs. 5,819	...	1,70,380
GRAND TOTAL		...	1,89,901

Provincial.

Under orders received from the Government of India, the expenditure under this head which in previous years had been lumped together in one account for provincial and local has now been separated, and the following was the total expenditure during the year on works chargeable to the provincial account—

			Rs.
Civil buildings	Rs.	9,74,589	
Communications	„	11,10,726	
Miscellaneous public improvements,	„	11,256	
Tools and plant	„	7,568	
Department Public Works establishment	„	5,77,761	
			26,78,900
Deduct decrease in suspense balances		...	7,602
Grand Total		...	26,71,298

the expenditure on original works and repairs being as shown in the table above.

The following were the principal works in progress during the year:—

Civil Buildings.

New Government house at Naini Tal.—Completed sufficiently for occupation, though certain petty works connected with out-offices, &c., remained for disposal.

Muir College at Allahabad.—Progress not so great as was anticipated, but the funds available for expenditure were fully utilized. The following was the state of the work at the close of the year:—

Tower.—Superstructure constructed to level of lower course of pendentives immediately above lower arched openings, and is now 95½ feet above ground level; stones for pendentive courses in hand.

Great Hall.—Superstructure completed to level of outside walls. The four large wheeled windows in transept completed. The great dome, the transepts and vaulting to wings remain to complete this portion of the building.

Other buildings.—The rest of the superstructure of the College buildings, comprising lecture rooms, professors' rooms, library and store rooms, are completed except fitting doors and windows, lantern of library dome and decorations.

Floors.—First floor of great Hall finished, ground-floor not commenced. In lecture rooms and adjacent verandahs, in verandahs to library and in professors' rooms and corridor leading to store rooms, completed. Marble floor of library in progress.

Compound and grounds.—Nearly all the metal collected and earth-work of approach roads completed, also 2 culverts constructed. Dressing and levelling well in hand. The final total grant for the year for this building was Rs. 97,200, of which Rs. 97,148 was spent: Rs. 67,659 on main building, Rs. 21,379 on floors, and Rs. 8,110 on grounds.

Jails and havalats.—Progress was also made on the following works to the extent of funds available :—

New Central Jails at Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, and Fatehgarh, and new District Jails at Unao, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, as well as on additions and alterations to existing District Jails at Muzaffarnagar, Budaun, Moradabad, and Benares, and on rebuilding the outer walls of the Meerut Central Jail and re-roofing the Sitapur jail, also on a new havalat and civil prison at Moradabad.

The smallness of the total annual grant at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the large and expensive nature of the works required under this head renders the general progress made slow.

Archæological works.—The total expenditure on works only in the Archæological Division under this head during the year was Rs. 81,694 against a budget grant of Rs. 87,280, and good progress was made on the renewals and restorations and repairs. The total charges, including share of establishment and tools and plant, were Rs. 1,06,041.

The following were the more important items carried out during the year:—

Agra Fort.—Restoration of Anguri bagh and repairs to Akhbar's private apartments completed. Repairs to south façade of Machhi Bhawan in progress, and only Chittori gate remaining to be done.

Táj.—Repairs to south enclosure wall with arcades, repairs to fountains, drains and sandstone platforms in Taj garden, and repairs to interior of Táj jawab mosque, completed. Restoration of east and west enclosure walls with two pavilions and two kiosks completed on walls, in progress on pavilions and kiosks.

Etmad-ud-daula's tomb.—Repairs to minarets and restoration of floors and railings of tomb completed. Repairs to river face wall and main building in progress.

Sikandra.—Repairs to Akbar's tomb, completed.

Fatehpur Sikri.—Repairs to Buland Darwaza to Khas mahal and to Ankh-Michauli, completed; and in progress on elephant gate and mosque and dargah gate.

Communications.

Constructing permanent approaches to Ken river on Fatehpur, Saugar and Bánda road in the Bánda district.—Approaches on right bank nearly completed, and work in progress on left bank.

Babugarh bridge over the Kali nadi on Gháziabad and Garh-mukhtesar road, Meerut district.—In progress and about two-thirds completed.

Chandrawal bridge on Cawnpore, Hamirpur Kabrai road, Hamirpur district.—Work all but completed during the year.

Pirai bridge on Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur road, Sitapur district.—Materials collected, well-curbs made, and all preliminary arrangements completed.

Nawab Nala bridge on Badoron and Aonla road, Bareilly district.—Work completed during the year.

Isan nadi bridge on Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, Cawnpore district.—Work done by railway branch to adapt bridge to carry Grand Trunk Road traffic. Roadway and bridge all but completed during the year.

Bareilly and Naini Tal road.—Metalling cart-road between Jeoli and Naini Tal, Kumaun district; 3½ miles metalled during the year.

New metalled approach road to Ganges through Ghazipur city.—Constructed as a feeder to the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar branch railway, to enable traffic to have free access to the river Ganges through the city of Ghazipur. Materials being collected, houses cleared, compensation under assessment, and earthwork in progress from Pushtaghat.

Protective works, Mohan Pass.—Further protective works and improvements required during the year carried out, but these changes are rather of the nature of renewals necessitated from year to year by floods, &c., and will be so treated in future.

Boat bridge at Bahramghat, Bara Banki district—Work virtually completed, and pontoon bridge open for traffic.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Restoration of tanks, Jhansi division.—Under this head is treated the expenditure on account of the restoration of tanks in Bundelkhand from the special grant of Rs. 80,000 given by the Government of India. During 1880-81, Rs. 13,000 was granted and Rs. 13,306 spent, including all charges for establishment and tools and plant, &c. The total spent on works was Rs. 11,256. This is a small annual sum to spend, but there is found to be great difficulty in getting labour in Jhansi under ordinary circumstances. The works carried out during the year and state of progress at its close were as follows :—

Restoring Baragaon Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	10,677
	Expenditure	„	9,152

Work all but completed. This expenditure includes Rs. 3,816 written back from local funds for expenditure in 1879-80.

Restoring Dhoakar Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	1,389
	Expenditure	„	1,371

completed.

Restoring Bhokhara Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	526
	Expenditure	„	245

waste weir nearly finished. Embankment well in hand.

Restoring Bunt Tank ...	Estimate		in hand.
	Expenditure	Rs.	63

Work stopped pending orders on fair estimate, as it is doubtful if this is a restoration. The expenditure is only for preliminary charges; work not being begun.

Preliminary survey charges	Estimate ...	Rs.	550
	Expenditure	„	425

carried out as required for project.

Protective works at Naini Tál.—A special officer was sent to the Naini Tál Municipality to undertake the protective works subsequent to the great landslip in September, 1880. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 was also promised from provincial funds, but for financial reasons, not connected with the Department Public Works, this expenditure will not be shown until the Budget of 1881-82. Work very satisfactorily executed and, so far as the rains of 1881-82 show, is a success.

Roorkee Workshops.

The financial condition of the Roorkee Workshops has been very greatly improved during the year 1880-81, as not only have the Shops been able to pay off the outstanding debt due to Government for previous years on account of cash and stores supplied, and arrears of revenue for profits earned but not paid, but also they have paid in a portion of the year's profits, leaving a net debt due to Government for arrears of profits made in 1880-81 of probably about Rs. 90,000 against liabilities at the close of 1879-80, of Rs. 4,18,718. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to increased business and receipts, to decrease of debits on account of

stores from England and stock balances generally, and also to adjustment during 1880-81 of outstanding liabilities on account of the Dehchauri Iron Works and certain girder bridges made up for provincial stock under orders of the Local Government. These liabilities should have been charged off before, but this has only now been found practicable.

The following table shows the transactions of the Shops during 1880-81:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Payments made by Shops.		
Cash paid to Government credit ...	2,37,482	
Adjustments with Public Works Department by transfer	2,45,793	
Iron girder bridges transferred to provincial stock	81,715	
Expenditure on Dechauri Iron Works written back to Public Works Department	1,51,598	
		7,16,768
Due from Shops.		
Debt on 1st April, 1880, for cash and stores	44,459	
Cash on letters of credit 1880-81 ...	2,62,958	
Other receipts and transfers debited ...	22,348	
		3,29,765
Excess paid by shops in 1880-81 ...	...	3,87,003

The reduction of the debt and improved financial condition of these Shops will now permit of the capital employed being reduced nearly, if not quite, to the normal amount fixed, *viz.*, Rs. 18,00,000.

LOCAL INCORPORATED.

The total expenditure during the year from Local Incorporated unds is shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	*Nil.*
Communications	10,15,015
Miscellaneous public improvements	28,274
Tools and plant	3,951
Department Public Works establishment	2,91,126
Total ...	13,36,366

the expenditure on original works and repairs being as shown above. The following works are those deserving special notice :—

Communications.

Constructing a new cart-road above Nalaina on the Ránibagh and Naini Tál road, Kumaun district.—Iron work for girder bridge paid for, and a 10 feet track along the new road cut nearly whole length of the division.

Raising and bridging the Lakhimpur and Sháhjanhánpur road, Kheri district.—A feeder to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Sháhjahánpur ; earthwork, culverts and bridges, including large bridges over the Sukheta Nala completed in section III. between Muhamdi and the North-Western Provinces ; boundary culverts and collection of materials in progress on the other two sections. The whole project is rather more than half done.

Constructing bridge over the Gangan on the Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor district.—Collection of materials in hand. Bricks and well-curbs ready. Construction not commenced during the year.

Constructing suspension bridge at Dhekuli and Gharari, Kumaun district.—Nearly all materials at site for the Dhekuli bridge and piers erected. The Gharari bridge over Sual stream completed during the year.

Jumna river protective works, Allahabad.—Budget provision not utilized, work being in abeyance owing to difficulties about a portion of the land required in the Mission compound, which the proprietors refuse to make over, except at an exorbitant rate : as this difficulty appears insuperable, the project is under revision, with a view to avoiding the Mission compound altogether if possible.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

Katlina river clearance and drainage works, Kheri district.—About two miles of channel only cleared during the year. The work so far as it has progressed is a marked success and seems to

indicate that considerably more work can be done for the money granted than was originally anticipated, the rates for work being well within the estimate.

Meerut drainage works.—A portion of these works not debitable to Imperial funds were charged under this head, such as draining swamps, clearing the Abu Nala. Work was completed during the year at a considerable saving over the estimate.

LOCAL EXCLUDED.

The condition of these funds on the 31st March, 1881, is shown in the following accounts :—

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1880	23,638
Collections in 1880-81	19,496
Total Receipts ...	43,134
Outlay on maintenance, public works, and collection establishment in 1880-81	6,161
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1880-81	36,973

The collections during 1880-81 were Rs. 1,398 in excess of those of the previous year :—

Ferry Fund, 1880-81.

			Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department			7,21,585
Expenditure by Department Public Works—			
Works and maintenance	Rs.	1,30,698	
Share of Public Works Department establishment	„	45,017	
Collection establishment	„	7,960	
Share of tools and plant	„	424	
Total expenditure ...			1,84,159
Surplus ...			5,37,426

Accommodation for Travellers, 1880-81.

			Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department from staging bungalows, paraos, &c.	...		35,439
		Rs.	
Expenditure by Civil Department	...	... 19,488	
Ditto by Public Works Department—			
Works and maintenance	Rs.	29,544	
Share of Public Works establishment	,,	6,711	
Ditto tools and plant ...	,,	110	
		36,365	
Total Expenditure	...		55,853
Expenditure less than Receipts	...		20,414

The expenditure of Rs. 19,488 in Civil Department is apparently treated by the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as ferry collections and charges.

Famine Relief.

No special famine relief operations were required or undertaken during 1880-81: any works to provide employment for the people wanting it were carried on as ordinary works under regular rules.

Contributions.

The following are the amounts received and expended on this account during the year:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
Imperial	3,410	2,328
Provincial	24,863	20,830
Local incorporated	2,114	1,916
Total ...	30,387	25,074

Works of Public Utility.

The following is an abstract statement showing the works of public utility constructed during the year by private individuals at their own cost:—

Division.	Character of works.								Total cost.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Poor-houses.	Sarais.	Planting trees.	Schools.	Ghâts.	Baolis.	
									Rs.
Meerut ...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,550
Agra ...	15	...	...	...	8 miles	1	1	...	8,863
Jhánsi ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,450
Allahabad ...	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	15,150
Rohilkhand ..	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23,460
Benares ...	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,245
Sitapur ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,253
Lucknow ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,475
Rae Barcli ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Fyzabad ...	39	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,680
Total ...	313	27	1	1	8 miles	1	1	1	1,05,32

Tools and Plant.

The total expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 14,599, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,929
Provincial	7,568
Local incorporated	3,951
Contributions	11
Other departments	140
	14,599

which is 33 per cent. on the total outlay, Rs. 44,51,323.

Establishment.

The total charges for establishment during the year were Rs. 9,20,716, or a saving of Rs. 1,41,007, as compared with 1879-80, due to reduction in Department Public Works establishment.

The charges were distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	47,443
Provincial	5,77,761
Local incorporated	2,91,126
Contributions	2,315
Other departments	2,071
	9,20,716

Subdivided into different heads, the establishment charges and percentages on total, work out as follows :

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	1,38,736	15·1
Accounts	64,483	7·0
Construction	7,02,440	76·3
Ferries and toll collection ...	11,720	1·3
Special	3,337	0·3
	9,20,716	

The special charge of Rs. 3,337 is for Assistant Engineers from Cooper's Hill under training in Roorkee Workshops. The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay and budget grants for the three main services of imperial, provincial and local incorporated :—

Service.	Total grant.	Actual outlay including establishment.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works only.	Percentages of establishment charges. To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To total outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ...	4,73,839	4,07,631	47,443	3,60,188	10·0	11·1	13·2
Provincial ...	28,45,203	26,71,298	5,77,761	20,93,537	20·1	21·7	27·6
Local incorporated ...	16,42,191	13,38,366	2,91,126	10,47,240	17·7	21·7	27·7
Total ...	49,61,233	44,17,295	9,16,330	35,00,965	18·5	20·7	26·2

It will be seen that the percentages are considerably enhanced by short expenditure as the same establishment had to be kept up. Had the grants available been fully worked up to, the establishment charges would have been reasonable enough. The Imperial percentages worked out in the table are somewhat misleading, as the total grant and expenditure include the educational establishment and press charges for the Thomason College, Roorkee, on which only charges for direction and accounts at 5 per cent. are

made. For works only, the charges come to 20 per cent. The Examiner in his financial accounts gives a statement showing the incidence of establishment charges by districts and divisions. These vary very considerably, but this cannot be avoided so long as the grants for districts fluctuate annually. With fixed grants and requirements, the district Public Works Department establishments could be allotted with some reference to the expenditure, but under present circumstances this is not practicable without annual changes which would affect the Public Works administration most prejudicially.

General remarks.

The year under review has been specially remarkable for the extraordinarily high floods which were caused by the abnormal rainfall of the 17th and 18th September, 1880, principally along the lower ranges of the Himalayas, which resulted also in the great landslip at Naini Tál.

The amounts of rainfall reported vary, but as much as 34 inches is stated to have fallen in part of the Bijnor district in 24 hours, and the general average was nearly an inch an hour on the 17th, which was followed by another fall of about ½ an inch an hour on the 18th. The resulting floods in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Kumaun divisions were the most severe that have ever been experienced, as far as can be ascertained from records and enquiry, and have swept away whole roads with their bridges and embankments, and seriously injured more or less all the communications, especially in the Tarái portions of the districts affected. The cost of making good these damages will form a heavy charge against provincial resources for some time to come. To provide waterway in bridges sufficient to carry off such floods seems out of the question in ordinary roads, but escapes can be provided in the form of metalled dips or causeways where experience has shown such to be necessary.

In addition to the flood damages, the charges for special repairs to communications generally are steadily increasing, the fears

expressed last year as to the probable result of curtailing expenditure on ordinary maintenance and repairs having proved to be well-founded. The charges on this account will probably be heavier still in 1881-82, and there can be no doubt that such retrenchment is not only not real economy, but is actually more expensive in the long run, to say nothing of the inconvenience to traffic in consequence of the state of the roads resulting. It appears to be demonstrated without doubt that in future, in the event of financial pressure, whatever action may be taken to retrench expenditure, the ordinary maintenance and repairs grant should not be touched.

III.—Administration.

The following special points connected with the Public Works Department administration require notice. The separation of the Superintending Engineers' offices from the Public Works Secretariat was carried out and the head-quarters located, 1st Circle at Agra and 2nd Circle at Lucknow; a redistribution of the provincial circles was also effected, the Ganges forming the boundary generally, except in the case of Mirzapur district, which, being a portion of the Benares division, remains in 2nd Circle. The 1st Circle now consists of the four revenue divisions of *Allahabad*, *Agra*, *Meerut*, and *Jhánsi*, or 21 districts, and the archæological division, the head-quarters of which are at Agra. The 2nd Circle comprises the *Benares*, *Rohilkhand*, and *Kumaun* revenue divisions in the North-Western Provinces and the four revenue divisions in Oudh, or seven divisions with 28 districts. The arrangement has worked fairly, but it has been found in practice that although the East Indian Railway in the 1st Circle and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the 2nd Circle greatly facilitate communication, the extent of the Superintending Engineer's charges is far too large for proper and efficient supervision and inspection. The 2nd Circle is by far the larger and heavier of the two. The reconstitution of the 3rd Circle for provincial works, which was recently abolished on reduction of establishment in these provinces, would be a great improvement, as it would reduce the circles to a really workable size.

Both Superintending Engineers have strongly brought to notice the desirability of doing away with the present system of "linked" districts by which one District Engineer attempts to work two districts. Collectors and Commissioners also fully recognize the desirability of having a separate responsible District Engineer for each district even if the less important charges be filled only by good upper subordinates.

The system was referred to last year as being necessitated by reduction of establishment, but after a fair trial it has been found to be a decided failure, and is condemned on all hands. To give a separate District Engineer to each district would of course increase the cost of establishment, but this increase should be more than compensated for by smoothness and efficiency of working, which is not feasible under existing arrangements.

Another reduction effected on the score of economy has also been found in practice to be a mistake. The work to be done by the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the combined Buildings, Roads, and Railway Branches is far too heavy and responsible for one officer to carry on properly. The two works are quite distinct and when the new lines, &c., proposed are put on hand, the re-creation of an Engineer-in-Chief and Deputy Secretary to relieve both the Chief Engineer and his Personal Assistant will be necessary. Under present circumstances with the small budget grants available for expenditure in the Railway Branch, a separate Personal Assistant in that branch would suffice, and is most certainly required.

(b.)—Railways.

Muttra-Háthras Railway.—At the end of the financial year 1880-81 this line, constructed on the metre gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches, had been working 5½ years, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

The capital expenditure to 31st March, 1881, amounted to Rs. 10,86,470, giving, for a length of line of 29 miles, a cost of

Rs. 37,465 per mile. Only one charge for capital construction was incurred during the year, on account of a new goods-shed at Háthras City, to provide shelter for goods awaiting despatch, costing Rs. 2,907.

The line continues to show increased prosperity, and to earn a fair return on the capital expended; but as the working expenses have increased, as well as the traffic earnings, the net earnings for the year are only Rs. 4,494 more than in the previous year. The following table shows the earnings and expenses of 1880-81 as compared with those of 1879-80:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase in 1880-81.
Traffic earnings.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	84,908	90,724	5,816
Goods	33,362	47,462	14,100
Telegraph	...	1,175	1,175
Sundries	1,130	2,143	1,013
Total ...	1,19,390	1,41,494	22,104
Working expenses	65,813	83,423	17,610
Net earnings	53,577	58,071	4,494

The proportion of working expenses to earnings in these years was respectively 55·12 and 58·95 per cent., being an increase in 1880-81 of 3·83 per cent., mainly due to increase in traffic and consequent wear and tear. The increase in working expenses, aggregating Rs. 17,610, is made up as follows:—

	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works...	5,944	...
Locomotive expenses	7,710	...
Traffic expenses	2,342	...
General charges	2,146	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	...	249
Miscellaneous	...	283
Total ...	18,142	532
Net excess	17,610	

The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried as compared with previous years are—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Passengers, Nos.	255,701	314,762	336,286
Goods, Tons	22,274	30,678	33,092

showing an increase of passengers 22,524 and goods 2,414 tons over 1879-80. This is not so marked an increase as was exhibited in the previous year, but the earnings on goods have been very much greater, as a far larger proportion was carried over the whole length of the line to Muttra for transport to Bhartpur territory, the ton mileage being materially increased. The experience of 1880-81 leads to the conviction that, with the opening of the Muttra and Achneyra line and the construction of the bridge over the Jumna at Muttra, a considerable increase of traffic towards Rajputana by this route may be confidently anticipated.

There was no unusual inducement in the way of more than ordinarily important fairs to attract passenger traffic during the year as there was in 1879-80.

The financial condition of the undertaking at the close of 1880-81 is represented in the following table:—

Expenses.		Earnings.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Interest on capital outlay and working expenses to end of 1879-80.	4,58,146	Gross earnings to end of 1879-80	4,48,398
Ditto ditto 1880-81 ...	1,27,065	Ditto , ditto 1880-81	1,41,494
Total ...	5,85,211		
Surplus profit, 1880-81 ...	4,681		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,89,892		5,89,892

Hence in 1880-81 the earnings were more than the expenses by Rs. 14,429, which clears off the debt of Rs. 9,748, due to Government at the close of 1879-80 for unrealized interest, &c., and leaves a divisible surplus of 0·43 per cent. on the capital for

1880-81. A larger surplus was anticipated, but the increase in working expenses has prevented its realization.

The whole of the gross earnings, Rs. 5,89,892, will be received by Government, which, *per contra*, has to pay the following sums:—

	Rs.	Rs.
To subscribers for interest and share of surplus profit—		
To close of 1879-80 interest	74,787	
In 1880-81 interest	12,964	
Ditto share of surplus profits	1,396	
Total to shareholders		86,147
For working expenses		3,30,192
Grand Total ...		4,16,339

leaving a surplus to Provincial Funds of Rs. 1,73,553.

The capital on the 31st March, 1881, Rs. 10,86,470, has been subscribed—

	Rs.
By shareholders	3,24,100
„ Government	7,62,370
Total ...	10,86,470

Shareholders have to receive up to 31st March, 1881, Rs. 86,147 on their capital of Rs. 3,24,100, or 26·58 per cent. Government, on its share of Rs. 7,62,370, receives Rs. 1,73,553, or 22·76 per cent.

The less percentage received by Government is due to shareholders having received 4 per cent. interest on their capital from the date they subscribed it, while Government only realized from the date the railway opened for traffic. The agreement with the shareholders is not the same exactly as for guaranteed lines. It provides that when the accumulated interest and working expenses have all been realized, any surplus earnings there may be shall be divided rateably between the Government and shareholders in proportion to the capital held; any surplus received by the shareholders being in addition to the 4 per cent. interest on their subscribed capital.

The current year 1880-81) is the first year there has been any such surplus, though the net earnings have since 1877-78 always exceeded the 4 per cent. interest. Thus they were—

In 1877-78	...	...	...	4·11 per cent.
„ 1878-79	...	...	...	4·41 „
„ 1879-80	...	...	...	4·89 „

The cause of this apparent discrepancy is the agreement made by the Government of India with the shareholders of this line that all the accumulated interest on capital outlay during construction must be a first charge against the revenue earned, and that surplus profits would only accrue when all this interest and the working expenses had been entirely cleared off. The following statement shows how this agreement has worked :—

Year.	*Charges.*			Earnings.	*Balance.*	
	Four per cent. interest on capital outlay.	Working expenses.	Total.		Less.	More.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	358	...	358	...	358	...
1874 75 ...	11 604	...	11,604	..	11,604	...
1875-76 ...	33,544	19,287	52,831	34,213	18,618	...
1876-77 ...	38,875	49,190	88, 65	91,335	...	3,270
1877-78 ...	41,821	52,5 8	94,339	95,546	...	1,207
1878-79 ...	4 ,107	59,961	1,02,068	1 07.914	...	15,846
1879-80 ...	43 608	65,8 3	1,09,42	1,19,390	...	9,969
1880-81 ...	43,642	8 ,423	1,27,065	1,41,494	...	4,429
Total ...	2,55,019	3,30,192	5,85,211	5,89 892	30,040	34,721

Net surplus at close of 1880-81—

To shareholders' capital ...	Rs 3 24,100	Rs.	1,396	} Rs.	4,681
To Government „ ..	„ 7,62,370	„	3,285		

The working and general management of the line has been highly satisfactory, and there have been no serious accidents during the year. The only special occurrences worthy of notice were the opening of the line of telegraph from Muttra to Háthras road, which came into working for the line in July, 1880, and the transfer of the offices of the line to Cawnpore in December, 1880, and

the concentration there of the provincial management, locomotive, traffic and audit headquarters. A Traffic Inspector has been kept at Muttra in immediate charge of the traffic working, and the arrangement has generally worked satisfactorily, though of course the distance of the line from its headquarters is a disadvantage.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway.—This line, also constructed on the metre gauge, was partially opened for traffic on the 15th December, 1880, as far as Miran Sarái, a length of nearly 49½ miles. On the 1st February, 1881, after completion of the Kali Nadi diversion, the remaining section to Farukhabad was also opened, making a total length of line of 86 miles. It was thus worked for 48 days over 49 miles, and for 59 days over the whole 86 miles.

The capital expenditure to 31st March, 1881, amounted to Rs. 30,45,749, or for 86 miles a rate of Rs. 35,416 per mile to date; but there is still considerable further outlay to be incurred against capital, chiefly on account of rolling stock, the Kali Nadi bridge, and other works in progress, but not completed during 1880-81.

The following table shows the capital expenditure during the year and to date:—

CAPITAL.

Statement of expenditure during 1880-81.

Heads of expenditure.	Regular estimate, 1880-81.	Expended during 1880-81.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1880.	Total expenditure to 31st March, 1881.	Sanctioned estimate (recast).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses,	8,600	10,845	21,332	32,177	16,024
Land	24,800	22,124	31,197	53,321	32,418
Construction of line...	1,01,100	1,15,760	3,00,631	4,16,391	4,40,124
Ballast and permanent way.	1,79,000	1,91,374	12,16,469	14,07,843	14,30,773
Stations and buildings,	1,41,700	1,62,060	1,48,818	3,10,878	3,55,502
Total Construction Account.	4,55,100	5,02,163	17,18,447	22,20,610	23,69,841

Statement of expenditure during 1880-81—(concluded).

Heads of expenditure.	Regular estimate, 1880-81.	Expended during 1880-81	Expenditure to 31st March 1880.	Total expenditure to 31st March, 1881.	Sanctioned estimate (recast).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plant	8,000	11,609	28,803	40,412	43,403
Steam ferries ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock ...	5,32,600	5,29,358	21,405	5,50,763	6,02,000
Establishment ...	60,000	57,418	1,42,618	2,00,036	2,02,503
Total Final heads ...	10,55,700	11,00,548	19,11,273	30,11,821	32,17,747
Suspense accounts ...	15,700	31,497	65,635	34,138	...
Total ...	10,40,000	10,69,051	19,76,908	30,45,959	...
Deduct receipts on capital account.	..	95	115	210	...
Total ...	10,40,000	10,68,956	19,76,793	30,45,749	32,17,747
Deduct expenditure on England.	3,44,000	3,57,858	4,29,991	7,87,849	...
Balance expenditure in India.	6,96,000	7,11,098	15,46,802	22,57,900	...

The actual expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 10,68,956 :—

	Rs.
English	3,57,858
Indian	7,11,098

Against a budget grant of Rs. 10,40,000 :—

English	3,44,000
Indian	6,96,000

Or an excess during the year of Rs. 28,956 :—

English	13,858
Indian	15,098

The original sanctioned estimate, Rs. 32,23,021, has not been exceeded, but as there had been considerable differences in heads of expenditure due to alterations found necessary from time to time, it was recast during the year, and finally stood at Rs. 32,17,747. The increases in some heads were more than covered by savings in others, especially under permanent way, due to the favourable terms on which the rails were procured.

The total earnings of the line during 1880-81 were Rs. 49,467, and the working expenses Rs. 36,638, showing net earnings during the year, Rs. 12,829.

The number of passengers carried was 113,589, and the quantity of goods lifted 3,530 tons.

The gross earnings in 1880-81 represent 5·54 per cent., and the working expenses 4·10 per cent., per annum on the capital expended.

The line was opened late in the year, at a dull season as regards trade, and under considerable disadvantages as to working; and no practical results would be attained by elaborating the financial details for so short a period. Its prospects have, however, been steadily improving, and when the proposed extension *viâ* Khásganj to Háthras road is completed and through communication without break of gauge to Rajputana established *viâ* Muttra and Achneyra, this railway may be confidently expected to prove a financial success.

The principal works executed during the year and the condition of the line on the 31st March, 1881, were as follows: –

I.—Preliminary Expenses.

Completed in previous year.

II.—Land.

Nearly all the land required, taken up and paid for during the year.

III.—Construction of Line.

Earthwork.—The small portion left unfinished in 1879-80 completed during the year.

Bridgework.—Completed during the year, except the Káli Nadi bridge in 69th mile (5 spans of 60 feet each), where two of the wells gave trouble. A diversion was constructed to carry the line, pending the completion of this bridge, which has since been finished and passed by the Consulting Engineer on the 30th June, 1881.

Level crossing, &c.—Nearly all completed during the year, one or two gates only at the Farukhabad end remaining unfinished.

Fencing.—Almost completed to the extent proposed for the line at present.

IV.—Ballast and Permanent Way.

Completed during the year, except at the Káli Nadi bridge.

V.—Station and Buildings.

Completed during the year, except the goods-sheds at Bilhaur and Gursahaiganj and some of the staff quarters at roadside stations.

VI.—Plant.

Completed during the year.

VIII.—Rolling Stock.

Locomotives.—10 E class tender engines erected at Cawnpore departmentally, and completed in time to do a good deal of the work of laying the line and moving ballast.

Carriage and wagon.—The manufacture was entrusted to the shops of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Lucknow, and there was some delay in delivery, no passenger carriages being ready when the line was first opened. The total number delivered by 31st March, 1881, was—

3rd class carriages	37
Brake-vans	7
Covered goods wagons	150
Low-sided trucks	50
Timber trucks	10
	264

The old telegraph line to Fatehgarh was dismantled by the Telegraph Department during the year, and a new line put up along the railway. Every station is in connection with it, and the Government office at Fatehgarh has been abolished and the business transferred to the railway offices.

The headquarters of the open line were located at Cawnpore and amalgamated with those of the Muttra-Háthras Railway, both

lines being placed under Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, C.E., as Engineer-in-Chief and Manager. It is to the energy and business capacity of this officer that the actual prosperity of the older line and the promised success of the newly opened line are very largely due. No accidents occurred to life in 1880-81, and those that did occur at all were insignificant. This fact speaks well for the management and for the station and line staff, the latter being quite new and untrained to the work.

Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway.—This short branch line, 12 miles in length, connects the Ganges at Tari Ghát, opposite Gházipur, with the East Indian Railway at Dildarnagar, and is constructed on the broad (5 feet 6 inches) gauge. It was opened for traffic on the 5th October, 1880, and has since been worked by the East Indian Railway under an arrangement entered into between the Government and that company.

The capital expended on this line up to 31st March, 1881, is Rs. 5,93,539, which for 12 miles gives a cost of Rs. 49,462 per mile without rolling stock, which is found by the East Indian Railway. The following table details the capital expenditure during the year and to date as compared with the sanctioned estimate :—

Capital appropriation and outlay account, 1880-81.

Main heads of expenditure.	*Official year* 1880-81. Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipt on capital account.	Net expenditure.	Net expenditure to end of previous year adjusted to Imperial in the accounts for 1880-81.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	5	...	5	2,213	2,218	2,625
Land	...	1,900	1,306	...	1,306	2,743	4,049	7,875
Construction of line	7,000	13,200	7,005	197	6,808	68,505	75,313	1,00,659
Ballast and permanent way ...	15,000	55,000	55,712	...	55,712	2,94,388	3,50,100	4,19,182
Stations and buildings	19,500	59,900	65,896	3	65,893	31,026	96,919	73,502
Total construction account ...	41,500	1,30,000	1,29,924	200	1,29,724	3,98,875	5,28,599	6,03,843
Plant	2,000	1,000	2,304	...	2,304	4,285	6,589	4,200
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	5,500	10,000	12,926	1	12,925	45,426	58,351	26,108
Total expenditure on final heads	49,000	1,41,000	1,45,154	201	1,44,953	4,48,586	5,93,539	6,34,151
Suspense accounts	...	—1,000	—3,749	...	—3,749	3,749	...	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	49,000	1,40,000	1,41,405	201	1,41,204	4,52,335	5,93,539	6,34,151
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian outlay ...	49,000	1,40,000	1,41,405	201	1,41,204	4,52,335	5,93,539	6,34,151

The actual expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 1,41,204, all in India, against a budget grant of Rs. 1,40,000—an excess during the year of Rs. 1.204, which is covered by savings on the Muttra-Háthras line. The total of the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 6,34,151, has not hitherto been exceeded, though there have been considerable excesses in some heads, especially construction of line and ballast and permanent way, principally to meet the views of the East Indian Railway officials and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways. But the expenditure to date by no means represents the total probable capital outlay required, as the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, and the East Indian Railway authorities both represent that a considerable further expenditure, roughly estimated at two lakhs of rupees, is necessary before the line can be considered completed or be worked efficiently.

The details of these requirements are under consideration, but it is evident that, if they are carried out, the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 6,34,151, will be very considerably exceeded, and the line will be a very expensive one, costing between Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 per mile, without rolling stock.

The working expenses up to 31st March, 1881, were Rs. 23,183, and the gross earnings Rs. 17,878, or a net loss on working of Rs. 5,305 during the year. Thus for 178 days the working expenses were Rs. 130·2 and the earnings Rs. 100·4 per diem, or for each mile open working expenses were Rs. 10·85 and earning Rs. 8·36 per diem on the capital expended.

The working expenses are equal to Rs. 8·01 per cent., and the earnings 6·36$\frac{35}{44}$ per cent. per annum. The agreement between Government and the East Indian Railway is that the East Indian Railway Company finds rolling stock and works and maintains the line, charging their own train mileage rates and taking two-fifths of the net receipts as their share of the profits.

The line has not been working sufficiently long to permit of certain conclusions being drawn from the financial results herein

indicated, but it is evident that, as the East Indian Railway Company fixes the working expenses, not from actuals but by the proportion the 12 miles of this line bear to the whole cost and length of its own open lines, the earnings must increase to a very great extent indeed to make this short branch a paying concern.

The number of trains originally run was reduced by two per diem as soon as it was found that the line was working at a loss, and further reduction is deprecated as likely to cause falling off in the traffic by driving it back to the road owing to the very long intervals between the trains.

Muttra-Achneyra Railway.—This line, 22¾ miles in length, is still under construction on the metre gauge, 3 feet 3⅜ inches. It joins the Rajputana State Railway at Achneyra, and when completed is to be worked by that State Railway, pending the completion of the Jumna bridge at Muttra and the Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension *viâ* Kásganj, after which it should form a section of a through provincial railway from Cawnpore to Achneyra. It was originally surveyed by the Rajputana Railway authorities in 1878, and a portion of the earthwork was executed by famine labour in the same year, the expenditure to end of 1879-80 being Rs. 53,108 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,61,806. Nothing further was done until 1880-81, when funds were provided, and after revision of the surveys, a revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 7,03,360, and construction recommenced, against which the total capital expenditure to date is Rs. 4,61,806. The estimated cost per mile for 22¾ miles is Rs. 30,916, without rolling stock, which for the present will be found by the Rajputana State Railway.

The following table details the capital expenditure during the year and to date against the revised estimate :—

Capital appropriation and outlay account, 1880-81.

Main heads of expenditure.	*Official year* 1880-81.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	1,000	800	746	...	746	892	1,638	1,892
Land	2,500	2,000	2,037	14	2,023	6,955	8,978	11,037
Construction of line	45,602	42,500	48,559	...	48,559	36,929	85,488	89,170
Ballast and permanent way ...	1,71,732	2,85,000	88,108	...	88,108	...	88,108	4,73,861
Stations and buildings ...	40,659	34,000	34,286	...	34,286	...	34,286	71,430
Total construction account ...	2,61,493	3,64,300	1,73,736	14	1,73,722	44,776	2,18,498	6,47,390
Plant	4,518	1,000	1,980	4	1,976	...	1,976	5,376
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	34,889	25,000	23,612	...	23,612	8,332	31,944	50,594
Total expenditure on final heads ...	3,00,900	3,90,300	1,99,328	18	1,99,310	53,108	2,52,418	7,03,360
Suspense accounts	2,49,100	9,700	2,09,388	...	2,09,388	...	2,09,388	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	5,50,000	4,00,000	4,08,716	18	4,08,698	53,108	4,61,806	7,03,360
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	1,50,000	...	2,175	...	2,175	...	2,175	...
Net Indian outlay ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,06,541	18	4,06,523	53,108	4,59,630	7,03,360

The English expenditure booked was only Rs. 2,175, against a provision of Rs. 1,50,000, chiefly for permanent way materials.

The total Indian expenditure during 1880-81 was Rs. 4,06,523, against a budget grant of Rs. 4,00,000, or an excess of Rs. 6,523, which is covered by savings in the Muttra-Háthras line. The following was the state of work on this line on 31st March, 1881:—

I.—Preliminary Expenses.

Completed during the year.

II.—Land.

Nearly all the land required, taken up and paid for at the close of the year.

III.—Construction of Line.

Earthwork.—All the earthwork previously completed by famine labour, dressed to formation level and turfed and work completed during the year.

Bridgework.—Completed during the year.

Level crossings, &c.—Approaches completed; gates and lodges not commenced.

Fencing.—No provision made.

IV.—Ballast and Permanent Way.

Ballasting.—Collection nearly completed during the year. Stone ballast for first six miles at the Achneyra end will be brought to line by ballast trains when rails are being laid. Along rest of line most of the under ballast laid along formation and top ballast collected at sides.

Permanent way.—Sleepers collected, but only 200 tons of rails received to 31st March, 1881, and no fastenings. Nothing could therefore be done towards laying the permanent way.

V.—Stations and Buildings.

Stations and offices.—All practically completed during the year.

Workshops and store buildings.—No provision made.

Staff quarters.—Completed, except servants' quarters at Muttra.

Station machinery.—Watering arrangements completed, but rest of work awaiting receipt of stores from England.

VI.—PLANT.

Only about one-fourth of the estimated expenditure incurred during 1880-81.

VIII.—ROLLING STOCK.

No provision made.

The line will be opened for traffic during 1881-82, but construction has been greatly delayed by non-delivery of permanent way materials from England, especially the fastenings. If there is no further delay, it is anticipated that it will be completed by the 15th October, 1881.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

IMPERIAL FUNDS.

Patna-Bahraich Railway.—Orders were received in March, 1881, to start the survey of a railway system in the trans-Gogra district of these provinces. The main line would connect the north bank of the Ganges opposite Patna with the Nipálese frontier north of Bahraich *viâ* Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gonda, and such branch lines as might appear desirable as feeders were also to be surveyed. Mr. F. B. Walker, who was deputed as Engineer-in-Chief directly under the orders of the Supreme Government, arrived in Lucknow in March, 1881, but as none of the survey party arrived until the 28th of the month, field work was not commenced during the year. The expenditure during the year and to date on preliminary operations was Rs. 4,318 from Imperial Funds. Every assistance has been afforded to Mr. Walker, and the complete projects already prepared by this Government for a trans-Gogra railway system have been made over to him for reference. This system differed from that now under survey only in running south from Gorakhpur to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Jaunpur, instead of towards Patna.

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.—This is a project to connect the Cawnpore and Farukhabad line with the Muttra-Háthras line, and so complete the provincial communication from Cawnpore to Muttra. This system, on the completion of the Muttra-Achneyra Railway and the construction of a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra, will form a complete provincial system on the metre gauge, joining the Rajputana State Railway at Achneyra. There can be no reasonable doubt that such a line would not only in itself be most desirable in the interests of these provinces, but also be a valuable feeder to the Rajputana State Railway.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 48,000, for preliminary expenses was sanctioned, and Rs. 8,000 allotted from Provincial Funds during 1880-81.

Survey operations were commenced in December, 1880, and at the close of the year the complete line, 102 miles in length, from Farukhabad *viâ* Kaimganj and Khásganj to Háthras road, had been permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and field work completed.

The project is being vigorously prosecuted, and the estimate will shortly be submitted, with a view to sanction being obtained and funds provided in 1882-83. The expenditure during the year and to date is Rs. 5,249.

Bhaupur-Kálpi.—This line was originally proposed on the metre gauge direct from Cawnpore to the Jumna at Kálpi, in continuation of the Mau-Ranipur system, and surveys were in previous years completed from Cawnpore to Ranipur; but, at the instance of the Government of India, the Kálpi line is being resurveyed as a broad-gauge line, joining the East Indian Railway at Bhaupur. This line, if carried across the Jumna and joined to the Gwalior-Bhopal system, would give a direct outlet from Rohilkhand to Bombay without break of gauge. The original estimate for preliminary expenses amounted to Rs. 10,000, but a revised es-

timate was subsequently sanctioned for Rs. 16,000, and Rs. 11,000 allotted from provincial funds during 1880-81. The complete line, 33 miles in length, was permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and field work com pleted during the year.

The project, which has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State as a productive public work, is being got out as rapidly as possible. The expenditure during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Metre-gauge line, Cawnpore to Kálpi ...	2,731
Board-gauge line, Bhaupur to Kálpí ...	8,366
Total ...	11,097

The expenditure in the metre-gauge line was incurred in preparing for anticipated famine relief work in September, 1880, before the broad-gauge line was determined upon.

Bareilly-Pilibhít.—This is a metre gauge line from Bareilly to Pilibhít, and is the continuation of a through provincial line from Jaunpur *viâ* Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Sitapur, Lakhimpur (Kheri), and Gola Gokarnath, towards Bareilly. The present project leaves the proposed Bareilly-Ránibagh Railway about 4½ miles north of Bareilly ; but it is a question whether, if the latter undertaking is really to be carried out, it would not be better to run into it at Richah about 21 miles further north, and so shorten considerably the new line from Pilibhít.

The first estimate for preliminary expenses was sanctioned for Rs. 36,357, and Rs. 11,000 allotted from Provincial Funds during 1880-81 ; but the estimate was subsequently revised and now stands sanctioned for Rs. 54,248. The surveys, which had been in abeyance since 1879-80, were taken up again on a new alignment in October, 1880, and the complete line, 33 miles in length, was permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and all field work completed during the year.

This project, which has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State as a productive public work, is being prepared as

rapidly as possible, that the estimate may be sanctioned and funds allotted for construction in 1882-83.

The total expenditure to date on preliminary expenses is Rs. 42,920, of which Rs. 11,632 was spent during 1880-81 on the revised project.

The following table shows the capital outlay during the year on railways in these provinces :—

Railways.	Amount.	Increase and decrease of suspense balance.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works.			
Muttra-Háthras	2,541	—11,691	—9,150
Gházipur-Dildarnagar	1,44,953	—3,749	1,41,204
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	11,00,453	—31,497	10,68,956
Muttra-Achneyra	1,99,310	+2,09,388	4,08,698
Total ...	14,47,257	+1,62,451	16,09,708
Surveys.			
Patna-Bahraich	1,018	+3,300	4,318
Total ...	1,018	+3,300	4,318
PROVINCIAL.			
Surveys.			
Bareilly-Pilibhít	10,676	+956	11,632
Mau-Ranipur	—1,461	...	—1,461
Bándu-Manikpur	—1,596	...	—1,596
Jaunpur	—634	...	—634
Gorakhpur	—637	...	—637
Gonda	—531	...	—531
Lucknow	—846	...	—846
Moradabad	530	...	530
Bhaupur-Kálpi	11,083	+14	11,097
Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension ...	5,200	+49	5,249
Total ...	21,784	+1,019	22,803

GENERAL.

The following is the total capital expenditure during the year and to date on all State railway projects in these provinces:—

Projects.	Outlay.		
	To 31st March, 1880.	During 1880-81.	Total on 31st March, 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras	10,95,620	—9,150	10,86,470
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	4,52,335	1,41,204	5,93,539
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	19,76,793	10,68,956	30,45,749
Muttra-Achneyra	53,108	4,08,698	4,61,806
Imperial Surveys	...	4,318	4,318
Provincial „	3,56,201	22,803	3,79,004
Total ...	39,34,057	16,36,829	55,70,886

The following is an abstract of the earnings and working expenses on open lines for 1880-81:—

Railways.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Earnings.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras ...	1,41,494	83,423	58,071	...
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	17,878	23,183	...	5,305
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	49,467	36,638	12,829	...
Total ...	2,08,839	1,43,244	70,900	5,305
			65,595	Net.

or for a capital of Rs. 47,25,758, expended on these lines:—

Gross earnings	...	...	...	4·4 per cent.
Working expenses	...	...	...	3·0 „
Net earnings	...	...	...	1·4 „

There was no lapse during the year from the Imperial capital grant of Rs. 15,79,000 for Productive Public Works Railways, but an excess expenditure of Rs. 28,531, *viz.*, Rs. 14,089 in India and Rs. 14,442 in England, detailed as follows :—

Railways.	Total Indian grants.	Total Indian expenditure.	*Outlay.*	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras	—1,000	9,736	...	8,736
Gházipur-Dildarnagar	1,40,000	1,41,204	1,204	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad... ...	6,96,000	7,11,098	15,098	...
Muttra-Achneyra	4,00,000	4,06,523	6,523	...
Total ...	12,35,000	12,49,089	22,825	8,736
			14,089	Net.

The capital grant for expenditure in England was Rs. 3,44,000 for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, against which there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 13,858 for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway and Rs. 584 for the Muttra and Háthras Railway, being a total excess of Rs. 14,442.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—The length of line, which lies throughout in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, open during the year was 547 miles. The only extension and capital work worthy of notice in progress during the year was that about five miles in length in connection with the Ganges bridge at Benares. The bridge, as designed at the end of 1880-81, was straight throughout, and consists of seven spans of 356 feet and nine spans of 114 feet from centre to centre of piers, and a clear headway of 25 feet above highest known flood level (245 above Great Trigonometrical Survey datum). The railway and road will be carried on the lower boom of the longer spans and the upper boom of the

shorter ones. It is understood, however, that this design has since been altered. Considerable progress was made during the year in collecting plant, machinery, and bricks for the bridge, and the designs for the girders were in a forward state. Earthwork of approaches was also pushed on, but was delayed by difficulties experienced in handing over the land required.

The damages occasioned by floods in 1880-81 were again very heavy, especially in the Ganges, Ramganga, and Gungan valleys. The floods which occurred in September, 1880, were due to exceptionally heavy rain, and were at the Ramganga bridge 1·86 feet higher even than those noticed in the Administration Report for 1879-80.

The results of these floods were very heavy breaches in the embankments, and serious injury to several bridges, though the main bridge over the Ramganga escaped. It was decided to give increased height to certain banks and waterway to nine bridges in the Ramganga and Gungan valleys, but only to renew damages in the Ganges valley. The requisite repairs and new works were well in hand throughout by the 31st March, 1881.

The following table gives the results of working for the last four years:—

Mean mileage open, 546 85.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic earnings	45,64,674	39,88,644	49,36,846	43,70,132
Working expenses ...	25,25,450	24,91,070	25,73,601	23,80,216
Net profits	20,39,224	14,97,574	23,63,245	19,89,916
Receipts per mile open per week ...	160	140	174	153
Train mileage	1,237,358	1,243,789	1,395,604	1,338,502
Cost per train mile working expenses	32·65	32·04	29·51	28·57
Percentage of working expenses to receipts	55·33	62·45	52·13	54·47

The number of passengers and quantity of goods lifted as compared with previous years were—

	1880-81.		1879 80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Upper class passengers ...	21,649½	77,348	19,463	68,104	20,363	76,541	18,493	68,085
Lower ditto ...	2,492,033½	1,769,680	2,669,056	1,556,785	2,663,324	1,560,316	2,490,375	1,380,339
Luggage, parcels, horses &c., ...	...	1,34,655	...	1,19,517	...	1,71,574	...	1,10,683
Total coaching ...	...	19,81,683	...	17,44,406	...	18,08,431	...	15,59,108
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Public goods ...	527,388	21,89,852	4,60,553	18,26,715	604,842	26,66,653	628,726	23,44,822
Railway material ...	108,733	71,825	24,605	23,778	57,115	24,602	61,025	60,018
Telegraph ...	...	11,963	...	10,306	...	12,015	...	12,891
Sundries ...	...	3,09,361	...	3,83,439	...	4,25,245	...	403,293
Total goods ...	...	26,82,991	...	22,44,238	...	31,28,415	...	26,11,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	45,64,674	...	39,88,644	...	49,36,846	...	43,70,132

The receipts from passengers is thus in excess of any previous year, though the number of lower class passengers carried shows a falling off. The excess is due to raising the lower class fare in January, 1880, from 2 pies to 2½ pies per mile. The Agent attributes the falling off in numbers to depression of trade and to interruption of traffic in September and October owing to flood damages, but it is probably due also to the increase in fares, and the ultimate financial success of the increase in fares is therefore open to doubt. The goods receipts, though better than 1879-80, are still far short of the figures of 1877-78 and 1878-79. The Consulting Engineer's report gives no data about accidents during the year.

The locomotive shops of the Company were employed during the year in the manufacture of vehicle stock for the Rajputana and Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railways, the total outturn being as follows :—

	Completed in 1880-81.	*In hand, 31st March,* 1881.	
Rajputana State Railway—			
Vehicles of sorts	36	9	= 45
Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway—			
Vehicles of sorts	254	62	= 316
Grand Total ...	290	71	= 361

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

Capital account.—The capital expenditure on all canal projects for and to the end of the year ending on March 31st, 1881, is shown in the following table* :—

Table A.

Canal.	During the year.	To the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,02,850	2,79,00,501
Lower Ganges	17,20,698	2,29,57,042
Agra	22,549	84,03,128
Eastern Jumna	63,956	27,88,094
Doab	—163	6,37,432
Rohilkhand	—2,520	16,59,885
Bijnor	...	
Bundelkhand irrigation works	...	82,916
Ditto ditto survey	382	3,77,705
Sardah canal survey	18,295	18,295
Total ...	20,20,047	6,48,24,098

*N.B.—The figures in this and the other tables throughout this report are only approximate, the report having been compiled in August, while the complete figures are not available until September.

If the figures of the above table be compared with those of the previous year's report, it will be found that the expenditure on the Ganges Canal has been diminished, while that of the Lower Ganges has been correspondingly increased, irrespective of the expenditure of the year. The reason of this is that the capital expenditure upon the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches of the upper canal has in the year under review been transferred to the capital account of the Lower Ganges Canal, to which these branches now belong, their connection with the new canal having been completed. A similar transfer of revenue outlay and revenue charges has also been made throughout.

Canals completed, in progress, and proposed.—Of the canals included in the table all are now in complete operation, with the exception of the Fatehgarh and Bhognipur branches of the Lower Ganges Canal, the Bundelkhand canals, for which estimates alone have been drawn out, and the Sardah canal, for which an estimate was prepared in 1871. A proposal has recently been made by the Government of India for carrying out the Betwa Canal in Bundelkhand as a work of protection against famine. The scheme for the Sardah Canal, which is designed to irrigate the districts of Oudh lying between the Sardah and Ganges rivers, from the borders of Rohilkhand to the Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts of the North-Western Provinces, was rejected in 1872 and has lain by for some years past. It was brought up as a possible relief work in 1878 and was again dropped. In 1880, however, when the monsoon rains failed over the whole of Oudh and the lower portion of the North-Western Provinces, it was considered prudent to execute the levels and surveys required to complete the project for headworks and main channel situated lower down the river, which had been proposed in 1878, in the event of the drought of last year deepening into famine, requiring the supply of relief works on a large scale. These levels and surveys were most vigorously carried on under considerable difficulties by Captain Clibborn and Mr. Garstin, the Executive Engineers in charge of the surveying parties, and carefully prepared designs and estimates

for a weir across the river, headworks, and a main supply channel running from Kataiyaghát on the Sardah to the Unchakhera regulator on the main line of Colonel Forbes, original scheme, are now almost ready for submission to the Government of India.

The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals were classed as productive public works during the year, and the Eastern Jumna was admitted into the same category under the sanction of the Secretary of State after the close of the year.

Revenue.—The direct income from water-rates and miscellaneous revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 39,66,884, and the share of the land revenue due to the operation of the canals in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 9,49,631: the gross revenue realized was therefore Rs. 49,16,515; the working expenses were Rs. 17,67,994, and the net revenue was Rs. 31,48,521. The interest charges for works in operation being Rs. 26,64,794, the surplus which represents the net profit to the Government on the operation of the canals after paying all charges was Rs. 4,83,727. If works not in operation be included in the accounts, the profits would be reduced to Rs. 4,08,604.

The revenue assessed during the year, that is, the revenue due on the two harvests included in the year under review, half of which is not collected until the ensuing year, was Rs. 44,94,317. Adding to the assessed revenue the share of the land revenue mentioned in the preceding paragraph (Rs. 9,49,631), we obtain a gross revenue of Rs. 54,43,948, and deducting from this total the working expenses of the year (Rs. 17,67,994), the net revenue (Rs. 36,75,954) exceeds the interest charges of Rs. 26,79,917 by Rs. 9,96,037. The net profit of the year from assessed revenue was 5·7 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,44,28,998* on works in operation.

Total as in table A ...	Rs. 6,48,24,998
Deduct Bundelkhand surveys and Sardah Canal,	,, 3,96,000
	*Rs. 6,44,28,998

Taking the completed account for last year and the figures given in the review of the year 1880-81, which are close approximations, the net revenue realized to the end of the year was Rs. 3,41,90,796,

and the interest charges to the end of the year on works in operation were Rs. 4,23,53,152. Thus the interest charges remaining unpaid from the commencement of canal irrigation in these provinces amount to Rs. 81,62,356. As already observed, this excess will be reduced by Rs. 4,83,727, the excess of net revenue collected over the interest charges for the year. Considering that the above calculation includes the interest on $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees spent on the new portion of the Lower Ganges Canal on which irrigation has only just commenced, the results may be considered satisfactory.

It will be observed that while the direct revenue † *realized* amounts to only Rs. 39,66,864, the direct revenue *assessed* amounts to Rs. 44,94,317. In 1879-80 the collected revenue much exceeded the assessments, which, as explained at the time, was due to the collections on account of the rabi of 1878-79 being much larger than the assessment of the rabi of 1879-80. During 1880-81 these conditions were reversed and the assessments of rabi, 1880-81, largely exceeded the collections on account of the rabi of 1879-80.

† Occupiers' and owner's rate and miscellaneous.

The net profits calculated on assessments for six years are shown in

Table B.

Year.	Amount.		Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	
	Direct.	Direct and indirect.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1875-76	15,38,080	24,60,905	3·77	6·03
1876-77	16,42,419	25,85,369	3·77	6·13
1877-78	22,12,908	31,55,858	4·95	7·26
1878-79	27,46,848	37,12,803	6·24	8·66
1879-80	18,86,917	28,52,872	3·02	4·56
1880-81	27,26,323	36,75,954	4·23	5·70

In comparing the rates with those of previous years, it must be remembered that the net returns of the year under review are lowered by the inclusion in the capital account of the whole outlay on the Lower Ganges Canal without any proportionate increase of revenue, the irrigation being as yet undeveloped.

The following table shows the net profits on revenue of all kinds for the four productive public works, which are also the principal canals:—

Table C.

Year.	Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1875-76 ...	17,37,247	6·14	...	...	—17,841	...	6,17,057	26·62
1876-77 ...	18,58,155	6·29	...	...	30,150	0·09	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78 ...	21,94,179	7·18	...	...	2,74 015	3·40	6,25,485	23·94
1878-79 ...	26,92,664	8·54	33,845	0·23	2,39,351	2·94	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	0·26	—23,994	...	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	*14,47,360	5·87	*11,41,195	4·97	2,72,110	3·23	7,34,816	26·25

* The decrease on the Ganges Canal and the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the transfer of the old terminal lines from the former to the latter.

Areas irrigated.—The following table shows the areas irrigated in kharif and rabi for ten years. The area of 1880-81 has only been exceeded by that of 1878-79. The kharif area of the year under review was 40,113 acres more than that of 1878-79, while the rabi area was 43,942 less than that of 1878-79. Thus the whole area of the year under review was 3,829 acres less than that of 1878-79:—

Table D.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1871-72	333,120	519,374	852,494
1872-73	353,621	586,965	940,586
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	731,586	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149

The cause of the large kharif area, the largest on record after that of 1877-78, when the monsoon rains failed entirely, was the deficiency of rain in the lower districts of the Doab. In the districts of Agra, Etáwah, Cawnpore, and Bundelkhand, this deficiency, which commenced from August, ended in an almost complete drought and failure of the kharif harvest. In the upper districts there was fair rain in June and July, followed by a long break during August and the first half of September, when very heavy and destructive floods occurred. The deficient rain in August and September caused a larger demand than usual in the upper districts for rice and coarser grains. The increase was almost entirely in food grain, of which 165,000 acres more were irrigated in kharif, 1880, than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the areas of the principal kharif crops for ten years:—

Table E.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877 78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane.	94,810	97,814	130,578	141,727	109,492	129,605.	139,371	118,060	105,914	135,493
Rice ...	76,850	84,073	74,067	58,205	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570
Indigo ...	119,617	130,085	144,091	150,271	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,079
Cotton...	30,365	47,799	16,363	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,587	57,724	62,879

The area of sugarcane has again fallen off. This is due partly to the state of the market, but partly also to the failure of the plantings.

The area of rice is nearly double the average area of the three previous years, which is principally due to the deficient rainfall of the season. The increase was especially marked on the Rohilkhand Canals, where the area, which had not before exceeded 28,500 acres even in the famine year, suddenly rose to 45,500 acres. This was due to the break in the rainfall during August and September, combined with a good supply in the hill streams which feed the canals.

The increase in the rabi area was due to the same cause as the increase in the kharif—the deficient rainfall in the lower portion of the Doab. The heavy floods of September, which affected all the sub-Himálayan tracts and the adjoining districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut, saturated the earth and left it ready for the rabi sowings. But in none of the lower districts could the spring crops be sown without irrigation, and the consequence was a very heavy demand for water on the lower portion of the Ganges Canal and on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals.

Table F. shows the areas of the principal rabi crops for seven years:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,861	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534

The areas of the year under review correspond very closely with those of 1878-79, but the area of the inferior crops has increased at the expense of the better class.

The following table compares the areas of the two years by canal:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	595,072	664,627	69,555	...
Lower Ganges	402,365	583,475	181,110	...
Agra	57,103	141,405	84,302	...
Eastern Jumna	240,233	235,862	...	4,371
Rohilkhand	85,268	87,629	2,371	...
Dún	14,964	13,308	...	1,656
Bundelkhand	1,742	994	...	748
Bijnor	2,386	4,849	2,463	...
Total ...	1,399,123	1,732,149	333,026	...

The following shows how much of the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal belongs to the old portions which originally formed part of the Ganges Canal and how much is due to the newly-constructed canal :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	More.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Old portions	362,586	438,508	75,922
New ,, ...	39,779	144,967	105,188
Total ...	402,365	583,475	181,110

Of the increase on the new lines 41,000 acres was on the Bhognipur branch, which was not expected to be ready for irrigation during the rabi of 1880-81.

The area irrigated by the Agra Canal, which had fallen off very much in the two years that followed the dry year 1877-78, has risen again to the area of that year, so far as the rabi is concerned. The rabi area of 1880-81 was 105,378 acres, while that of 1877-78 was only 600 acres more, and the areas of the several classes of crops correspond very closely. The effect of the heavy floods of September is seen in the absence of increase on the Eastern Jumna, Rohilkhand, Dún, and Bijnor Canals.

Navigation.—The navigable canals are the Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra.

In the year under review navigation had not commenced on the new portions of the Lower Ganges, and the returns refer to the old Ganges Canal, including the Cawnpore terminal line. The table given below compares the figures of chief interest in connection with the navigation for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
Revenue collected	Rs.	27,745	28,221
Traffic in tons	...	60,914	65,322
Ton mileage	...	7,531,624	7,899,401
Value of goods carried ...	Rs.	49,85,836	39,42,749
Number of passengers		10,489	1,182

Expenditure.—The expenditure on new works chargeable to capital was—

	Rs.
On productive public works	19,46,097
Irrigation and navigation	79,950

Upper Ganges Canal.—The expenditure on the Upper Ganges Canal was Rs. 2,02,850. An estimate of Rs. 1,21,832 was sanctioned for enlarging the Jani escape, so as to make it capable of discharging 2,000 cubic feet per second, with a new head above the Bhola falls in the 85th mile of canal. The foundation wells of the head were sunk and filled in with concrete, the well-sinking at the first fall was completed, and one-third of the earthwork of the channel executed. Surveys were made for the Jumna escape, which is to take off at mile 26 of the Etáwah branch. On the Deoband branch the few remaining masonry works were completed. On the Anúpshahr branch, the principal expenditure was on widening the channel above the 40th mile, andthe earthwork of the extension is now complete. The work of enlarging the Mát branch proceeded and the Kot escape was nearly completed. The work of remodelling distributaries of the main canal continued in the Meerut and Aligarh divisions, and in the Aligarh division good progress was made on the supplementary channel which is intended to take up the irrigation of the first 38 miles of the Etáwah branch when the connection between the upper and lower canal is effected. The distributaries of the Deoband and Anúpshahr branches are nearly completed. The Baral drain on the Bulandshahr branch and a number of smaller drainage lines were in progress.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal was Rs. 17,20,698. In order to obtain a better command of the canal supply, it had been proposed to raise the crest of the weir across the Ganges by one foot and to strengthen the apron below the weir in order to meet the additional strain thus thrown on the work; and an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,02,473 was sanctioned for this purpose. But after the experience of the unusual floods of

September, when the river spilled heavily over into the Mahawar Nadi and breached the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in several places, the proposal to raise the weir was abandoned, and it was determined to fix drop gates 3 feet high on the existing crest. The strengthening of the downstream apron was, however, carried out as originally proposed, in view of the weir being at some future time exposed to such a strain as it would have had to bear during the flood of September, 1880, had not the river spilled freely over its left bank into the Mahawar Nadi, it being not improbable that this natural means of relief may hereafter be stopped by the construction of a marginal embankment, a work that has more than once been suggested. By the end of the yearthe additions to the apron were two-thirds completed, and the arrangements for fixing the drop gates were so far advanced that the whole number were erected shortly after its close.

The main channel is completed down to Jeyra, where the Etáwah and Bhognipur branches are taken off.

On the Fatehgarh branch the earthwork and masonry works in the first 34 miles were well advanced. From 34th to 45th miles the earthwork was in progress and three-fourths completed. Water has been admitted down to the 16th mile.

On the Bewar branch the masonry works are, with few exceptions, complete.

On the Cawnpore branch the five weirs and locks which are being constructed to adapt the channel to the new conditions of supply, arising from its connection with the lower canal, were commenced, materials collected, the foundations excavated, and in some cases laid. The Cawnpore town bridges were completed, with the exception of the Juhi bridge.

Good progress was made on the weirs of the Etáwah branch ; these were completed, with the exception of works necessary to finish off. Two-thirds of the work of raising the canal banks was completed.

The largest works of construction were in progress on the Bhognipur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The masonry works down to mile 105, four inspection-houses, and excavation down to the trifurcation near the tail of the branch, were completed.

The masonry works of the Balrai escape were completed and also the earthwork so far as first ordered, but some further excavation has been found necessary and is in progress.

The distributaries of the first 34 miles of the Fatehgarh branch are well advanced. The Bachmai and Mohanpur are complete and in full working order. The excavation of the Dandwara and Bhargain in the lower portion is nearly completed, but the heads and some of the other masonry works have not been built. Water has been admitted into the Dandwara.

Five distributaries of the Bewar branch are complete, with the exception of the dependent minor lines, of which two, the Nigoh and Banakia, are still in progress.

The work on the remodelling of the distributaries of the Cawnpore branch was hardly commenced, pending submission of the project for remodelling the Aima distributary, which has since been received and sanctioned. On the Etáwah branch the Karhal distributary was completed and several others were in progress, the most important of which were the Gangsi and Bansak.

The distributaries of the Bhognipur branch consist of the four upper series and the trifurcation series. The heads of all distributaries in the upper four series have been completed, excepting those of the minor lines in the 4th series. The earth-work in the four series was completed, with the exception of two short lengths. One group of the trifurcation series, the Sikandra, was commenced and in rapid progress. The masonry works on the four upper series were also in progress.

Rajbaha escapes are in a backward state, but will be completed in 1881-82. The whole of the first three series of distributaries have been irrigating during the rabi of 1880-81.

Agra Canal.—The expenditure on the Agra Canal was Rs. 22,549. The Chajunagar and Chota Kasi corn-mills were completed. Nine minor distributaries were in progress, of which five were practically completed. Two drainage cuts were in progress.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 63,956. The excavation of remodelled channel of canal was completed down to water-line. Four distributaries were remodelled; two rajbaha heads and a regulator in canal were built. The Shámli Nala, Fatehpur-Aldi, and four other drainage lines were in progress.

Sardah Canal.—The only new project under consideration was the Sardah Canal, which has been already mentioned. The chief work on this consisted in surveys for fixing the site of head-works about 50 miles lower down the river than originally contemplated, and alignment of main channel from the new head to the main line of the original project.

Heavy flood of September.—The unusually heavy rain which fell over the lower Himálayan hills and the neighbouring districts on the 16th to 19th September caused extraordinary floods, from the effects of which the upper portion of the Ganges Canal narrowly escaped most serious injury. The flood in the Ganges at Hardwár came down so suddenly and brought with it so much drift that it was found impossible at once to close completely the gates of the canal head at Myapur. The water in the river stood so high that it flowed over the roadway of the regulator, and for a time a volume of water double the usual full supply passed down the canal towards the Dhanauri regulator, where, fortunately, the greater portion of it safely escaped into the Ratna torrent. Between Roorkee and Meerut so much drainage water burst through the banks into the canal that opposite the latter place the volume flowing down the channel was estimated at more than 9,000 cubic feet per second, or double the maximum volume usually carried by the canal at this point. Of this the Jáni escape took off over 2,000 cubic feet

Below the head of the Jáni escape, the excess volume was passed off through distributary heads and breaches in the canal banks into local drainage lines. But it is satisfactory to note that not one of the masonry works on the main canal was injured by the extra strain thus thrown on them. In the river above the canal head, the left wing of the Hardwár dam was damaged and several boats and much material collected for annual head-works at Bhingoda were lost. To repair the dam and replace the boats and material cost about Rs. 80,000, which may be taken as the amount of damage caused by this extraordinary flood.

The flood in the Jumna was not higher than usual, so that the Okla weir had no extra strain to bear. But in the Hindan Nadi at Ghaziabad there was an extraordinarily high flood, which breached the railway embankment and scoured holes down to the kerbs above and between the well foundations of the Hindan dam, entailing heavy repairs to this work; but the superstructure showed no signs of failure.

The flood in the Ganges at Narora rose 2 feet above the highest flood previously recorded. The weir stood the extra strain most satisfactorily and the marginal embankment was nowhere breached. But it is estimated that a large proportion of the total flood volume of the river never reached the weir, having spilled over the left bank into the Mahawar Nadi between Ahar and Rajghát; this overspill caused the numerous breaches in the railway embankment west of Rajghat. It was, however, proved by a reference to the river gauges and by the small afflux (only 1·5) caused by the weir that the overspill was due rather to the insufficiency of the waterway of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's bridge at Rajghát to pass a flood of such extraordinary volume than to any heading up caused by the Narora weir, which is four miles below the bridge. In Rohilkhand the rivers discharged volumes enormously in excess of those previously measured, and earthwork in connection with the Kailas and Kioha weirs suffered considerable damage.

(*d.*)—*Telegraph.*

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9.—Post Office.

1.—*Imperial Post.*

The number of post-offices, &c., in existence at the close of the year, as compared with those in existence at the close of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Post-offices	556	580
Letter-boxes	164	187
Village postmen	1	1
Letter-box postmen	23	25

Of the 24 places where new post-offices were opened, 21 were previously served by district post-offices. One was opened at Dholpur railway-station for the convenience of the persons employed in the construction of the Chambal bridge. The post-office at the Moradabad station was taken over from bullock train clerk.

Thirty-three new letter-boxes were opened during the year, but four letter-boxes at railway-stations were transferred to the control of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, one at Moradabad was closed on the opening of the post-office there, one was transferred to the district post, and four were closed as not required.

Two letter-box postmen were newly entertained in Gorakhpur.

The total length of each class of postal line open in the year as compared with the number of miles open in the previous year is as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Runner	1,986½	1,865
Mail cart	262½	190½
Railway	1,021	1,162½

A total length of 150 miles was taken over from the Imperial by the district post-office.

A line of 16 miles from Zamania to Gházipur was abolished on the opening of the railway, but 45½ miles of new lines were opened.

Seven cases of highway robbery of the mails were reported during the year, all in British territory. In two cases the mails were either wholly or partially recovered, and the persons implicated apprehended and punished. In two cases no clue whatever was obtained nor any of the property recovered, while in the remaining cases the property was either wholly or partially recovered, but the offenders could not be discovered.

There were two unsuccessful attempts made to plunder the mails.

The new money-order system was introduced just before the commencement of the year under report. It has worked most successfully, and the number of orders issued and received is steadily increasing.

The changes introduced during the year, though individually of no great importance, have all tended to render the post-office more useful to the general community. The more important changes are as follows:—

On 1st August, 1880, the rules for the treatment of value-payable articles were revised, the rate of commission was reduced to half and assimilated to that charged for money-orders, the value of contents of a value-payable article was limited to Rs. 600, and arrangement made for remitting to the sender the value of a value-payable article by means of a money-order.

The maximum weight of an inland pattern packet was limited to 40 tolas, and its contents restricted to articles not possessing any saleable value. The limit of weight for packets sent by letter post was raised from 10 to 20 tolas.

To meet the convenience of trading firms and others frequently using the post for transmission of registered letters or parcels, the

senders were privileged to obtain receipts for registered letters and parcels as well as for money-orders in a book instead of getting a separate receipt for each article.

The minimum rate of postage for parcels was reduced from eight annas for 40 tolas to four annas for 20 tolas, the other rates remaining undisturbed, *viz.*, eight annas for 40 tolas and four annas for every additional 40 tolas or a fraction thereof.

The late letter fee was reduced from eight annas to four annas, and the payment of insurance fee on *letters* was ordered by means of stamps affixed to the covers instead of in cash.

To extend facilities for registration to the rural population, village postmen were entrusted with the duty of receiving registered letters, and thus the rural population allowed the advantage of registering their letters at their doors in villages where no post-office exists.

2—*District Post.*

The total number of district post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons, as it stood at the close of the year 1879-80 and 1880-81, as also the number added to or struck off the list during the latter year (an abstract of the return), is given in the subjoined table :—

	District post-offices and receiving-houses.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Total.
Number on 31st March, 1880	368	132	659	7	11,66
Number opened or entertained during the year 1880-81.	4	30	11	3	48
Total ...	372	162	670	10	1,214
Number closed or discontinued during the year 1880-81.	50	17	23	...	90
Balance existing on 31st March, 1881 ...	322	145	647	10	1,124
Increase	...	13	...	3	16
Decrease	46	...	12	...	58

Four new post-offices were opened in Oudh and four were closed; 22 post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and 24 in Oudh were transferred from the district to the Imperial establishment.

Of the 30 letter-boxes newly opened, 11 were in the North-Western Provinces and 19 in Oudh.

Two letter-boxes in the North-Western Provinces and 15 in Oudh were either closed as not wanted or transferred to the Imperial post-offices.

The total length of the district post mail lines was 6,320½ miles in the North-Western Provinces and 1,067 in Oudh.

The following table shows the correspondence of the district post this year as compared with the preceding year:—

	Articles received from district post for despatch by Imperial Mail.			*Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dâk figures for 1879-80.	8,68,510	6,665	6,098	9,53,784	28,994	17,203
Total district dâk-figures for 1880-81.	9,30,744	6,690	2,130	1,015,957	30,892	6,444
Increase	62,234	25	...	62,223	1,898	...
Percentage	7·17	·38	...	6·52	6·55	...
Decrease	...	...	3,968	...	...	10,759
Percentage	...	...	65·07	...	...	62·54

The proportion of articles received by the district post-offices for delivery to the number posted there for despatch is as 1 to ·89.

The figures bear witness to a considerable increase in the correspondence of the rural population ; the decrease in the single item of parcels being merely due to the introduction of the money-order system which has rendered it unnecessary now for persons to send parcels of specie when they wish to remit money. The percentage of articles returned undelivered to the number sent to the district post for delivery was 6·45 in the North-Western Provinces and 10·63 in Oudh. These figures, however, include articles missent to district post-offices as well as those redirected by them and returned to the Imperial post for delivery.

The total cost of the district post establishment with contingencies was Rs. 1,85,222-11-2 (of which Rs. 1,50,472-13-6 was spent in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 34,749-13-8 in Oudh). This amount includes a sum of Rs. 9,555-8-6 expended in the Kumaun division.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

For North-Western Provinces.

Rainfall and harvests.—The rainfall of the year ending September 30th, 1880, contrasted with that of the five preceding years, is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Details from 1874-75 to 1879-80.					
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.
Meerut	59·3	46·8	45·6	39·6	44·5	49·4
Kumaun	45·4	39·9	38·8	22·7	31·7	78·3
Rohilkhand	56·9	38·1	32·3	22·9	37·4	64·2
Agra	40·5	28·7	28·0	14·4	21·8	34·4
Jhánsi	43·6	37·8	42·0	18·3	23·2	35·5
Allahabad	56·3	44·5	40·8	22·7	29·6	36·7
Benares	39·6	40·8	36·0	19·5	21·4	56·6
Average ...	48·8	39·5	37·6	22·9	29·9	50·7

The rainfall, though considerably above the average, was timely, and the outturn of the autumnal harvest of 1879 was on the whole good, especially in the case of the rice crop, which was a bumper one. But in lowlying lands the crops suffered much from inundation, and even in higher lands the growth of weeds and the undue development of leaf and stalk were the natural results of the excessive moisture.

The autumn was also marked by one of the acutest fever epidemics on record. The districts of the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions suffered most severely; but the epidemic spread to the south and east and was very severe in the Doab tracts. The terrible mortality during this season has left an abiding mark on the districts which the disease visited, and had a detrimental effect on the agriculture of the year: for the people were so prostrated that they could neither properly reap the autumnal harvest then on the ground nor fully prepare the ground for the spring crop.

In spite of this sickness which sensibly diminished the area under rabi cultivation, of the late autumnal rain which damaged the sugarcane, of severe frost which injured the *arhar*, and of an

incursion of field rats which did some damage to the cereals in the Agra, Allahabad, and Jhánsi divisions—the rabi crop of 1879-80 was an extremely good one. The heavy and late rains had brought the ground into admirable condition for sowing and facilitated artificial irrigation; the result was that in the spring of 1880 the provinces were one vast plain of luxurious wheat and barley crops.

Considerable injury was caused by inundation in the autumn of 1879 (especially in the Aligarh and Basti districts), but it was not of such a nature as to call for special action on the part of the Government. Hail too fell in several districts in the spring of 1880, and remissions and suspensions of revenue and cesses aggregating Rs. 5,461 on account of the damage done thereby were granted in 42 maháls of Pilibhít and Sháhjáhanpur. But these were trifling incidents compared to the terrible outburst in the autumn of 1880, when disastrous floods occurred in the districts of the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions lying below the Himálayan range, which resulted in lamentable loss of life, both of men and cattle, and in immense destruction of property.

The sudden incursion of millions of field rats during the spring harvest caused some anxiety. The damage caused by these vermin was in some cases very considerable; and the apathy of the people, who were averse to taking measures for their destruction, made what might at first sight seem an unimportant matter the subject of some apprehension. Prompt measures were taken to meet the evil. Field rats had in previous years overrun parts of the Dekkhan; and an account of the measures there taken for their extirpation, as well as of the various expedients which had been tried with success in some of the districts of these provinces, was communicated to all District Officers. On the whole, though, the damage caused has been less heavy than was anticipated.

Diseases among cattle were neither very fatal nor very widely spread; but the endeavours made to cope with them seem to have met with but little success. The people believe in charms more than in practical remedies, and beyond the isolation of infected animals, little or nothing has been effected.

Prices.—The ruling prices of the year for the chief grains in the several divisions are shown in the following table:—

Division.	*Juar.*					*Bájra.*					*Wheat.*					*Barley.*				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Meerut	29 1/8	32 1/6	14	17 1/8	20 5/6	28 3/5	30 1/8	12 1/4	16 1/2	19	25	25 1/4	13 1/2	13 9/10	15	32	34	16	19 3/4	21
Rohilkhand	36 2/5	32 4/8	13	18	11 1/4	34 2/5	29 1/2	12	16 13/16	20	26 2/5	22 1/4	11 1/2	13 11/16	14 3/5	38 4/5	33 1/8	15	20 1/16	21 2/5
Agra	33 2/8	33 4/8	13 1/8	20 3/8	21	33 1/2	30 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/16	19 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/8	1 1/4	14 4/8	13 1/8	34	34 1/4	13	21 7/8	20 3/8
Allahabad	42 5/6	36 2/5	15 1/5	22 1/8	29 1/3	38	32 1/3	14	17 1/4	23	25 5/6	23	13 1/6	13 1/16	10 1/3	37	32 1/3	15 1/3	19 1/4	25 1/4
Benares	36 1/3	32 2/5	14 1/3	24 1/3	26 1/3	31 1/3	29 1/3	13 1/3	18 1/3	24	26 2/3	21	11 1/4	13 2/3	13 1/3	38 2/3	28 3/4	14 1/2	19 1/4	20 2/3
Jhánsi	32	33 1/4	16 2/3	24 1/2	21 3/5	31	28 1/2	14 2/4	19 1/8	21 1/4	20 1/3	25 1/3	14 2/3	16 3/16	14 1/3	28 2/3	32 1/3	14 2/3	17 1/8	20 2/3

Prices, which were high at the commencement of the year, fell considerably after the outturn of the harvests became known, and when the year closed, they were lower than they had been for a long period. They would have been still lower, but the stocks had been exhausted by the drain upon them in 1877 and 1878, and their replenishment doubtless retarded the fall in prices that would otherwise have followed the good harvests that were reaped.

Land revenue.—The subjoined table shows the receipts from the various sources of income during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Number.	Source of income.	Receipts in 1878-79.	Receipts in 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue, current demand ..	4,23,95,264	4,26,15,348	2,20,084	...
2	Ditto outstanding balances.	8,62,188	3,22,003	...	5,30,185
3	Land revenue, not borne on the revenue-roll.	1,53,260	1,80,191	26,931	...
4	Owner's rate, current and arrears.	1,37,050	1,09,671	...	27,379
5	Occupier's rate, current and arrears.	39,98,151	34,26,621	...	5,71,530
6	Miscellaneous revenue (not receipts).	70,710	64,788	...	5,922
7	Surplus process fees ...	10,423	11,016	593	...
8	Sale of confiscated and escheated estates.	49,549	1,01,813	52,264	...
9	Sale of waste lands	2,838	1,032	...	1,806
10	Twelve per cent. acreage, school, dák and road cesses.	47,62,754	51,89,146	4,26,391	...
11	Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments.	1,18,653	1,14,916	...	3,737
12	Patwári rate	24,08,931	23,90,170	...	18,761
	Total ...	5,49,59,771	5,45,26,714	7,26,263	11,59,320

The total receipts from all sources during the year thus fell short of the total for the preceding year by 4¼ lakhs of rupees (Rs. 4,33,057). This decrease is due almost entirely to the falling off in owner's and occupier's rate for canal water, the natural result of the copious autumnal rains. The demand on the revenue roll for the year was Rs. 4,28,60,050, of which all was collected except Rs. 2,44,702; and of this latter sum Rs. 1,46,117 are in

nominal balance, being due to land acquired for public purposes, diluvion, revision of assessment at regular settlement, losses by hail, &c. The real balance is thus only Rs. 98,585, and this is ·23 per cent. on the demand, a smaller percentage than in any of the preceding five years. Moreover, this balance is made up of small items: the two greatest are of Rs. 15,275 due in Kumaun and Rs. 11,593 due in Sháhjahánpur, both of which sums are in train of liquidation. The balances in Kumaun were due to calamities of season, those in Sháhjahánpur to losses from hail and inundation: both are rapidly being recovered. In the remaining districts of the province the demand was for the most part paid with ease. In Jaunpur, for the first time since the mutiny, it was collected in full; and the large doubtful balances in Jhánsi and Bánda are due in the former district to the spread of káns and general deterioration in certain maháls, and in the latter to reductions of revenue at the present regular revision of settlement in certain parganas.

Outstanding balances at the beginning of the year were Rs. 8,63,180, of which Rs. 3,22,003 were collected and Rs. 2,47,491 remitted. The balance is Rs. 2,93,686, of which the sum of Rs. 1,90,560 is nominal. The real balance is Rs. 1,03,126 only, and will probably be all collected during the current year. The advance collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 59,68,331, and of this sum Rs. 35,091 remained to be credited during the ensuing year. It is in the Agra division that the advance collections were largest; and the months in which these were largest were November and December, 1879, and April and May, 1880. In all a sum of over 22 lakhs was thus collected in this division, being more than one-fourth of the total current demand for the year.

The demand for revenue not borne on the roll was Rs. 2,38,412. The chief items are—in Moradabad Rs. 40,933, on account of revised assessments not yet sanctioned; in Banda Rs. 22,924, due from estates under direct management; in Hamírpur Rs. 26,695, due to revision of assessment and to estates under direct management; in Gorakhpur Rs. 21,097, due to assessments of grants of waste land; and in Azamgarh Rs. 10,283, due to the assessment

of alluvial lands. Collections amounted to Rs. 1,80,191, and the real balances were 24·21 per cent. of the demand. There is a large balance of Rs. 47,004 in Ballia, due on the attached mahâls Shiupur Diara and Kharauni, which were summarily assessed. In the former mahâl there is every prospect of the arrears being collected; and in the case of the second mahâl the settlement is being disputed in the civil court.

Taking the gross collections on account of revenue—current, arrears, and demand not borne on the roll—the total is Rs. 4,31,17,542, which is nearly three lakhs less than in the preceding year. In that year, however, there were large collections on account of arrears; and the collections on account of current demands are for the year under review the largest on record.

The demand for land-revenue on the roll changed slightly during the year, the result being an increase of Rs. 57,533, due to lapse of revenue-free tenures, revision of assessment, alluvion, progressive assessments, and release of lands from occupation by Government. The demand, as it stood on the 1st October, 1880, was Rs. 4,29,17,582.

Cesses.—For the 12 per cent. cess, which was collected throughout the year under review, the demand was Rs. 47,34,224, and the collections were Rs. 27,12,874, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,350. There were outstanding balances of Rs. 67,978, of which Rs. 27,900 were collected and Rs. 21,176 remitted.

The balances of the current and arrear demand are as under: —

		Rs.
Recoverable		7,141
Doubtful		14,898
Irrecoverable		18,213
		40,252
Nominal ...		5,288
		34,964

The balances are heaviest in Moradabad, Shâhjahânpur, Bânda, and Hamírpur, on account of current demand; and there is a balance of Rs. 11,257 due in Jhânsi on account of previous years.

In Moradabad, Bánda, and Hamírpur, the balance is due to revision of settlement; in Sháhjahánpur part is under recovery; in Jhánsi part of the balance will be adjusted when the Encumbered Estates Bill is passed, and part is due to general deterioration.

The balances in Agra and Etah have been wiped off.

In the permanently-settled districts the acreage and other cesses were collected for the whole year for the first time. The demand was Rs. 5,60,246, and the collections Rs. 5,56,368. Outstanding balances were Rs. 11,581, of which there is still a balance of Rs. 1,165. Thus the total balances of current and arrear demands were Rs. 5,644, the greater part of which is either nominal or secure.

Acquisition of land.—A large quantity of land (9,605 acres) was acquired for public purposes, chiefly for the Lower Ganges Canal, in the Agra division.

The following table shows the permanently as well as the temporarily acquired areas in each division, and the amount of compensation awarded:—

Division.	*Total area appropriated.*		*Total compensation paid.*		*Average rate per acre paid as compensation.*	
	Permanently.	Temporarily.	For the area acquired permanently.	For the area acquired temporarily.	Permanent.	Temporary.
	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
Meerut ...	975 0 32½	148 2 13	23,302 11 6	440 0 0	23 14 5	2 15 3
	4 yards.					
Kumaun,	90 3 15	...	1,377 3 10	...	15 2 1	...
Kohil-	242 0 25½	38 0 12	8,330 0 3	376 7 7	34 6 1	9 14 4
khand.						
Agra ...	6,005 3 33½	1,678 0 20½	2,31,994 12 2	10,777 10 2	38 10 0	6 6 9
Jhánsi ...	79 3 33	...	604 0 0	...	7 8 10	...
Allah-	317 3 12½	7 0 11	51,852 14 6	7 0 0	163 0 11	1 0 0
abad.						
Benares..	20 3 7	...	3,903 8 7	...	195 14 6	...
Total ...	7,732 2 39	1,871 3 16½	3,21,355 2 10	11,601 1 9	41 8 11	6 3 0
	4 yards.					

One thousand and ninety-seven acres were relinquished by Government and made over to the zamindars on payment of Rs. 951 according to the rules.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures and miscellaneous revenue.—The number of plots that lapsed to Government during the year was 170. Of these 28 were in the Meerut, 9 in the Rohilkhand, 111 in the Jhánsi, 11 in the Allahabad, and 1 in the Benares division.

Before the close of the year 157 plots with an area of 10,038 acres 2 roods and 20 poles were settled and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,775-5-0.

Two hundred and twenty-six plots were resumed during the year, and of these 221, containing 780 acres, were assessed to Rs. 1,755-2-0. Under this heading come grove lands cultivated since settlement and therefore re-assessed, and also lands taken up for some public purpose and subsequently surrendered and re-assessed.

The receipts under the head of miscellaneous (sayar) revenue have again fallen off. The gross demand of the year was Rs. 76,998 compared with Rs. 82,063 of 1878-79, and the gross collections Rs. 75,643 against Rs. 80,838. The net collections were Rs. 64,788, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,922. Bijnor, Jhánsi, and Mirzapur are the districts in which decrease in revenue is noticeable.

Canal rates.—The demand for canal occupier's rate was Rs. 33,59,472, *i. e.*, about 5½ lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly in the Meerut division, and was mainly due to the heavier rainfall of the year. The balance due is Rs. 4,250 (all real), as compared with a balance of Rs. 70,921 in the previous year. The heavy outstanding balances in Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Etah have been collected almost in fell; and on account of the year under review Dehra Dún and Bulandshahr alone show any considerable balances.

The collections on account of owner's rate amounted to Rs. 1,00,678, while the balance unadjusted at the close of the year was

only Rs. 357 (of which Rs. 102 are recoverable and Rs. 255 doubtful) and the remissions were only Rs. 29.

The balances of owner's rate which required adjustment at the beginning of the year aggregated Rs. 9,003. The whole of this, with the exception of Rs. 10 remitted—Rs. 7 in Meerut and Rs. 3 in Aligarh—was collected during the year.

Sale of State property.—There were 136 revenue-paying Government mahâls or shares of mahâls, as shown below. The table does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, the Dudhi tappas, the Sultanpur Khas estate, Chilkia, or the Bhabar :—

District.	*At commencement of the year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	4	37	...	...	4	37	...	...	4	37
Meerut ...	2	600	...	...	2	600	...	...	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor ...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad ...	19	6,811	2	32	21	6,843	9	3,318	12	3,525
Pilibhit ...	4	751	...	...	4	751	1	191	3	560
Agra ...	...	...	1	720	1	720	...	...	1	720
Farukhabad ...	2	99	...	...	2	99	1	18	1	81
Mainpuri ...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5
Etah ...	2	63	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	2	877	10	707
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	..	...	1	180
Banda ...	13	6,634	...	...	13	6,634	1	66	12	6,168
Allahabad ...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865
Bamírpur ...	14	4,355	1	50	15	4,405	13	3,635	2	770
Total ...	132	42,629	4	802	136	43,431	29	8,168	107	35,263

Deposits of revenue.—In eleven districts, 50 items aggregating Rs. 2,342 remained in deposit at the close of last year.

During the year under report 200 deposits in 15 districts, amounting to Rs. 24,053, were received, making a total number

of 250 deposits of the value of Rs. 26,395. Of these 150 deposits aggregating Rs. 19,791 were paid away, and 100 deposits representing Rs. 6,604 remained on the 30th September, 1880. The date of the oldest item is 26th October, 1877.

Litigation.—The chief feature in the year's litigation is the fall in the number of suits and the increase in the number of applications. This is due to the nature of the season, which was favourable to the cultivators. Rent was paid without difficulty: hence the fewer suits; but applications for ejectment and enhancement of rent are the weapons with which the landlord works to prevent the growth of occupancy tenures and to increase his rent-roll when the opportunity (such as a good season) occurs.

The total number of suits instituted during the year was 63,710 against 73,862 in 1878-79; a decrease of 10,152, or 13·7 per cent.

The following table exhibits the various classes of suits in detail, and compares the number of each class with that for the previous year:—

Class of suit.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Arrears of rent ...	64,764	55,659	...	9,105
II.—Ejectment ...	134	150	16	...
III.—Cancelment of lease ...	67	59	...	8
IV.—Recovery of or compensation for excess rent.	125	137	12	...
V.—Compensation for withholding receipt.	153	155	2	...
VI.—Connected with distraint ...	2,638	2,388	...	250
VII.—By lumberdars for arrears of revenue.	3,132	2,552	...	580
VIII.—By co-sharers for share of profits or settlement of accounts.	2,388	2,313	...	75
IX.—By muáfidars for arrears of revenue.	235	211	...	24
X.—By talukdars for arrears of revenue.	176	86	...	90
Total ...	73,862	63,710	+30	−10,182 Net 10,152

The decrease thus occurs in every one of the 10 classes except ejectment and compensation for (*a*) excess of rent and (*b*) withholding receipt. The greatest falling off is in class I., arrears of rent.

To the 63,710 suits instituted during the year 2,716 cases pending from 1878-79 have to be added. In all 66,426 cases awaited disposal. Of these 63,306 were actually disposed of within the year, leaving 3,120 cases pending. The number of pending cases is larger than at the close of 1878-79, and this is most noticeable in respect to the districts of Farukhabad, Budaun, Moradabad, and Jaunpur.

The average duration of suits was 21 days, thus showing that the business of the rent courts was on the whole promptly disposed of.

The manner in which the suits decided during the year were disposed of is shown by the following figures :—

On their merits	16,681
By confession, &c.	17,450
By default of plaintiff	5,754
Ex parte	16,341
Withdrawn	6,767
From any other cause	313

Of the 17,450 cases disposed of by confession, compromise, or consent 16,214 belong to class I. Of the cases decided *ex parte*, 15,257 were for arrears of rent, and 826 for arrears of revenue, making a total of 16,083, of which 12,957 were decided after personal service of summons.

The percentage of cases decided on their merits to total number of cases disposed of fell from 27·19 in 1878-79 to 26·35 in 1879-80.

The proceedings of the lower courts in granting *ex parte* decrees have been more carefully scrutinised, and the provisions of the law in this matter are more scrupulously observed than before.

The following table exhibits the numbers of each class of applications in the past and previous year and the extent of the increase or decrease:—

Class of application.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Determination of tenure ...	173	247	74	... 10
II.—Resumption of grants	170	160	...	
III.—Contested ejectment	5,381	5,889	508	... 1
IV.—Determination of value of crops ...	255	248	...	27
V.—Determination of rent	85	58	...	
VI.—Compensation for improvements ...	14	39	25	...
VII.—Enhancement of rent	3,522	2,649	...	873
VIII.—Compensation for wrongful dispossession.	206	202	...	4
IX.—Recovery of occupancy ...	2,348	2,281	...	67
X.—Abatement of rent	27	31	4	...
XI.—Lease and determination of rent of lease or counterpart.	286	318	32	...
XII.—Production of patwáris' accounts ...	2,935	2,479	...	456
XIII.—Ejectment for arrears	12,719	11,352	...	1,367
XIV.—Ejectment of tenant without right (section 40).	7,231	9,016	1,785	...
XV.—Crop appraisement	529	600	71	...
XVI.—Deposit of rent	4,875	5,438	563	...
Total ...	40,756	41,007	+ 3,062 Net 251	—2,811

There has thus been an increase under applications connected with ejectment (Nos. III. and XIV.) and for deposit of rent (No. XVI.); and a decrease under those for enhancement of rent (No. VII.) and ejectment for arrears (No. XIII).

As regards the increase in applications for ejectment of tenants-at-will, a growing desire on the part of zamindars to eject tenants before their occupation has reached the twelve years limit, and a more general perception of the means by which this result may be gained, have resulted in an increased number of notices of ejectment served on such tenants, and a correspondingly increased number of cases in which the assistance of the courts was invoked

with this object. At the same time the number of applications to eject occupancy tenants for arrears was less by 1,367 than in the previous year—a sure sign of returning prosperity.

The applications for enhancement of rent were less than in the previous year by 873. The heavy arrears in Bareilly have been almost wiped off; and the new and simplified rules lately issued will doubtless prove of great benefit to all concerned. The districts in which the largest number of these applications were made were Budaun, Agra, and Allahabad.

Applications to deposit rent have also increased; the increase being most marked in Saháranpur, Moradabad, Etáwah, and Gorakhpur.

In Moradabad the embittered relations existing between landlord and tenant due to recent settlement operations and more especially where kind rents have been commuted into cash, have produced a large number of applications for enhancement, for ejectment of tenants-at-will, and for deposit of rent. The large number of enhancement cases in Budaun and the unusually large number of applications for ejectment both of occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will combined with the numerous applications to deposit rent would seem to point to a similar state of things in that district, though the causes are not so apparent. Elsewhere there is nothing very abnormal in the statistics. In Bareilly there was an unusually large number of applications for ejectment for arrears. In Sháhjahánpur, also, the number of these applications was large, though smaller than in the previous year. In Agra the number of enhancement cases rose from 90 in the previous year to 241, and of applications for ejectment for arrears from 325 to 497. In Farukhabad cases of ejectment for arrears were less frequent than in the previous year. In Etáwah there were 260 applications for enhancement against 174 in the preceding year. In Allahabad ejectment for arrears fell considerably, but ejectment of tenants-at-will rose greatly. In Jaunpur the large number of cases of contested ejectment is remarkable, while the number of cases of

ejectment for arrears was small when compared with the previous year. In Gorakhpur the number of applications for recovery of occupancy was large, as was the case in the previous year ; and the number of applications to deposit rent was large (377 against 246 in the former year). In Azamgarh a similar state of things existed, and in Mirzapur the number of applications to eject for arrears was unusually large. In Ghâzipur the number of applications for ejectment for arrears fell from 1,185 in 1878-79 to 608 in 1879-80. But these figures are modified in the case of Ghâzipur and Azamgarh by the constitution of the Ballia district, where the applications for ejectment for arrears were 356.

The average duration of applications was 1 month and 16 days, and the percentage of applications decided on their merits to total of applications made were as under in the case of the four principal classes :—

Contested ejectment	74·03
Enhancement of rent	61·37
Ejectment for arrears	55·52
Ejectment of tenant without rights	82·28

On the whole the applications were disposed of satisfactorily.

The total number of appeals to Collectors from the decisions of 2nd class Assistant Collectors in *suits* for disposal was 1,788, by far the greater number being suits for arrears of rent; of these 1,670 were actually disposed of, and 118 remained pending at the close of the year. In 1,006 cases the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, and in 664 they were reversed, modified, or the cases re-manded for re-trial. The percentage of decisions upheld on decisions appealed was 60·24, which is less favourable than in the preceding year, when it was 63·56.

The appeals were in nearly all districts disposed of with promptness, the average duration being 24 days against 22 days in 1878-79.

Only three appeals to Collectors from orders of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class on *applications* were filed out of 1,267 cases which might have been appealed.

The total number of appeals to Judges from the decisions of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, instituted during the year was 593; adding 159, the number pending at the beginning, the total number for disposal was 52 against 807 in 1878-79. In 390 cases the lower court's decision was upheld, in 92 reversed, and in 141 modified or remanded. The percentage of cases upheld on the total number of appeals disposed of was 62·60, which is about the same as in 1878-79. The worst results were in the Meerut division, where out of 101 decisions appealed 50, or one-half, were upset.

The appealable suits decided during the year in the province numbered 1,643. As this number does not vary much from year to year and the number of appeals averages 600, about one decision in every three is appealed and one decision in every five is upset.

The average duration of appeals was 1 month and 14 days against 2 months and 3 days in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year there were 126 appeals to Commissioners from the orders of Collectors and Assistant Collectors on applications pending; during the year 671 were instituted, making a total of 797 for disposal. Of these 742 were disposed of and 55 remained pending. In the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 1,080, of which 954 were actually disposed of. There was therefore a considerable decrease in the appellate work of the Commissioner's courts. Appeal was possible in 5,751 cases, of which 504 were appealed against 4,371 and 583 in 1878-79. Of the 742 appeals disposed of the orders of the original courts were upheld in 604 cases, or in 81·40 per cent. of the whole. In 79 only were the lower court's orders reversed, in 14 modified, while 45 cases were remanded for further enquiry.

The average duration of these appeals was 1 month and 5 days.

There were in all 229 cases, including the 71 cases left pending in 1878-79, in which execution of rent decree by sale of land was applied for. Of these 76 were compromised by District Officers

and 101 reported to the Board for sanction, leaving 52 cases for disposal during 1880-81.

The Board sanctioned sale in 96 out of the 101 cases, as there were absolutely no other means of realizing the debt. In one of the five cases in which sale was not sanctioned execution was found to be barred by limitation, while in the remaining four transfer of the properties for a reasonable period was effected. Sale actually took place in 50 out of the 96 cases in which sale was sanctioned. In 22 of the remaining 46 cases the decree was satisfied or a bond executed, in 10 the sales were postponed, 3 were struck off at the decree-holder's request, and in 11 sale proceedings are still pending.

In Kumaun the year under report opened with a pending file of 1,100 cases of summary and regular suits, and 2,823 were instituted during it. In all there were therefore 3,923 cases for disposal as compared with 3,660 in 1878-79; 2,858 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,065 pending at the close of the year.

As regards the cases disposed of 67·74 per cent. were decided on their merits. But two cases only were decided *ex parte*, and these after personal service of summons.

In Kumaun and Garhwál no summary or regular suits were appealed. Of the eight appeals in the Tarái Superintendent's court for disposal, the judgment of the lower court was confirmed in six instances, modified in the seventh, and the case remanded in another.

There were in all 520 appeals for disposal by the Commissioner, of which 394 were instituted during the year under report. The Commissioner decided 342 of these cases; in 73 per cent. of these he confirmed the orders of the lower court as against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of appeals to the Board was small, nine only having been instituted against 33 in the previous year. The Board received 361 petitions for revision, and in 30 of these the order of

the lower court was modified or reversed or the case remanded. The number of cases submitted to the Board by Collectors for review was 177. In 80 of these cases the order was modified or reversed and 66 cases were remanded. Generally, the working of the revenue courts may be said to have been satisfactory.

Deposits of rent.—Of the rent deposits received 1,901 items, aggregating Rs. 55,122, remained unadjusted on the 30th September, 1879.

Four thousand six hundred and fifty-four deposits of the value of Rs. 1,50,062 were received during 1879-80, making a total of 6,555 deposits, representing Rs. 2,05,184.

Of these 4,148 deposits, amounting to Rs. 1,59,034, were paid away during the year under report, leaving a balance unadjusted at its close of 2,407 items of the value of Rs. 46,150.

General.—The writs of demand issued in 1879-80 were 50,846, a fewer number than in either of the two next preceding years, though in 11 districts the number was greater than in 1878-79. In no case, however, was the increase large; while in 25 districts there was a decrease, chiefly in Jaunpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia. The total number of mahâls in the province is 96,068, and writs were issued on 28,510 mahâls. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 38,543, and the expenditure in service was Rs. 10,016.

The number of persons arrested was 1,817, or less than in the previous year by 196. The districts of Meerut, Kumaun, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur head the list in this respect. The moveable property of 3,576 defaulters was attached; but in 119 cases only was sale resorted to. One hundred and fifty-three mahâls or shares only were attached as against 240 in the previous year, and the number of transfers to solvent co-sharers was also slightly less. In the case of 16 mahâls the settlement was annulled; 15 of these were farmed and one was held under direct management. There were no cases of sale during the year. Returning prosperity rendered the demand more easily realizable than

in the two preceding years, and the action taken by the Collectors seems to have been judicious. No better index to the general condition of the landed classes exists than the number of such processes, provided they be used with discretion and caution, and the conclusion to be drawn from less resort to such processes is that the people were really better off.

The number of cases in which land changed hands by succession was 68,952, being more than twice the number recorded in the preceding year, when it was 33,898 only. The increase is doubtless partly attributable to the severe autumnal sickness of 1879. All other classes of mutation show a decrease. Mortgages were considerably less numerous than in the preceding year; sales too, both under the orders of court and by private contract, were fewer.

The price obtained at private sales was 17 years' purchase, against 16 years' purchase in the preceding year. These statistics point unmistakeably to a welcome return of prosperity; but the effects of the years of scarcity are still visible, for the figures of 1879-80 are higher than those (1875-76) immediately preceding the great drought.

Collectors have been able to effect very little in the way of averting sales of ancestral land under decrees of civil courts, for the 16,989 cases in which sale had been ordered were disposed of as follows:—

Sale averted by agreement	8,677
By Collector under sections 321-327, Act X. of 1877 ...	29
By Collector otherwise than by action under section 321,	2,072
In which sale took place	4,265
Pending	1,946

The Government has lately taken action under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code; and it is hoped that some real progress will be made in the direction contemplated, and that the results of the future will not be so disappointing as those of the past.

Applications for partition have been less numerous (1,719 only being filed against 2,260 in the previous year), and the progress made in disposing of them has been better than in former years. But there is still much room for improvement: there are still many cases dating from 1877; and in Azamgarh there is one case dating from 1874.

Under the Land Improvement Act of 1871, 588 applications for advances were received, of which 499 were sanctioned. These were almost entirely for the making of wells and the reclamation of land. The only districts in which more than a nominal sum was advanced are Budaun, Agra, Jalaun, and Banda. In the latter of these a sum of Rs. 12,000 was advanced to 1,094 tenants for reclamation purposes. The total amount advanced was only Rs. 33,044, a very inadequate sum if the scope of the operations were co-ordinate with the need for them. But the present rules are far too elaborate to admit of prompt action, and there can be no doubt that with a simpler system the people would come forward more readily, and District Officers would be more ready to initiate action in this very important direction.

Advances under the Takávi Act (X. of 1879), aggregating Rs. 40,588 in all, were considerable in Saháranpur, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Jalaun, and Bánda. In the latter of these districts the sum of Rs. 17,452 was advanced to landlords and tenants. The instalments have generally been realized, but there are considerable balances in Jhánsi and Lalitpur. The very simple rules lately published for granting these advances seem suitable, and an unusually large number of applications is in consequence now being received.

Record-rooms.—The total number of cases disposed of during the year is shown the as 502,960, and the number of files which ought to have been sent to the record-room as 547,222. Of the latter all but 40,788 files had been sent to the record-room, and of those that had been so sent there remained only 23,768 files to be entered in the registers and weeded.

The total number of bundles in the revenue record-rooms at the close of the revenue year was 80,096, of which 41,773 have been already inspected and weeded according to existing rules, leaving 38,323 bundles still on hand.

Some progress has therefore been made in the systematic weeding of revenue records. The subject has hitherto not received that attention from Collectors which it required. New rules have, however, lately been issued, and it is expected that by the end of the current year all the revenue offices will be in a fair state of efficiency and order.

Oudh.

Weather and crops.—The rainfall was copious (the provincial average was 55 inches as compared with 31 inches in the preceding year) and for the most part it was well distributed; consequently the harvests, especially of rice and wheat, were excellent, and revenue and rent were collected with ease. Sugarcane, generally, suffered severely from excessive moisture; and in parts of the Sitapur division much damage was caused by floods. But for the severe epidemic of fever which broke out at the close of the rains and retarded the rabi sowings the year would have been one of extraordinary agricultural prosperity; this sickness was very general, but most acute in the southern and western parts of the province.

Land revenue.—Of the current land-revenue demand proper (Rs. 1,38,70,629), Rs. 1,38,39,691, or 99¾ per cent., were realized and Rs. 30,938 remained uncollected. Of the balance Rs. 8,336 were only nominally due, the remaining Rs. 22,602 being in train of liquidation. The true balance was due in five districts only, the revenue having been satisfied in full in the other seven.

Miscellaneous.—The demand on account of fluctuating land revenue not on the roll was Rs. 10,575, the collections were Rs. 9,865, and the balance amounted to Rs. 710, all in train of liquidation. The most of this revenue is derived from mahâls of which the settlement has been annulled for a term of years as a punitive measure, consequent on revenue default, or by resumed revenue-free-holdings

brought under assessment after the revenue-roll of the year has been sanctioned by Government.

Outstanding balances of the revenue of former years.—The balance due at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,06,247, composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Outstanding on the 30th September, 1879, on account of revenue on the roll for the year prior to 1878-79, ...	2,74,356	10	7
Balance of revenue on the roll for 1878-79	1,25,632	11	6
Balance of fluctuating land in train of liquidation ...	4,448	1	9
Addition to balance of revenue on the roll for 1878-79 in Partabgarh, owing to an amendment of accounts ordered by the Accountant-General	504	15	5
Additions to the balance of fluctuating land revenue in consequence of errors in the accounts of last year in Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Sultanpur	1,304	15	2

Of this sum Rs. 1,57,086 were collected, Rs. 1,55,539 were remitted, and Rs. 93,622 remained in balance, Rs. 25,013 being nominal and Rs. 68,609 recoverable and in course of realization. Of the remissions, Rs. 1,47,931 represent a nominal balance in Fyzabad merely retained in the accounts pending the formal adjustments consequent on the revision of the settlement. Similarly Rs. 24,947 of the nominal balance is due to the modifications long since approved in connection with the Sultanpur assessments. This sum should have been expunged from the accounts.

Coercive processes.—There were no sales for the recovery of arrears of revenue. The settlements of 43 intermixed mahâls in pargana Khandasa, in the Fyzabad district, were annulled and the estates taken under direct management. The settlements of three other estates (one in Lucknow and two in Bara Banki), assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,584, were annulled and the estates farmed in order to the recovery of Rs. 3,432. Twenty-eight pattis (15 of these in Bara Banki) in 18 villages were temporarily transferred to solvent co-sharers, who paid the arrears which had accrued. Two hundred and twenty-six defaulters were arrested, but only 22 of these were subsequently imprisoned. In 813 cases moveable property

was attached; in only 49 of these, however, was it necessary to proceed to sale. Twenty-one estates were temporarily attached. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirteen writs of demand were issued, a number somewhat in excess of that served in the previous year, but not above the average of past years. The harvests were good and the revenue was collected with ease and success. The action taken against the Khandasa mahâls in Fyzabad was a strong measure necessitated by the special circumstances of the case; with this exception, there was no undue resort to coercive processes.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures.—The number which lapsed during the year, in consequence of the deaths of the assignees for life of the Government revenue, was 103; they embraced an area of 17,621 acres, and in consequence of their resumption the land-revenue has been increased by Rs. 16,940. The most considerable resumptions were in the Kheri district, where lands assessed to Rs. 6,995 lapsed on the death of the Raja of Oel.

Collection of cesses and local rates.—The demand for cesses (payable, under engagements entered into at settlement, on account of roads, schools, district post, and margin fund) and local rates (leviable under Act IV. of 1878) was for—

	Rs.
Cesses	3,63,761
Local rates	6,53,543
Total	10,17,304

The realizations were on account of—

	Rs.
Cesses	3,62,567
Local rates	6,51,330
Total	10,13,897

And the balances were—

	Rs.
Cesses	1,194
Local rates	2,213
Total	3,407

of which Rs. 549 were recoverable and Rs. 2,857 irrecoverable.

171. The demands, collections, remissions and balances on account of previous years are shown below: –

Balance at the beginning of the year.			*Collections.*			*Remissions.*			*Balance due at the close of the year.*		
Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,405	3,050	5,455	843	1,472	2,315	1,249	1,274	2,523	313	304	617

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.—There were only 50 applications for advances; of these 31 were sanctioned, 12 were rejected, and 7 were pending. In 28 cases advances for sums aggregating Rs. 16,025 were sanctioned for landlords, and in three cases tenants were given Rs. 530. The advances were all for the construction or repair of wells.

The sum recoverable during the year was Rs. 39,845,* of which Rs. 8,620† were overdue on account of the demand of previous years, and Rs. 31,225‡ accrued during the year under review. The collections amounted to Rs. 38,309. The balance was Rs. 1,536.

		Rs.
*Principal	...	31,608
Interest	...	8,237
†Principal	...	5,573
Interest	...	3,047
‡Principal	...	26,035
Interest	...	5,190

Advances under the Takávi Act (X. of 1879.)—No advances were made for the agricultural objects contemplated by the Northern India Takávi Act X. of 1879; this was, no doubt, due to the prosperous circumstances of the year. Of advances made in previous years Rs. 48,284 on account of principal and interest were outstanding; of this, again, Rs. 41,461 were demandable during the year. Rs. 39,361 were collected and Rs. 2,100 remained overdue and

unrealized. Of the overdue balance the only large item was Rs. 1,228 owed by the heavily-encumbered Ramnagar taluka in Bara Banki, but this estate was under Government management and the recovery of the advance was secure.

Notices of ejectment and relinquishment.—Notices of ejectment were 56,686 in number; they were more numerous than in the preceding year (when 51,788 were issued), or, indeed, than in any other year since the passing of the Rent Act except 1870-71, when the number was 59,393; on the other hand there were never so few relinquishments (5,807), excepting in 1878-79, when only 5,405 were filed. These results were principally due to the goodness of the harvests; but, no doubt, in part to the more accurate knowledge of the extent, nature, and rent of the various holdings afforded by improved village papers. Of the notices of ejectment, 25,946, or 46 per cent., were served on Brahmans and Rajputs, and 30,740, or 54 per cent., on other castes. The higher castes contributed largely, but in not so great a proportion to the relinquishments, of which 1,161, or 20 per cent., were filed by Brahmans and Rajputs, and 4,646, or 80 per cent., by other castes. Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six suits were preferred to contest notices of ejectment; all but ten of these were decided before the close of the year. In 3,917 cases the objection was disallowed; the notices were set aside in 3,409 cases, equal to 47 per cent. of the cases tried and 6 per cent. of the notices issued.

Detailed enquiries were made in order to ascertain what was the ultimate result of the issue of these notices of ejectment and relinquishment; these point to the conclusion that the outside number of persons who in this way ceased to be tenants of land was 2,462. Probably it was not so large, and even of those who abandoned agriculture, a considerable number pursued it only in addition to some more regular and permanent calling.

Partitions.—The work connected with the partition of estates was heavy; the manner in which these cases were dealt with is shown in the following table:—

		Pending at the beginning of the year.	New applications filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Actually carried out.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Perfect partitions ...	Talukdari ...	16	9	25	...	4	21
	Non-talukdari proprietary ...	277	345	622	165	157	300
	Under-proprietary ...	38	32	70	28	16	26
Imperfect partitions,	Talukdari ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Non-talukdari proprietary ...	160	124	284	89	80	115
	Under-proprietary ...	43	40	83	34	18	31
	Total ...	534	551	1,085	316	275	494

More partitions were effected than in the preceding year; and although the institutions were very numerous, the pending file was considerably lighter at the end than at the beginning of the year. The number of cases disposed of otherwise than by partition being carried out is in very large proportion to the total number disposed of; most of these are said to have been struck off in default of the attendance of applicants, or because they neglected to pay the necessary costs. There can be no doubt that the stamp duty imposed, under Act I. of 1879, on instruments of partition presses very heavily on applicants for partition and discourages resort to this measure; this is to be regretted, but it is imperfect partitions that affords most relief to those who suffer from disputes with their co-sharers, and it has been recently decided that this class of cases is not liable to stamp duty.

Village papers.—Speaking generally, the patwáris' papers were filed with fair punctuality, and there was a decided improvement in this respect as compared with preceding years; the results in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Hardoi, were however, disappointing.

Proceedings for the summary recovery of under-proprietary rent under section 158 *of Act XVII. of* 1876.—Section 158 of the Land Revenue Act provides for the recovery under summary process of arrears of rent due by under-proprietors to talukdars. The object of this section is to assist the revenue-payer to recover speedily rents on the realization of which he is more or less dependent for the means with which to satisfy the Government demand, and to save the under-proprietors, as far as possible, from the costs with which they would be saddled were they sued in the rent courts. During the year Deputy Commissioners dealt with 684 applications for proceedings of this nature to be taken in order to the recovery of Rs. 1,76,739; all but 7 of these applications relating to Rs. 1,970 were disposed of; in 545 cases Deputy Commissioners admitted the applications and decided to recover the full amount claimed, Rs. 1,19,973; in 101 cases they admitted Rs. 25,528 out of Rs. 37,187 claimed, and they rejected 31 claims for the recovery of Rs. 17,609. The applications were promptly dealt with, and it is satisfactory to find that there was seldom any dispute about the amount due, that so large a proportion as 82 per cent. of the amount which the Deputy Commissioners were asked to recover was found to be due, and that in so many as 545 out of 677 applications the sums claimed were admitted in full. Testimony is generally borne to the fairness of the claims, and it is explained that where the whole or part of a claim has been disallowed, it has generally been because the case was not one to which the section applied, or because the sum demanded, though equitably due, was barred by limitation or for some reason which did not affect the *bonâfides* of the applicant. Including cases admitted in previous years, there were 760 cases in which Deputy Commissioners exercised the powers conferred by section 158 for the purpose of recovering arrears. The total amount of arrears recoverable was Rs. 1,19,481; in 497 cases the full amount recoverable (Rs. 1,19,077) was realized; 85 cases were withdrawn from the operation of the section when only a part (Rs. 18,948) had been recovered of the whole sum admitted to be due (Rs. 29,225); in 178 cases, in respect of which Rs. 43,178

were due, Rs. 9,772 were recovered and the remainder was in course of realization. The total realizations were Rs. 1,47,797, or 77 per cent. of the amount recoverable.

These results were generally very satisfactory; a considerable sum was realized promptly for the talukdars without resort being had to the rent courts, and very little coercion was found necessary.

2.—Canal Revenue.

For the revenue derived from canals see section upon Irrigation.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and salt is under the Board of the Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

The gross receipts compared with the actuals of the previous year and the budget-estimate were as follows:—

	Actuals, 1878-79.	Estimate, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces ...	22,30,502 6 2	24,94,255 0 0	24,54,864 7 10
Oudh ...	6,84,612 3 1	7,73,520 0 0	9,10,536 11 1
Total ...	29,15,114 9 3	32,67,775 0 0	33,65,401 2 11

There is thus an increase of 15·44 per cent. as compared with the gross receipts of the preceding year, which was itself a distinct improvement on its predecessor (1878-79) as regards excise revenue. These actuals do not, however, show the true income of the year under report, because the actual collections above shown include prepayments on account of security for the year under report and the current year, 1880-81. Excluding these prepayments,

the amount realized on account of the year under report and the corresponding amount for the previous year are as follows:—

	Receipts for 1878-79.	Add credited in previous year on account of 1878-79.	Total.	Deduct advance payments for 1879-80.	Real income for 1878-79.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces.	22,30,502 6 2	10,510 5 3	22,41,012 11 5	1,24,040 1 9	21,16,972 9 8
Oudh ...	6,84,612 3 1	491 8 0	6,85,103 11 1	25,540 2 1	6,59,563 9 0
Total ...	29,15,114 9 3	11,001 13 3	29,26,116 6 6	1,49,580 3 10	27,76,536 2 8
	Receipts for 1879-80.			Deduct payments for 1880-81.	For 1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces.	24,54,864 7 10	1,24,040 1 9	25,78,904 9 7	1,86,578 7 2	23,92,326 2 5
Oudh ...	9,10,536 11 1	25,540 2 1	9,36,076 13 2	44,387 10 2	8,91,689 3 0
Total ...	33,65,401 2 11	1,49,580 3 10	35,14,981 6 9	2,30,966 1 4	32,84,015 5 5

showing an increase of 18 per cent. in the total excise income of the year as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

The increase arose mainly in Oudh, and under the head of still-head duty, license fees for retail vend of liquor, and sale of opium, as appears from the following table:—

Heads of receipt.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty on country liquor.	4,51,510 0 0	5,86,169 0 0	1,34,659 0 0	...
Still-head duty on country rum.	2,92,657 8 0	3,10,147 10 0	17,490 2 0	...
Still-head duty on country methylated.	1,928 8 0	1,955 2 0	26 10 0	...
Distillery fees ...	528 0 0	498 0 0	...	30 0 0
License fees for country spirits. Wholesale	...	1,694 0 0	1,694 0 0	...
License fees for country spirits. Retail ...	4,13,020 0 4	4,53,279 13 10	40,259 3 6	...

Heads of receipt.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
N.-W. Provinces—(concluded).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Payment for right of manufacture where the farming system prevails.	1,44,452 13 11	1,65,043 7 4	20,590 9 5	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale	1,689 1 10	2,530 10 8	841 8 10	...
Retail ...	12,371 8 0	22,659 6 8	10,287 14 8	...
License fees for vend of drugs.	3,66,499 2 11	3,38,567 8 9	...	27,931 10 2
License fees for vend of chandu and madak.	36,972 10 5	38,316 7 8	1,343 13 3	...
License fees for vend of tari.	75,220 14 9	70,295 3 5	...	4,925 11 4
License fees for vend of opium.	62,383 15 8	66,703 3 8	4,319 4 0	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	3,69,696 4 0	3,94,601 0 9	24,904 12 9	...
Fines and forfeitures...	729 12 3	869 11 2	139 14 11	...
Miscellaneous ...	842 2 1	1,534 11 11	692 9 10	...
Total ...	2,230,502 6 2	2 454.864 7 10	2,57,749 7 2	32,887 5 6
Net increase ...	...	...	2 24.862 1 8	...
Oudh.				
Still-head duty on country liquor.	4,04,660 6 8	5,65,257 10 0	1,60,597 3 4	...
Distillery fees ...	696 7 11	941 8 0	245 0 1	...
License fees for vend of country spirits. Wholesale	5,741 8 6	11,929 6 3	6,187 13 9	...
Retail ...	1,36,841 1 10	1,64,846 3 4	28,005 1 6	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale	144 10 8	220 11 5	76 0 9	...
Retail ...	1,611 5 7	3,224 13 5	1,613 7 10	...
License fees for vend of drugs.	66,926 10 11	70,500 11 0	3,574 0 1	...
License fees for vend of chandu and madak.	5,898 8 9	7,567 5 3	1,668 12 6	...
License fees for vend of tari.	10,203 12 5	10,730 8 7	526 12 2	...
License fees for vend of opium.	5,075 7 10	8,762 6 10	3,686 15 0	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	45,569 2 3	66,115 0 0	19,545 13 9	...
Fines and forfeitures,	178 13 4	312 1 0	133 3 8	...
Miscellaneous ...	64 2 5	128 6 0	64 3 7	...
Total ...	6,84,612 3 1	9,10,586 11 1	2,25,924 8 0	...
Net increase ...	...	...	2,25,924 8 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	4,50,286 9 8	*i. e.*, 15 44

The net receipts were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	23,40,937	10	8
Oudh	8,92,928	6	8
Total ...	32,33,866	1	4

showing an increase of 15·61 per cent. on the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

There was an increase in the North-Western Provinces under every head of excise income, except drugs, tari, and distillery fees.

In the North-Western Provinces the ordinary distillery system has been in force in eight whole districts and in nine parts of districts. The number of licensed stills at work was 312, being an increase of 50 over the previous year. The number of retail shops was 1,687, being 104 more than in the previous year.

The number of gallons issued was 393,765, being an increase of 106,215 gallons over the previous year.

The increase in gallonage was most marked in Saháranpur and Moradabad.

The receipts were as follows (omitting fees for wholesale vend of native liquor and for wholesale and retail vend of English liquor) :—

	Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	License fees for vend.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	... 2,87,550	436	2,52,032	5,40,018
1879-80	... 3,93,765	382	2,79,573	6,73,720

Thus under the ordinary distillery system the gallonage has increased by 36·9 per cent., and the receipts by 24·7 per cent.

Under the modified distillery system there were nine whole districts and six parts of districts. The number of licensed stills at work was 128, being 22 less than in 1878-79. This decrease was chiefly in Agra and Sháhjahánpur. The number of licensed shops was 1,504, being 30 more than in the previous year. The number of gallons issued was 191,377, being 27,417 more than in the previous year. The districts which show an increased gallonage are

Bareilly, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Ghâzipur. There is a decrease in Bulandshahr, Agra, Mainpuri, and Etáwah.

The receipts were as follows :—

	Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	License fees for vend.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	... 1,63,960	92	1,60,987	3,25,039
1879-80	... 1,92,404	116	1,73,706	3,66,226

There was thus under the modified distillery system an increase in gallonage of 10·6 per cent., and in receipts of 12·6 per cent.

Under the farming system there were eight whole districts and 21 parganas in other districts. In these tracts the income rose from Rs. 1,44,452 to Rs. 1,50,058.

In Oudh the ordinary system was in force in 11 districts, and the modified system in one only—namely, Bara Banki.

The former eleven districts show an increase in gallonage of 43 per cent., and in receipts of 37 per cent., as under :—

	Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	License fees for vend.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	... 3,76,004	436	1,24,910	5,01,350
1879-80	... 5,37,985	915	1,48,347	6,87,247

In Bara Banki the gallonage fell off slightly, but the receipts rose by 92 per cent. on account of increased fees for retail licenses.

In the North-Western Provinces the average number of persons to each shop is 6,310, and in Oudh 3,736. In Muttra there are no less than 25,275 persons, and in Etah no less than 21,381 persons, to each shop: while in Ghâzipur, a thickly populated district, there are only 3,265 persons to each shop.

In Oudh the average population per shop varies from 2,580 in Kheri to 5,519 in Lucknow, and the incidence of revenue from spirits per head of population varies widely. The average is higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and so is the average consumption of spirits.

The average cost per gallon of country spirit is as low as 6 annas 9 pie in Rae Bareli, and as high as Re. 2-3-0 in Etah. The average price at which it is sold to retail vendors is Rs. 1-1-11 in the North-Western Provinces and 13 annas 8 pie in Oudh. The average price per gallon to the public varies from Re. 1-12-0 in Partabgarh to Rs. 5-4-0 in Muttra. The cost price of the materials from which the liquor is distilled has been lower in this year than in the preceding year; but there are no statistics to show how far the cost of liquor to the public has been affected thereby.

The still-head duty on rum has considerably increased, but the consumption has fallen off; the only districts which consume any considerable quantity being Cawnpore, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow. The greater part of the spirit was exported, chiefly to Bengal.

There was a decrease in the number of shops for the sale of English liquor, both wholesale and retail; but a considerable increase in the receipts for licenses, both wholesale and retail. The decrease in the number of licenses is due to the increase in the fee prescribed from the commencement of the year. District officers have, however, been authorized to propose a reduced fee when local circumstances render it advisable.

The revenue derived from opium shows a considerable increase in both provinces, especially in Oudh, where, however, the receipts are still much smaller than they ought to be, having regard to what is believed to be the actual consumption of opium.

The figures noted below contrast the results in the two provinces:—

	Number of retail licenses.	*Amount of license fees.*	*Proceeds of sale of opium.*
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces	... 513	66,703 3 8	3,94,601 0 9
Oudh ...	... 75	8,762 6 10	66,115 0 0

The receipts from sale of opium have increased by 6·73 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and by 41·97 per cent. in Oudh. But the quantity sold in Oudh is comparatively small.

The only branch in which there was any considerable falling off in revenue was the drug farm, which realized in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 3,38,567, and in Oudh Rs. 70,500, or a total of Rs. 4,09,067. The average collection for the five next preceding years were Rs. 4,04,418, and for the year 1878-79 were Rs. 4,33,425.

This decrease is confined to the North-Western Provinces, and is most marked in Cawnpore (Rs. 7,200), Jaunpur (Rs. 2,449), Benares (Rs. 11,900). In Oudh there has not been any marked decrease in any district, and there has been a considerable increase in Unao and Partabgarh. In some of these cases the decrease is is nominal; and in others where it was real, the decrease in the bids was due to the partial failure of the *ganja* crops in Lower Bengal, and a rise in the price of Nimar and Bengal ganja, owing to enhanced duty levied by the Local Government.

Of the decrease shown under tari in the North-Western Provinces all, except a sum of Rs. 854-12-0, is nominal.

The following table gives the incidence of revenue per head of population for each of the following country spirits, opium and its preparations, hemp and its congeners, in a few principal districts:—

	Country spirit.	*Opium and its preparations.*	*Hemp and its congeners.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	·05	·03	·008
Bareilly ...	·03	·01	·01
Agra ...	·03	·02	·01
Cawnpore ...	·03	·03	·02
Allahabad ...	·04	·02	·02
Benares ...	·02	·07	·05
Ghâzipur ...	·04	·003	·01
Lucknow ...	·1	·05	·02
Sitapur ...	·05	·005	·003
Fyzabad ...	·08	·004	·006
Rae Bareli ...	·08	·002	·006

The figures are too minute for accurate comparison, but would seem to show that the consumption of any one of the several articles

has not much effect on that of the others. It shows, however, clearly what has been often noticed, *viz.*, that in Oudh the consumption of spirits is higher, and of opium and drugs lower, than in the North-Western Provinces.

The following balances were unrealized at the close of the year under report :—

North-Western Provinces.					*Oudh.*				
		Rs,	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1874-75	...	1,150	4	0	1874-75	...	...		
1877-78	...	3,788	8	0	1877-78	...	389	1	6
1878-7	...	810	7	1	1878-79	...	...		
1879-80	...	1,116	5	11	1879-80	...	...		
Total	...	6,865	9	0	Total	...	389	1	6

Of the balances in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 62-0-7 were realized after the close of the year, Rs. 5,072-3-7 are in train of recovery, and Rs. 1,731-4-10 are reported irrecoverable.

The number of the cases instituted for breach of the Excise Act X. of 1871 during the year under report was 1,208 as compared with 1,093 in the previous year. Out of 1,730 persons tried, 1,409, or 81·44 per cent., were convicted as compared with 78·94 per cent. convicted in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rs. 24,288-10-3* were imposed, out of which Rs. 16,081-11-1 were realized during the year as compared with Rs. 24,637-0-9 and Rs. 14,960-2-6 respectively in the preceding year. Rewards paid from fines realized amounted to 10,962-7-3 against Rs. 11-664-9-5 of the previous year.

	Rs	a.	p.
* North-Western Provinces,	16,988	6	3
Oudh	7,300	4	0
Total ...	24,288	10	3

The number of cases instituted for breach of the opium laws (Acts XIII. of 1857 and I. of 1878) was 844, *viz.*, North-Western Provinces 437 and Oudh 407, as compared with 1,101 in the previous year. Of the 1,076 persons tried, 829, or 77·04 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 78·98 per cent. in the previous year.

Fines amounting to Rs. 16,590 were imposed, out which of Rs. 13,400-13-7 were realized, as compared with Rs. 19,076-7-9 and Rs. 13,777-7-3 respectively in the preceding year.

Rewards paid from fines realized amounted to Rs. 8,909-11-4 against Rs. 10,719-11-7 of the previous year.

7.—STAMPS.

During the year ending 31st March, 1881, a total sum of Rs. 53,55,715 was realized from stamps of all kinds. The total charges were Rs. 1,02,733, and the net receipts Rs. 52,52,982. This sum was realized as follows :—

	Rs.
From general stamps	13,82,233
„ court-fee „	38,70,749

The gross receipts for the united provinces for the last seven years have been as follows :—

	General stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	10,15,065	34,40,050	44,55,116
1875-76	10,04,803	34,44,448	44,49,251
1876-77	10,03,121	35,84,720	45,87,841
1877-78	12,07,317	35,87,013	47,94,411
1878-79	12,29,575	38,59,387	50,88,964
1879-80	13,32,021	36,17,498	49,49,519
1880-81	14,52,085	39,03,630	53,55,715

The gross income was thus larger in this year than in any of the previous years. In the North-Western Provinces the receipts from both general and court-fee stamps have been larger than in any years since 1870-71. In Oudh the receipts from general stamps have been larger than in any year since 1874-75, and from court-fee stamps have been larger than in any of the six preceding years, except 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78. Taking both classes of stamps together, the receipts both in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces have been larger this year than in any previous year for which records are available.

The charges amount to 1·9 per cent. of the receipts.

For general stamps the income was obtained under the following heads: —

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
One-anna adhesive	68,944	75,939
Foreign bill	1,352	4,322
Share transfer	527	377
Bill of exchange	1,00,597	1,02,598
General stamps	11,44,549	12,41,821
Other receipts	16,052	27,028
Total receipts ...	13,32,021	14,52,085
Charges ...	66,985	69,852
Net receipts ...	12,65,036	13,82,233

General stamps therefore furnish the bulk of the receipts. Hundi stamps bring in about a lakh of rupees, and one-anna adhesive stamps about Rs. 76,000. The district in which the largest income was realized was Cawnpore, which also showed the largest income in the two preceding years. Agra, Benares, and Moradabad stand next. In Oudh, with the exception of Lucknow, where over Rs. 50,000 were realized, no district had an income of as much as Rs. 27,000.

That there has been an increase in the sale of one-anna adhesive stamps, notwithstanding the extension of the money-order system and changes in the law which tend to restrict their use, is satisfactory evidence that the requirements of the law are becoming more generally known and are better observed. Districts with large centres of trade naturally show the largest revenue from this source. In Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Lucknow, the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,996, or one-third of the whole provincial revenue under this head. But there is no branch of the stamp revenue in regard to which it is easier to evade the requirements of the law, or evasion is more general. Careful attention on the part of supervising officers is gradually securing a stricter compliance with the law and leading to an increase of the revenue; but there are still not a few districts, such as Budaun, Bijnor, and Hamírpur, and also Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Bara Banki, and Sultanpur,

in which the revenue would certainly be larger if the stamps were invariably used when the law requires; and this is in a measure true of all districts.

The total value of foreign bill adhesive stamps sold was Rs. 4,322, of which no less than Rs. 3,946 were realized in Agra. There is reason to believe these stamps were bought for sale at other places—Bombay, Indore, and Gwalior—where no discount on sale is allowed. In 1879-80 the value of these stamps sold at Agra was Rs. 1,028 out of Rs. 1,352 in the united provinces. In 1880-81 the value sold at Agra has more than trebled. The sales at Allahabad and Cawnpore, though small compared with those at Agra, largely exceed the sales of the previous year. On the other hand there has been a considerable falling off at Benares under this head and no foreign bill stamps were sold in Oudh. In fact these stamps are only sold (to any extent worth mentioning) in five districts in the united provinces.

The sales of share transfer stamps were very small, the reason being that share transfers can be drawn on ordinary impressed stamp paper. The use of the adhesive stamp is optional and is confined to cases of transfer by endorsement. The receipts under this head were for the most part realized at the embossing press. Under hundi stamps there has been a small increase in the North-Western Provinces and a larger increase in Oudh; and the increase would have been larger but for the extension of the system of post-office money-orders which have largely supplanted *hundis* for small amounts, so that several men in one district have closed their hundi business being unable to compete with the State. On the other hand, in the districts containing large trade centres, and also in the aggregate receipts of both provinces, there has been an increase under this head of revenue. And this is only what might perhaps be expected to happen, for, although the receipts under the money-order system have increased enormously, the money-order premium, one per cent., is from eight to thirty-two times greater than the hundi stamp duty: and this difference comes to be appreciated in large transactions, though it is disregarded in the case of petty remittances.

Under impressed general stamps there has been a considerable increase, amounting to 9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, in the North-Western Provinces, and a small increase of 5 per cent. in Oudh. The districts in which the increase is most noticeable are—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarnagar	20,350	26,249
Meerut	36,799	45,937
Bulandshahr	24,542	31,760
Aligarh	38,266	45,650
Farukhabad	22,441	29,778
Mainpuri	19,927	26,476
Etah	18,058	22,656
Moradabad	52,061	60,766
Cawnpore	33,895	40,281
Unao	15,633	21,414
Bara Banki	17,643	25,830

There is no very marked decrease in any district. An increase of transactions requiring stamps of this class may indicate either distress or prosperity; but on the whole the increase in the year under review indicates prosperity. Calamity may have been the cause in Moradabad, but it is probable that the increase is due in the main to increased prosperity, accompanied by an enhancement of the dues in some cases and a general better observance of the law.

The other receipts were as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Duty realized by the Collector under sections 37 and 38.	1,203	3,609
II.—Penalties realized by the Collector under section 37,	3,805	7,821
III.—Duty realized by civil courts under section 34 ...	437	1,199
IV.—Penalties realized by civil courts under section 34,	4,356	12,393
V.—Duty and adjudication fees realized under section 30,	4,631	464
VI.—Miscellaneous	1,617	1,541
Total ...	16,049	27,027

The number of documents on which these fees were levied was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.
I.—Number of documents on which duty and penalty have been levied by civil courts, sections 34 and 35, clause 1.	481	687
II.—Number of documents sent to the Collector, section 35, clause 2.	1,848	1,800
III.—Brought to notice under section 30	40	54
IV.— Ditto ditto „ 38	110	108
V.—Disposed of by Collector under section 37 ...	491	970

The action taken under each section of the Act was as follows:—

Under section 30, 54 cases were brought to notice for adjudication, and the duty and fees realized thereon were Rs. 464. Under section 34, 687 insufficiently-stamped instruments were admitted in evidence by civil courts on payment of duty amounting to Rs. 1,199, and of penalty amounting Rs. 12,293. Under section 35, clause 2, 1,800 documents were sent to the Collector, &c., 1,090 by civil and other courts, 196 by registering officers, and 514 by others. On these documents duty amounting to Rs. 3,609 and penalty amounting to Rs. 7,821 were realized. But the sum of Rs. 3,609 includes also the duty paid on 108 documents brought to the Collector under section 38. In 970 of these cases the Collector levied a duty, and in 927 he instituted a prosecution. There seem therefore to have been 97 cases in which both duty was levied and prosecution instituted. The figures show a very varied action on the part of Collectors in different districts. In Partabgarh 62 cases were brought to notice almost exclusively by civil courts: in one case the Collector levied penalty and duty and in 61 cases he prosecuted. In Lucknow 72 cases were brought to notice, and in 36 of these the Collector levied duty and penalty and in 44 he prosecuted. In Meerut 211 cases were brought to notice. The Collector levied duty and penalty in 94 of these and prosecuted in 197. In Aligarh 10 cases were brought to notice; 9 of these were disposed of by the Collector, and in one he prosecuted. In Allahabad 36 cases were brought to notice. In 23 of these penalty

and duty were levied and in 13 prosecution was directed. In Ballia 47 cases were brought to notice, and in all of these duty and penalty were levied; and there were no prosecutions. The figures point to one clear conclusion, *viz.*, that both civil courts and Collectors have paid more attention to this branch of the stamp administration than in former years; and less than 3 per cent. of the instruments which came before the High Court were understamped as compared with more than 4 per cent. in the previous year. The understamped documents were chiefly copies, leases, and conveyances, and the understamping was evidently unintentional. On the whole the documents sued on are not often understamped. The bulk of the documents requiring stamps of this class come under the notice of civil courts and registering officers only. The action of the officials of the civil courts in this respect lies entirely within the sphere of the High Court; and it is by them that the bulk of insufficiently stamped documents has been brought to notice. The sum, however, realized by civil courts themselves under section 34 is Rs. 1,199 only as duty and Rs. 12,393 as penalty. These sums, though very much larger than those realized in the preceding year, are perhaps small when the large number of stamped documents coming under the notice of the civil courts, and the fact that those courts, if they validate at all, can only do so on payment of a penalty equal to ten times the deficient stamp duty are considered.

The charges were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Discount	30,282	32,486
Penalties remitted	1,793	66
Refunds under chapter VI.	24,016	29,062
Refunds to vendors	1,295	1,067
Rewards to informers	1,148	559
Establishment	2,743	2,927
Contingencies	5,708	3,685
Total ...	66,985	69,852

The number of licensed vendors was 1,553, and the total value of stamps sold with discount was Rs.1 1,6 ,695. The total value of all stamps sold was Rs. 14,25,057, so that but a small portion of the sales were made by Government servants. The average profits made by each vendor were Rs. 20-14-8.

The system of sale by deputy postmasters still continues, and patwáris have also been employed in this duty in Fatehpur and schoolmasters in Jaunpur. By this agency stamps of the value of Rs. 75,943-2-0 were sold, subject to a discount of Rs. 1,526-9-2. Postage, insurances, and miscellaneous charges added Rs. 407-13-2 to the charges. The system has grown and seems likely to be a permanent success. The sales have largely increased, and the charges have fallen by 52 per cent.; and it is hoped that the difficulties now experienced in the matter of transmission of the stamps and sale proceeds will soon be removed, while proper precautions against fraud and embezzlement are provided.

Three cases of embezzlement of sale proceeds and two cases of overcharging on the part of deputy postmasters occurred. In one case, the deputy postmaster absconded and has not yet been arrested; the others have been prosecuted to conviction.

The total net receipts of court-fee stamps as compared with the preceding year were:—

	Rs.
1879-80 ... —	35,93,400
1880-81	38,70,749

In the North-Western Provinces the net receipts for the two years were:—

	Rs.
1879-80	29,13,219
1880-81	31,14,722

showing an increase of Rs. 2,01,503.

This increase is partly accounted for by the enhanced rates of process fees introduced in the civil courts about June, 1880, which account for about Rs. 50,000 of the increase. Fees for civil court amins also—collected for the first time in court-fee stamps—account

for Rs. 1,21,000 more. If these unusual receipts be deducted, the net increase of receipts in 1880-81 over 1879-80 is reduced to Rs. 30,503.

In Oudh the net receipts were as follows :—

	Rs.
1879-80	6,80,180
1880-81	7,56,026

giving an increase of Rs. 75,846.

In Oudh process fees have been reduced rather than enhanced, but there has been a large increase in litigation as compared with the preceding year, stimulated by the new organization of the civil courts, and there has been an increase in receipts in every district except Partabgarh. The receipts were, however, below what they were in 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78.

The gross receipts of the process-serving establishments in revenue courts were Rs. 2,86,421, the charges Rs. 1,99,745, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 86,676.

In the civil courts the net receipts from process fees were Rs. 4,17,914 ; the charges, Rs. 1,58,526 ; and the net surplus, Rs. 2,59,387.

The surplus in the case of the revenue courts was 30·2 per cent., and in the case of civil courts 62·06 per cent.

In the case of civil courts the surplus in the North-Western Provinces was 66·7 per cent., and in Oudh was 30·3 per cent.

The inspection of record-rooms by district officers continues to receive full attention, and special care is taken with regard to the punching and second punching of court-fee labels. Minor omissions have been corrected wherever they have been found to occur, but no instances of fraud or of gross neglect have been brought to notice.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes issued during the year was 96,285, and the value Rs. 1,49,66,840, as against 90,364 issued in the preceding year for Rs. 1,79,60,100. The following is a comparative table

showing the total number of each kind of note issued in the two years :—

Value of note.					Number issued.	
					1879-80.	1880-81.
Rupees	5	...	...	...	12,136	12,750
,,	10	...	...	...	20,168	19,266
,,	20	...	...	...	15,402	16,144
,,	50	...	...	...	14,262	15,447
,,	100	...	...	...	16,121	21,002
,,	500	...	...	...	1,747	3,238
,,	1,000	...	...	...	10,131	8,276
,,	10,000	...	...	...	407	162

The number of notes received during the year was 95,456, and the value Rs. 1,27,22,860, as against 90,557 notes worth Rs. 1,78,23,870 received in the previous year. Receipts therefore again fell off in value, though the actual number of notes received was greater than it was in the previous year by 4,899. This is due to the fact that only 6,511 notes for Rs. 1,000 and 142 notes for Rs. 10,000 were received as against 9,798 and 407 notes respectively received in 1879-80. In notes of lower value there has been an increase in receipts this year as compared with last.

Variations, in the circulation especially of notes of higher denominations are mainly owing to the action of the Allahabad branch of the Bank of Bengal, which usually takes these notes as certificates of the coin balance held for Government.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad circle during the year is as follows :—

Circle.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Calcutta	5	145
Lahore	1	5
Bombay	135	4,145
Akola	2	150
Nagpur	7	380
Karachi	3	120
Madras	3	160
Calicut	...	...
Coconada	1	50

The following figures show the value of shroff-marked rupees received during the year 1880-81 :—

Shroff-marked.	Notched.	Otherwise defaced.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,43,063 8 0	1,134 0 0	525 0 0	16,44,722 8 0

The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net issues.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half rupees ...	6,971 0 0	14,125 8 0	...
Quarter rupees ...	6,998 12 0	25,571 8 0	...
One-eighth rupees ...	4,549 4 0	13,983 4 0	...
Copper ...	355 0 0	26,996 0 0	...
Total ...	18,874 0 0	80,676 4 0	61,802 4 0
Total, 1879-80 ...	5,234 4 0	86,249 0 0	81,014 12 0

No new agencies were opened and no old ones closed during the year. The transactions at them were as follows :—

Number of agencies.	Issue of notes.	Receipt of notes.
	Rs.	Rs.
Four	2,13,900	2,11,000

The total number of notes of the Allahabad circle paid on indemnity bonds was 143 and the value Rs. 6,900.

Of these 84 (value Rs. 5,295) were half notes lost in the post, 38 (value Rs. 1,305) were half notes lost accidentally, and 8 (value Rs. 100) were mutilated, while 13 notes (value Rs. 200) were mismatched. There has been no case of fraud or forgery in regard to any of the notes of this circle. Notes to the number of 11,854 and value of Rs. 20,68,560 were cancelled at the Allahabad Currency Office during the year, and the total value of notes of the Allahabad circle outstanding on December 31st, 1880, was Rs. 65,30,155.

(b.)—*Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*

The revenues and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh continued, as in the preceding year, to be classified as under—

I.—Imperial. | II.—Provincial. | III.—Local Incorporated. | IV.—Excluded.

The details of the classification remained unaltered, though under the recent resolutions issued by the Government of India for the further decentralization of the revenues and expenditure of Local Governments, and also for entrusting to local control such items as can conveniently be so treated, considerable changes in the distribution between provincial and local will have to be made.

In this account items of receipt and expenditure classed as Imperial are entirely omitted, and though under excluded local funds there are considerable receipts raised under cantonment, dispensary, town, and especially municipal, the good administration of which is of vast importance to the well-being of the provinces, yet as their income is in no way at the disposal of Government and cannot be spent except on certain specified objects, their existence is of comparatively small importance as affecting the general financial position of the provinces, except in so far as they meet expenditure which may be said to be almost inevitable and so relieve the pressure of general taxation.

The items of receipts and charges under which the actuals were subsequently found to differ from the figures given in the final accounts for 1879-80 are as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.
XVII., Police, Provincial ...	+747
XX., Medical, do. ...	+320
XXIV., Miscellaneous, do. ...	−324
XXVI., Irrigation and navigation, provincial.	−11,323
XXVII., Other public works, local.	−75,015
Imperial allotment for provincial services.	−19,340
Contributions, local ...	+5,37,622
Total ...	+4,32,687

Charges.	Rs.
4, Land revenue, provincial,	−75,016
18, Minor departments, provincial.	−16,054
20, Police, provincial ...	+16,547
25, Stationery and printing, provincial.	+2,050
30, Miscellaneous, local ...	−1
32, Railways, provincial ...	−63,930
33, Irrigation and navigation, local.	+9,065
34, Other public works, local,	−9,065
Contributions, provincial ...	+5,39,635
Total ...	+4,04,931

There was thus an increase of Rs. 4,32,687 under receipts and of Rs. 4,04,231 under charges, the net result being an increase of Rs. 28,456 under receipts.

The chief cause of these differences was that the charge made on account of the surplus ferry fund for the year 1878-79 has been treated as a contribution from Provincial to Incorporated local funds. The remainder are merely corrections or transfers and adjusting entries found necessary after closing the accounts of the year and call for no special notice.

In the final accounts for 1879-80 the opening balances are shown as provincial Rs. 24,26,444, local Rs. 39,67,885; total Rs. 63,94,329. In the final accounts for 1880-81 they appear as provincial Rs. 26,50,420, local Rs. 34,30,250; total Rs. 60,80,670, *i.e.*, provincial is + Rs. 2,23,976 and local—Rs. 5,37,635. This is due to the adjustment of the following sums merely added to or deducted from the balances of provincial services and incorporated local funds:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance as per final account for 1879-80	+24,26,444	+39,67,885	63,94,329
Surplus ferry fund for 1878-79, transferred to the credit of incorporated local funds by a debit and credit under "contributions"	+5,37,622	—5,37,622	...
Amount taken in excess in the accounts for 1878-79 on converting rupees into pounds	+10	...	+10
Amount passed through the journal entries for March, 1879, but adjusted in the books for 1879-80 and in the revenue and finance accounts for that year by a debit to contributions ..	+2,012	...	+2,012
Amount of shares in the Muttra and Hathras and Ghazipur and Dildárnagar Light Railways transferred to the credit of the Government of India	+8,24,900	...	+8,24,900
Amount of loan and capital expenditure incurred on account of the Muttra and Hathras and Ghazipur and Dildárnagar Light Railways up to 31st March, 1879, adjusted through journal entry to the credit of provincial, but not so treated by the Comptroller-General in the revenue and finance accounts	—11,40,578	...	—11,40,578
Difference due to conversion of rupees into pounds	+10	—13	—3
Total ...	26,50,420	34,30,250	60,80,670

The closing balances for 1879-80 were given in the final accounts for that year as—

	Rs.
Provincial	60,67,884
Local	24,26,307
Total ...	84.94,191

while the opening balances on 1st April, 1880, are now shown as provincial Rs. 58,57,708, local Rs. 23,51,280; total Rs 82,08,988.

The difference of Rs. 2,85,203 (*i.e.*, provincial Rs. 2,10,176 and local Rs. 75,027) is thus explained :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Closing balance of 1879-80 ...	60,67,884	24,26,307	84,94,191
Net result of additions and deductions in receipts	−29,920	+4,62,607	+4,32,687
Difference in opening balance of 1879-80	+2,23,976	−5,37,635	−3,13,659
Total ...	+62,61,940	+23,51,279	+86,13,219
Net result of additions and deductions in charges	−4,04,232	+1	−4,04,231
Opening balance on 1st April, 1880	58,57,708	+23,51,280	82,08,988

It is naturally unavoidable that, after the accounts of the year have been formally closed, adjusting entries and transfers of the nature described above should have to be made owing to the complicated nature of the transactions involved. When, however, the principles on which the classification of the accounts is to be made have been finally settled these differences will become less, and even as it is, they do not materially affect the general accuracy of the accounts as a whole, though they obscure to a certain extent the real results of the year.

The following is a comparison between the actuals of 1880-81 and those of 1879-80 and the budget estimates of the year under each major head of account :—

Receipts.

I., Land Revenue.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,95,744	3,26,208	2,87,000

There was an increase of Rs. 30,464 over the actuals of last year and an excess of Rs. 39,208 over the budget estimate. These receipts depend mainly on the collections from the Tarái Bhabar and Dudhi estates, and are, therefore, materially influenced by the harvests of the year and the state of prices as affecting the ability of the cultivators to pay their rents.

IV., Excise.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,33,897	36,91,132	30,92,000

There was an excess of Rs. 5,57,235 over the actuals of last year and of Rs. 5,99,132 over the estimates. This large increase is due almost entirely to the improved condition of the people, and is particularly gratifying on that account as well as from a financial point of view. It is certainly the most marked feature of the year, but it may be considered as now proved by experience that this source of revenue is peculiarly liable to fluctuations, and the estimates may in any abnormal year be to some extent departed from.

V., Assessed taxes.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,00,000	5,99,999	6,00,000

The income under this head consists of a fixed allotment by the Government of India from the license-tax proceeds, which yielded in all a sum of Rs. 12,97,009, the balance Rs. 6,97,009 being credited to Imperial funds.

VI., Provincial rates.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79,88,499	76,52,448	77,24,500

The total collections amounted to Rs. 87,52,448, of which sum 11 lakhs have been transferred to the credit of Imperial on account of contributions for famine insurance. This fixed contribution of

11 lakhs on account of famine insurance to the Imperial exchequer being left out of account, the receipts fell short of those of last year by Rs. 3,36,051 and of the estimates by Rs. 72,052. The deficiency is most noticeable under local rates and patwâri cess and arises chiefly from short collections and to some extent from reductions of revenue and consequent reductions of demands. The previous year's receipts were swollen also by collection of arrears.

X., Stamps.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,49,459	53,55,696	49,08,000

As in the case of excise there was a marked increase in receipts which was not anticipated; they exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,06,237 and the estimates by Rs. 4,47,696. Stamp revenue depends mainly on the litigation of the provinces, which is greater in prosperous years, and on the general activity of trade. The large increase under this and excise is a proof that the masses are recovering from the severe pressure felt by them during the late disastrous seasons. Receipts were also swollen by amins' fees being realized in court-fee stamps instead of in cash as heretofore, there being a corresponding decrease under law and justice.

XI., Registration.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,90,825	5,82,304	4,64,000

There was an excess of Rs. 91,479 over the actuals of 1879-80, and of Rs. 1,18,304 over the estimates, chiefly due to the rise in record-room receipts.

XV., Minor Departments.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,364	78,251	74,000

The receipts very closely approximated the budget estimate and call for no remark.

XVI., Law and Justice.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,74,304	10,17,958	10,38,000

Receipts fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 56,346, and of the budget estimate by Rs. 20,042. The deficit is, however, a nominal one only, due to the change made in collecting amíns' fees as noticed under stamps above.

XVII., Police.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,76,269	3,76,973	3,67,000

Receipts were almost the same as those of the previous year, but exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 9,973. Though the receipts under "police supplied to railways" fell short of the estimate on that account by Rs. 14,000, the collections under the head "police supplied to municipal, cantonment, and town funds" exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,000, and those under the head "fees, fines, and forfeitures" by Rs. 19,000. The last two heads (*viz.*, "police supplied to municipal, cantonment, and town funds," and "fees, fines, and forfeitures) thus show excess collections of Rs. 23,000 against a deficit of Rs. 14,000 under "police supplied to railways," resulting in a net increase of Rs. 9,000. The receipts for 1880-81 are very nearly the same as those for 1879-80.

XIX., Education.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,36,655	1,71,764	1,27,000

Receipts exceeded those of 1879-80 by Rs. 35,109, and the budget estimate by Rs. 44,764, owing to the credit of Rs. 40,000 on account of the sale proceeds of Government promissory notes belonging to the Muir College Building Fund, and excess collections from endowed lands appropriated for the maintenance of the Agra College.

The figures under *XX., Medical, XXI., Stationery and Printing,* and *XXII., Interest,* call for no comment.

XXIV., Miscellaneous.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,17,802	2,87,503	2,36,000

Receipts fall short of the actuals of 1879-80 by Rs. 30,299, but exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 51,503. This difference is partly due to excess collections under sundry receipts, nazúl, and patwári, and partly to the provision on account of "receipts from travellers" (ferry) having been made under XXVII., "Other public works," in the budget. The difference between the actuals of 1879-80 and those of 1880-81 is attributable partly to the credit in the former year of Rs. 36,471 on account of sale proceeds of Government promissory notes belonging to the staging bungalows and margin funds.

XXV., Buildings; XXVI., Irrigation and Navigation; XXVIII., Other Public Works.

The receipts under these heads compare as follows with the details of 1879-80 and the budget estimate :—

	Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.	Compared with 1879-80.	Compared with budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXV. ...	1,23,350	1,94,407	2,75,000	+ 71,057	− 80,593
XXVI. ...	37,18,058	36,26,022	35,25,000	− 92,036	+1,01,022
XXVII. ...	10,77,330	14,90,538	9,14,000	+4,13,208	+5,76,538

The Public Works income (XXVII) is detailed below :—

In charge of Public Works Officers.

Provincial.

	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls	13,103	
Rents	9,739	
Sale of land, houses, &c.	35,921	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops ...	3,87,004	
Miscellaneous	1,564	
		4,47,331

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

	Provincial. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls at bridges, ferries, &c.	7,24,679		
Fees for masonry graves	697		
Fees on cemetery monuments	1,768		
Sale proceeds of grass and fruits belonging to cemeteries	349		
Sale of old boats, &c. (ferry)	2,203		
Miscellaneous receipts (ferry)	1,233		
Sale of grass, dry wood, and fruits (nazúl) ...	22,900		
Share of Panjáb ferry receipts	11,199		
Miscellaneous	1,591		
		7,66,619	
			12,13,950
Local.			
Tolls on steamers, &c. (Ganges river toll),	19,496		
Sale of grass, dry wood, and fruits (road) ...	5,388		
Arboriculture receipts (road)	22,122		
Miscellaneous	10		
Receipts on account of Bhábar improvement,	2,29,572		
		2,76,588	
			14,90,538

The net results under the three heads show an excess of Rs. 3,92,229 over the actuals of 1879-80 and of Rs. 5,96,967 over the budget estimate.

These are all the heads of provincial and local receipts proper, but on the receipt side are also shown:—

(1) Imperial allotment for provincial services.

(2) Contributions.

(3) Debt.

The figures under these heads are as follows:—

	Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.	Compared with 1880-81.	Compared with budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) ...	84,55,954	81,10,856	84,10,000	— 3,45,098	— 2,99,144
(2) ...	54,15,567	15,62,568	...	— 38,52,999	...
(3) ..	13,123	6,044	...	— 7,079	...

The Imperial allotment figures for provincial services are as follows:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.
Allotment as per Government of India, Financial Department Resolution No. 1807 of 20th March, 1877	...	83,66,000	83,66,000
Add—			
On account of Government House furniture at Lucknow	...	3,000	3,000
On account of model farm	... ...	9,000	9,000
On account of Government estates	... ...	16,000	16,000
Amount of Oudh deduction restored	... ...	58,000	58,000
On account of police force in Bhábar	... ...	1,584	1,584
On account of salary of Surgeon-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	... ...	21,600	21,600
Moiety of deficit in the net revenues of excise, stamps, and law and justice, to be made good by the Government of India	... ...	110	...
Amount sanctioned in aid of the restoration of Jhánsi tanks,		...	80,000
On account of European stores for 1879-80 and 1880-81	...	...	920
On account of maintenance of portions of the Jhánsi-Cawnpore and Jhánsi-Nowgong roads, transferred from the control of the Central India Agency to that of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	18,000
Total	...	84,75,294	85,74,104
Deduct—	Rs.		
Moiety of surplus on account of excise, stamps, and law and justice	4,32,665		
Net amount debitable to North-Western Provinces and Oudh for payments made by other Governments and *vice versâ* during 1880-81 ...	30,398		
		...	4,63,063
		84,75,294	81,11,041
Net moiety surplus between the estimate for 1879-80 and the net receipts of excise, stamps, and law and justice,		19,340	...
Amount remaining unadjusted in 1880-81 out of Rs. 1,584 on account of police force in Bhábar shown above	...	...	184
Total	...	84,55,954	81,10,857

The total net receipts on account of excise, stamps, and law and justice having exceeded the contract amount of Rs. 83,75,000, the Imperial moiety of the surplus Rs. 4,32,665 is deducted.

Contributions are of two kinds—provincial to Imperial and provincial to local and *vice versâ*. The former only really affect the receipts of the provinces as a whole; the latter are merely adjusting entries, to enable the receipts and expenditure to be properly

classified and the correct balances under provincial and local to be shown. The subject is further noticed under charges.

The total receipts of 1879-80 aggregated Rs. 3,83,91,538,—Rs. 2,88,92,482 under provincial and Rs. 94,99,056 under local. Those for 1880-81 were Rs. 2,66,99,848, under provincial and Rs. 85,90,590 under local, or Rs. 3,52,90,408 in all, compared with a budget estimate of Rs. 3,20,74,000. Taking the opening balances into account, the grand total for 1880-81 is Rs. 4,34,99,426 as compared with Rs. 4,44,72,208 in 1879-80. In estimating the true results of the year, however, contributions between provincial and local must be left out of account, and the falling off is then apparent only.

CHARGES.

1,—*Interest on funded and unfunded debt.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,27,569	28,71,601	28,70,000

There was an increase of Rs. 2,44,032 over the actuals of the preceding year and of Rs. 1,601 over the estimate. The details are as follows:—

		Rs.
Irrigation—Interest on capital outlay on productive public works	...	24,49,848
Ditto on works not classed as productive	...	2,30,461
		26,80,309

		Rs.	
Railway—Interest on capital outlay on productive public works	...	1,52,808	
Interest on debenture loans on account of the Muttra and Háthras Light Railway	...	11,892	
Ditto Gházipur and Dildáranagar Light Railway		15,164	
Ditto Cawnpore and Farukhabad Light Railway		11,428	
			1,91,292
Total	...		28,71,601

According to the sums shown above as paid for interest on account of capital outlay on canals and railways, the total capital for which this Government is liable to the Imperial Government is in round numbers approximately Rs. 6,29,33,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent., while it has raised Rs. 9,62,100 at 4 per cent., from debenture

holders, or Rs. 6,38,95,000 in all. In addition to this a considerable amount of capital has been supplied from provincial revenues on account of which no interest is charged. The capital invested in canals and railways may therefore be said to amount to between six and seven millions of pounds sterling. It is obvious the financial future of the provinces must mainly depend on the returns being sufficient to defray working expenses and interest charges. The net receipts under both heads for the year amount to Rs. 18,26,637, so that they fall short of the interest charges by Rs. 10,44,964. It must be remembered, however, that these works are intended to serve as a protection against drought and famine as well as a source of actual revenue, and the indirect benefits thus derived from them must not be left out of sight in any computation of their real value to the provinces.

(3) *Refunds and drawbacks.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate,
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,53,126	2,58,912	1,48,000

The increase over the estimate of Rs. 1,10,912 is chiefly under assessed taxes, *i.e.*, license tax.

(4) *Land revenue.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55,86,660	57,52,873	27,10,000

The difference of Rs. 42,873 under land-revenue in 1880-81, as compared with the estimate for that year, is attributable to the excess charge of Rs. 86,000 under "charges for the management of estates the rental of which belongs permanently or temporarily to the estate," minus the saving of Rs. 43,000 under Collectors and Deputy Commissioners. The excess charge is due to advances (including takávi) made from the Tarái revenues on account of estates under direct management. The actuals of 1879-80 are less than those of 1880-81 by Rs. 1,66,213, *viz.*, under Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, &c., establishments (Rs. 44,000), charges for the management of estates the

rental of which belongs permanently or temporarily to the estate (Rs. 1,18,000), and allowance to district and village officers (Rs. 5,000).

6 *Excise.*

Actuals 1879-80.	Actuals 1880-81	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,27,221	1,44,016	1,33,000

The main cause of excess over the estimate is increased discount on sale of opium which is more than balanced of course by the increase under receipts.

(7) Assessed taxes and (8) Provincial rates, call for no notice. The excess charges under (12) Stamps are apparent only.

The excess charge of Rs. 22,069 under (13) Registration in 1880-81, as compared with the estimate for that year, is under revenue record-room establishment (Rs. 10,000) and judicial record-room establishment (Rs. 11,000). The increase in charges is more than balanced by increased receipts. The decrease in the actuals of 1879-80, as compared with those of 1880-81, is under record-room charges (Rs. 21,000) and district registration charges (Rs. 6,000).

Post-office calls for no remark.

Under administration the decrease in the actual charges of 1880-81, as compared with the budget estimate for that year and the actuals of 1879-80, is under "tour expenses of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner." The increase of Rs. 9,000 in the actual charges of 1880-81 under Board of Revenue is counterbalanced by savings under local funds establishment in Imperial and provincial offices. The sum of Rs. 33,504 shown in the column local comprises the following items :—

Local Fund Establishment in Imperial Offices.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Office of Accounts and audit (local rate)—			
Superintendents, clerks, and servants	14,015		
Travelling allowance	939		
House-rent	973		
Contingencies	355		
		16,282	

Local Fund Establishment in Provincial Offices (Local Rate).

Civil Secretariat—			
Allowance to Assistant Secretary, clerks and servants	Rs. 6,812	Rs.	Rs.
Contingencies	700		
Board of Revenue establishment and contingencies,	3,945		
Commissioners' ditto ditto ditto ...	5,765		
		17,222	
Total ...			33,504

Under minor departments the increased charges in 1880-81, compared with the estimate for that year, is under local statistics (Rs. 33,000), public exhibitions and fairs (Rs. 13,000). The excess charge under local statistics is due to the purchase of a steam plough by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The actuals of 1879-80, as compared with those of 1880-81, show an increase of Rs. 6,282 under botanical and other public gardens.

(19) *Law and Justice.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53,96,649	53,21,154	57,52,000

The decrease of Rs. 75,495 compared with the actuals of 1879-80 and the saving of Rs. 4,30,846 on the budget estimate is particularly gratifying, as it is brought about mainly by savings in the Jail Department and the reduced expenditure of criminal and civil and sessions courts. This is due to diminution of crime consequent on the improved condition of the masses; and, like the increased receipts under stamps and excise, may be taken as an indication that the material well-being of the provinces underwent a decided change for the better during the year.

There was also a large saving of Rs. 1,63,837 under police, due mainly to a decrease in clothing and other charges connected with the district executive force as compared with the budget, while the actuals fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 1,19,835.

There was saving of Rs. 50,231 in the budget estimate under (22) Education. The savings are under inspection (Rs. 13,000), Government schools (Rs. 12,000), grants-in-aid (Rs. 25,000). The

minor head Government colleges exhibits an excess charge of Rs. 9,000, which is counterbalanced by petty savings effected under other minor heads subordinate to this major head. The actuals of 1879-80 exceed those of 1880-81 by Rs. 8,785, and this increase is under inspection (Rs. 5,000) and scholarships (Rs. 3,000).

There was also a saving of Rs. 946 under (23) *Ecclesiastical*, of Rs. 12,822 under (24) *Medical*, of Rs. 1,86,134 under (25) *Stationery*, a trifling excess of Rs. 610 under (29) *Superannuation allowances*, and a saving of Rs. 27,668 under (30) *Miscellaneous*. This last was caused by savings under special commissions of inquiry (Rs. 15,000), rewards for destruction of wild animals (Rs. 7,000), miscellaneous and unforeseen charges (Rs. 7,000). The excess charge under the minor head petty provincial establishments is counterbalanced by petty savings under other minor heads. The excess charge in 1879-80 was under the minor heads miscellaneous and unforeseen charges (Rs. 31,000) and special commissions of inquiry (Rs. 9,000). The former amount (Rs. 31,000) was paid towards the purchase of Government promissory notes on account of nazúl fund.

The figures under (32) *Railways*, (33) *Irrigation and navigation*, (34) *Other public works*, are as follows:—

	Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.		Compared with 1879-80.	Compared with budget estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(32) ...	2,179	1,42,165	1,69,000	+	1,39,986	—26,835
(33) ...	17,15,444	18,51,627	19,01,000	+	1,36,183	—49,373
(34) ...	33,48,731	44,59,285	44,80,000	+	11,10,554	—20,715

There was thus a total increase of Rs. 13,86,723 over the actuals of 1879-80, but a saving of Rs. 96,923 compared with the budget estimates. The charges for railways must increase as new lines are opened, and the main cause why the expenditure so greatly exceeds that of the previous year is the very extensive reductions then made in consequence of the extreme financial pressure felt by the Imperial Government which has now passed away, and expenditure was therefore restored to a more normal level.

This comprises all the heads of expenditure proper during the year, but the following figures have still to be taken into account:

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions	61,67,580	28,73,420
Debt	18,123	17,254

Only contributions between Imperial and Provincial really affect the accounts. During the year the following transfers from Provincial to Imperial were made—

	Rs.
(1) Second half contribution of 15 lakhs to meet the financial presure on the Imperial Government	7,50,000
(2) Capital provided from Provincial revenues from light railways	5,50,000
(3) Ditto for Muttra and Hâthras Railway	10,852
Total ...	13,10,852

The contribution on account of light railways was made in pursuance of the policy of utilizing available balances in extension of the light railway system.

Contributions from provincial to incorporated local funds were Rs. 5,17,584 on account of the surplus ferry fund and Rs. 79,450, surplus income of the Tarái assigned as usual to the Tarái improvement fund. On the other hand there was a surplus of Rs. 9,96,086 under local incorporated funds, transfer of which to provincial funds has been ordered, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India as regards the portion (Rs. 4,60,426) appropriated for railways and canals which is required by law.

The results of the year, as a whole, compared with 1879-80 are shown as follows, omitting contributions between provincial and local and debt:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ... 1880-81 ...	2,57,34,314	79,87,512	3,37,21,826	3,20,74,000
Receipts ... 1879-80 ...	2,46,49,667	83,13,181	3,29,62,848	3,14,55,000
Results of 1880-81 compared with those of 1879-80 ...	+10,84,647	+3,25,669	+7,58,978	+6,19,000
Expenditure 1880-81 ...	2,55,52,922	73,63,646	3,29,16,568	3,23,45,000
Expenditure 1879-80 ...	2,45,10,429	63,22,088	3,08,32,517	3,13,86,000
Results of 1880-81, compared with those of 1879-80 ...	+10,42,493	+10,41,558	+20,84,051	+9,59,000

Receipts under provincial thus exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 10,84,647, while under local there was a falling off of Rs. 3,25,669. The total receipts were thus Rs. 7,58,978 above those of 1879-80 as compared with an estimated increase of Rs. 6,19,000, while they were Rs. 16,47,826 above the budget estimate. The expenditure under provincial was Rs. 10,42,493 and under local Rs. 10,41,558 in excess of that of the previous year, or Rs. 20,84,051, in all, compared with an estimated increase of Rs. 9,59,000. The receipts and expenditure of the year itself, the most important point to look to, compare as follows:—

	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts ...	2,57,34,314	79,87,512	3,37,21,826
Expenditure ...	2,55,52,922	73,63,646	3,29,16,568
Surplus ...	1,81,392	6,23,866	8,05,258

Under provincial there was thus a net surplus of Rs. 1,81,392, and under local of Rs. 6,23,866. The balance of income over expenditure after defraying all the charges of the year is therefore Rs. 8,05,258. But in the surplus proper should be included the amount of contributions to the Imperial Exchequer noticed above, *i.e.*, Rs. 13,10,852,

as these really represent invested capital and a temporary loan, repayment of which is promised, and not current expenditure. The true surplus of the year is therefore Rs. 21,16,110. The year has been a most prosperous one for the finances of the provinces, which may now be pronounced to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

The opening balances of the year are provincial Rs. 58,57,708, local Rs. 23,51,280; total Rs. 82,08,988. Adding the surplus of the year, the closing balances are provincial Rs. 64,07,600, local Rs. 25,95,436; total Rs. 90,03,036.

Viewing the results as a whole, it may be said that the returning prosperity of the country acted favourably on the finances as regards both receipts and expenditure. It led to large increases in the former under stamps and excise, two of the most important sources of provincial income, on the development of which especial care has been bestowed of late with most satisfactory results, and rendered possible large savings in the latter under law and justice owing to the decrease of crime and consequent diminution of expenditure in connection with jails and the criminal courts. The gain to provincial revenues is therefore a reflex of the restoration of the resources of the provinces which had been impaired by a succession of years of drought, famine, and fever, to a vigorous and healthy condition in which it is to be hoped they may continue to remain.

The excluded* funds may be briefly passed over, as they form no part of the ordinary receipts and expenditure of the provinces and are limited to special objects by law, or otherwise, from which they cannot be diverted. By far the most considerable is municipal, the total receipts under which were Rs. 29,75,790, representing the income of all the municipalities in the united provinces. The receipts of the year were Rs. 38,78,370, and the charges Rs, 37,21,842, compared with Rs. 34,79,261 and

*(a.) Local.
Cantonment.
Police Remount.
Canning College.
Dispensary.
King's Hospital.
Charitable Refuge.
Town.
(b.) Municipal.

Rs. 34,15,468 respectively in 1879-80, the increased receipts being almost entirely under municipal. The closing balances on 31st March, 1881, were Rs. 8,63,965 compared with Rs. 7,07,436 on 31st March, 1880, or an increase of Rs. 1,56,529, which sufficiently testifies to their solvent condition.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

The census of the provinces was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, simultaneously with that of the rest of the Indian Empire. The operations were conducted mainly on the lines laid down by the committee on census which assembled, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Plowden, in January, 1878.

Proceedings were commenced on the 12th March, 1880, by the issue of a circular letter from the Secretary to Government through the Commissioners to all district officers, wherein they were requested to make certain preliminary arrangements.

On the 15th April Mr. Edmund White, C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, was appointed to superintend the census proceedings, under the designation of Deputy Superintendent, Census Operations. He held the position of Under-Secretary to Government in the Census Department.

Under his directions detailed instructions for the operations were issued to the district officers. The first work was the numbering and registering of every house, parao, ghát, or other locality in these provinces where people were likely to be found on the night of the census. A number was painted near the principal entrance to every house and the houses grouped into blocks of about 60 houses each; an enumerator was then appointed to the block to write up the schedules of the residents. Over every 10 enumerators a supervisor was appointed to assist them and check their schedules. Each district or town was then divided into convenient tracts in the charge of a superintendent.

While this was going on the Government Press, Allahabad, was employed in printing the blank forms for the enumerators' schedules. The paper used was Calcutta buff royal made at the Bally Mills (3,868 reams were used). The distribution of the blank forms to the

different districts was effected entirely by the despatching department of the Government Press through the ordinary channels of the post-office, railways and carrying companies.

The information which was required to be recorded regarding each person was as follow:—

1. The name.
2. Conjugal condition.
3. Sex.
4. Age.
5. Religion and sect.
6. Caste of Hindus.
7. Mother tongue.
8. Birthplace.
9. Occupation.
10. Education; whether literate, illiterate, or learning.
11. Whether the person was inflicted with any of the following four infirmities:—
    (1.) Unsound mind. (3.) Blind.
    (2.) Deaf mute. (4.) Leper.

The preliminary test of entries in the enumerators' schedules was generally begun at the close of the rains and completed by December. The enumerator proceeded from house to house within his block and by personal enquiry ascertained the required particulars regarding each inmate. His record was then checked by the supervisor and superintendent.

Much instruction had to be given to the enumerators by the superintendents before they could fill up the apparently simple form properly.

From the beginning of December until the census night the district staff was engaged in personally testing the accuracy of this preliminary record and the sufficiency of the arrangements for the final census.

On the night of the census every enumerator was required to be at his post at 9 A.M. with his book of the preliminary record ready; he visited every house in his block and ascertained who was present; he then struck out from his preliminary record the names of all persons absent and added the names of new comers with all the requisite details.

During the fortnight after the census the final record thus corrected was checked by the district staff and tahsil officials.

The rough totals were then made out. These were totalled up for the province by the 13th April, 1881, eight weeks after the cen-

sus. They showed the population of these provinces to be as follows:—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Oudh	11,407,625	5,860,960	5,546,666
N.-W. Provinces	32,699,493	17,041,043	15,658 450
Total ...	44,107,118	22,902,003	21,205,115

The increase on the last census of Oudh taken in 1869 was 1·67 per cent; on that of the North-Western Provinces taken in 1872 was 6·27 per cent. The increase on the whole was 5·4 per cent.

The following is a statement showing the agency employed in taking the census:—

No. of Superintendents—			
District staff	1,513		
Other departments	294		
Non-officials	555		
		2,362	
No. of supervisors—			
Patwáris	4,538		
Other district staff	1,342		
Other departments	2,674		
Non-officials	8,458		
		17,012	
No. of enumerators—			
Patwáris	24,317		
Other officials	7,194		
Zamindars	24,489		
Zamindars' agents	5,603		
Schoolboys	1,673		
Other non-officials	86,851		
		150,127	
No. of enumerators writing—			
English	508		
Persian	43,935		
Nagri	61,852		
Kayathi	43,832		
		150,127	
No. of houses to which private schedules were issued—			
English	2,430		
Persian or Nagri	275		
		2,705	
No. of paid enumerators		934	
Amount paid to enumerators		Rs. 2,465	

of which Rs. 999 were paid by the Lucknow Municipality.

Thus the charge to the Government on account of the enumerators and their supervisors was Rs. 1,466.

The cost of the actual enumeration and the operations subsidiary thereto was Rs. 69,366-12-11 as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Deputy Superintendent at Rs. 400 for 10½ months ...	4,200	0	0
Officiating allowance to substitute at Rs. 200 for ditto ...	2,100	0	0
Office establishment	2,675	10	2
Travelling allowances	1,321	7	4
Contingencies	614	4	10
Cost of paper for printing enumerators' schedules ...	13,820	6	1
Cost of printing ditto	7,513	2	0
Cost of distribution	2,698	7	11
Miscellaneous work, circulars, &c.	7,479	11	5
Pay of enumerators	2,465	0	0
Establishment for supervision in districts ...	18,804	3	4
Contingencies in districts	5,674	7	10

The attitude of the people towards the census was generally one of indifference. In some few places disquieting rumours were spread, which, however, the people themselves laughed at afterwards. In no instance was it necessary to institute proceedings under the Census Act.

2.—Births and Deaths.

The mortuary statistics of the year will be found in the section on Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

Blank.

4.—Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries open at the close of 1879 and 1880 contrast as follows :—

	1879.	1880.
1st class sudder	44	48
2nd ditto	12	12
1st class branch	60	57
2nd ditto	53	53
3rd ditto	29	31
Total ...	198	201

There was thus an increase of three in the number of dispensaries as compared with last year. Besides the above, there were

the European Hospital at Allahabad, the Civil Dispensary, and the Maharaja of Balrampur's Hospital at Lucknow. The staff in charge consisted of 1 Assistant Apothecary, 49 Assistant Surgeons, 130 Hospital Assistants, 29 Native Doctors, and 1 Compounder, or 210 in all. One extra Assistant Surgeon was attached to the Thomason Hospital, Agra, and Sudder Dispensary, Allahabad; two extra Hospital Assistants to the Thomason Hospital, Agra; and one to both the Balrampur Hospital and the King's Hospital, Lucknow.

The work done contrasts as follows with that of the preceding year:—

			1879.	1880.
In-door patients	Total treated during year		39,913	39,486
	Number cured		24,323	23,740
	Number relieved		5,192	5,598
	Discharged otherwise		4,558	4,914
	Died		4,224	3,681
	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated,		10·58	9·32
	Number of beds available	Male	1,740	1,697
		Female	671	695
	Daily average number	Men	1,191·18	1,144·48
		Women	389·92	344·21
		Children	154·74	143·65
	Total		1,735·83	1,632·34

		1879.	1880.
Out-door patients	Attended personally	1,210,483	1,276,486
	Represented by friends	182,997	154,765
	Total treated	1,393,480	1,430,454
	Average daily attendance	10,927·6	11,149·93
Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.		1,433,393	1,469,940

While therefore the number of in-door patients shows a slight decrease of 427, the number of out-door patients exceeded that for last year by 36,974. This was scarcely to be expected, as the attendance then was unusually large on account of the fever epidemic; but is due probably partly to the exertions of the medical subordinates and partly to the people having learnt during the epidemic to appreciate the advantages offered them by the hospitals.

The treatment of in-door patients was, if anything, slightly more successful than last year; as, though the number of those cured or relieved was 177 less, there was a decrease of 543 in the number of deaths, and the percentage to the total number treated fell from 10·58 to 9·32. The daily average attendance was 1,632·34, compared with 1,735·83 in 1879; but as the number for out-door patients rose from 10,927·6 to 11,149·93, the total daily average attendance of patients of all kinds was 12,782·27, compared with 12,663·46, or an increase of 118·81.

The diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated are shown in the following table, which gives the number under each kind as compared with that for 1879 :—

		1879.	1880.
Order A.—Febrile or zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	242	79
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	400,285	279,990
	Cholera	3,139	4,482
	Other diseases of this order ...	11,628	12,419
Order B.—Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections ...	71,356	88,101
	Syphilitic affections ...	40,839	39,774
	Scrofula	3,203	3,100
	Anæmia	3,943	4,067
	Leprosy	3,907	4,608
	Phthisis	1,765	1,948
	Dropsy	5,163	4,949
	Other diseases of this order ...	16,372	16,300
Local diseases	Ophthalmia	51,093	70,601
	Inflammation of the external ear,	44,121	49,140
	Goitre	35,835	29,927
	Respiratory affections ...	69,735	96,012
	Heart diseases	828	850
	Dysentery	37,476	38,522
	Diarrhœa	38,012	37,033
	Worms	9,097	11,021
	Liver diseases	3,809	4,494
	Spleen diseases	22,924	42,675
	Gonorrhœa and its complications,	25,446	23,252
	Abscesses, boils and whitlows ...	54,615	60,850
	Skin diseases	89,835	114,050
	Ulcer	104,290	111,875
	Labour : premature, natural and difficult	219	221
	Other local diseases ...	222,562	257,949
	Debility and old age ...	14,953	15,899
	Poisons and poisonous wounds ...	3,582	4,033
	Injuries	45,109	44,719
Total number of in-door out-door patients treated,		1,433,393	1,469,940
Operations ...	Major	6,348	7,049
	Minor	60,783	66,561

In round numbers there is a falling off of 120,000 under fever alone and of 6,000 under goitre. For almost all other kinds there is an increase which is most marked under rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, spleen diseases, skin diseases, ulcer, and other local diseases.

The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 1,632·34 as shown above—*i.e.*, men 1,144·48, women 344·21, children 143·65. The most numerous cases were under injuries 8,230, fever 4,036, skin diseases 2,267, syphilitic affections 2,102, and ophthalmia 1,872. The percentage of cures was highest for fever (82·45) and lowest for heart disease (18·60). There was an increase in most of the classes of disease as compared with the preceding year, and the decrease was chiefly in the classes which were specially rife in 1879.

At Meerut, Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, Farukhabad, Gházipur, Muttra, and Muzaffarnagar the average number of in-patients was in excess of the accommodation; while at Saháranpur, Gorakhpur, Etáwah, Hamírpur, Basti, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Almora, Srinagar, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Kheri it was considerably below.

The number of police and voluntary cases, and the number of each class who dieted themselves is as follows:—

	Number of patients.		*Dieted from dispensary fund.*		*Paid for their own diet.*		Police cases whose diet was paid by Government.	Percentage of voluntary cases who dieted themselves.	Percentage of police cases to total number of patients.
	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.			
North-Western Provinces.	8,551	22,941	1,276	13,966	4,984	8,975	2,291	39·12	27·15
Oudh ...	1,123	6,769	405	4,899	680	1,870	38	27·62	14·22
Total ...	9,674	29,710	1,681	18,865	5,664	10,845	2,329	36·50	24·56

As compared with last year there was a decrease of 454 in the number of police and an increase of 733 in the number of volun-

tary cases in the North-Western Provinces; while there was a decrease of 293 in the police and of 382 in the voluntary cases in Oudh. The police cases in the North-Western Provinces were 27·15 per cent. and in Oudh 14·22 per cent., compared with 28·84 per cent. and 16·52 per cent. in 1879 respectively. Out of the 9,674 police cases in both provinces, 17·37 per cent. were dieted from dispensary funds, 58·55 per cent. dieted themselves, and 24·08 were dieted by Government; the corresponding figures for 1879 being 20 24, 49·12, and 30·64. Out of 29,710 voluntary cases 63·49 per cent. received diet from the dispensary funds and 36·51 per cent. dieted themselves, against 68·63 per cent. and 31·37 per cent. respectively in 1879. The number of out-door patients treated for fever fell off largely, as might have been expected; the decrease in goitre cases (confined as the disease is to certain localities) is due to successful treatment in past years; and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of syphilitic cases. There was a decided increase under both major and minor operations during the year, the figures for the year 1879 and the year, under report being as follows :—

	1879.	1880.
Major	6,348	7,649
Minor	60,783	66,561

There was thus an increase of 1,301 under major operations and of 5,778 under minor.

Major operations fell under the following classes :—

Lithotomy—	
Up to 5 years of age	262
From 6 to 10	239
From 11 to 20	147
From 21 to 30	86
From 31 to 40	91
Above 40	127
Amputation, hip-joint...	...
Ditto thigh	22
Ditto leg	40
Ditto foot	16
Ditto shoulder-joint	8
Ditto arm	33

Ditto forearm	17
Excision of knee-joint	3
Ditto elbow-joint	6
Ditto other joints	8
Dislocations (reduced)	488
Hernia, strangulated and operated on	32
Ligature of arteries	12
Large tumours and cancers removed	543
Lithotrity (adult)	23
Hæmorrhoids	39
Hare-lip	29
Cataract (operated on)	2,672
Other major operations	2,706
Total ...	7,649

5,257 were cured, 964 relieved, 846 discharged otherwise, 237 died, and 345 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of those cured was 68·7 compared with 67·7 in 1879 and 66 0 in 1878.

As last year there were more than 200 major operations at nine dispensaries, *e. g.* :—

Gházipur	580	Mirzapur	385
Benares	543	Jaunpur	282
Agra	539	Sahárunpur	281
Bareilly	468	Moradabad	251
Azamgarh	464		

The operations were performed as follows :—

	Lithotomy.	Cataract.	Other major operations.	Total.
By Civil Surgeon	410	1,757	1,455	3,622
,, Assistant Surgeon	452	786	1,741	2,978
,, Hospital Assistant ...	16	...	574	590
,, Native Doctor	32	1	129	162

There were 952 lithotomy cases in all as against an average of 598 in the preceding 18 years, out of which total deaths were 79, or 8·3 per cent., compared with an average of 7 per cent. for the preceding eight years. Budaun comes first with a total for 18 years of 1,137 and an average of 63·1, the numberin 1880 being 51. Moradabad next with a total of 1,646 and an average of 58·1, the

number in 1880 being 68, the highest at any dispensary for the year. Some, where the average was very small, show a considerable increase, and 21 cases occurred at the new sudder dispensary at Ballia. In Oudh the number is much smaller than in the North-Western Provinces, the total for the year being 142 against an average of 119·3 for the three preceding years. Partabgarh and Rae Bareli show the best results. The number of cases at the two large Lucknow hospitals, only 34 for the four past years, is disappointingly small.

Out of 2,672 cataract cases, 1,671 gained good sight, 278 some amount of sight, 521 were unsuccessful, 41 left the hospital, and 161 cases were remaining at the end of the year. Operations are now more generally distributed over all dispensaries instead of being mainly confined to a few. Benares comes first in 1880 with 351 cases; and Mirzapur (where the number has risen from 16 in 1878 and 63 in 1879 to 285 in 1880) next. Operations on the eye other than for cataract have risen from 650 in 1879 to 1,095 in 1880, many being to produce artificial pupil. At Dr. Hall's Eye Hospital at Allahabad during nine months of the year there were 1,202 cases and 134 operations, of which 78 were for cataract and 36 for artificial pupil.

Of the 1,469,940 persons who were treated during the year, 349,092 were men, 296,672 women, 324,176 children, classified as follows: 1,144 Europeans, 9,027 Eurasians, 916,182 Hindus, 507,318 Muhammadans, 36,269 other classes; 58·09 per cent. were men, 20·77 per cent. women, and 21·14 per cent. children. The most noticeable feature is that the number of children rose from 13·90 per cent. to 21·14 per cent.

The income of the year from all sources, exclusive of the opening balance, was Rs. 3,75,950 as compared with Rs. 3,94,192 in 1879 and Rs. 4,19,194 in 1878. This was made up as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Government contributions ...	2,08,669	Interest on investments ...	27,587
Local or other funds ...	35,829	European subscriptions ...	14,258
Municipal fund ...	39,661	Native subscriptions ...	49,946

The Government contributions contrast as follows with those for the previous year:—

	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	1,44,372	1,53,852
On registers and forms	1,974	2,781
European medicines	46,185	28,266
Diet of police cases	3,342	2,802
Special allowance	14,513	20,968
Total	2,10,386	2,08,669

The increase of Rs. 9,480 under salaries is due to the opening of new dispensaries at Korihar Sataon, Maharajganj (Rae Bareli), Pawayan (Sháhjahánpur), and Gháziabad (Meerut), special allowances for charge of certain dispensaries, new appointments of Assistant Surgeons at Ballia, Unao, Sikandrabad, and Khurja, and increases of pay to Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants on promotion. The slight increase of Rs. 807 for registers and forms is due to the requirements of new dispensaries, and of those which had not been previously supplied with them. The large decrease of Rs. 17,919 under European medicines is due to the introduction of fixed allotments to each dispensary, based on daily average attendance, further supplies being obtainable at the charge of the dispensary fund or of special subscriptions at the discretion of the committee. There was an increase of Rs. 283 under European subscriptions, and of no less than Rs. 10,130 under native.

The following table shows the expenditure under each head for this and the preceding year:—

	1879.	1880.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On establishment	2,07,371	2,20,477	+13,106
Bazaar medicines	14,417	13,697	—720
European medicines from Government stores and purchased.	50,393	34,039	—16,354
On diet	35,116	27,621	—7,495
On miscellaneous charges	54,741	42,639	—12,102
On buildings or repairs...	24,676	23,069	—1,607
Invested during year	10,500	4,495	—6,005
Total ...	3,97,214	3,66,037	

The total expenditure was thus Rs. 31,177 less than last year, and there was a saving under every head except that of establishment. The cost per patient fell from 4 annas 3 pie to 3 annas 11 pie, and the cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,046 against Rs. 94,815, an increase of Rs. 8,231.

Thus more patients have been treated at a less cost, and the financial results are decidedly satisfactory.

Eight dispensaries failed to realize the guaranteed income.

The number and pay of the medical subordinates in charge of the dispensaries was as follows :—

Assistant-Surgeons.	Pay ..	Rs. 200		Rs. 150		Rs. 100		Total.			
	No. ...	3		15		31		49			
Hospital-Assistants.	Pay ...	Rs. 60	Rs. 55		Rs. 35		Rs. 25		Rs. 20	Total.	
	No. ...	1	56		47		29		9	142	
Native Doctors locally entertained.	Pay ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 35	Rs. 30		Rs. 25		Rs. 20	Rs. 12	Total.	
	No. ...	2	1	7		11		15	1	37	

The invested capital at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,03,400, bringing in an income of Rs. 37,372. The amount actually invested during the year was Rs. 4,500, *i. e.* :—

	Rs.
Nagina, Bijnor	2,000
Najibabad, ditto	1,000
Naini Tal	1,500

As to inspection visits to branch dispensaries by superintendents and the number of meetings of dispensary committees there is some improvement on last year ; but there are still some districts in which no meetings of the dispensary committees were held. Fifty dispensaries were inspected by the Surgeon-General and 42 by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Sanitary Commissioner, and Superintendents of Vaccination—a considerable advance on last year, when only 49 institutions in all were visited.

Seven pupils were sent from the Agra Medical School for duty at dispensaries, the pay of six being fixed by the Principal at Rs 10 per mensem and of one at Rs. 7 per mensem.

The number relieved at the leper and poor asylums, poorhouses, &c., was :—

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1,317
Lepers	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	8,719
				Total	...	11,428

an increase of 1,200 on last year, when the number was 10,228. The number remaining on 31st December, 1880, was :—

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	399
Leper	...	...	...	...	...	403
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	2,409
				Total	...	3,211

The total income of these institutions was Rs. 1,31,182, made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance of 1st January, 1880	29,844
Interest of Government securities	22,406
Government grant, including grant from local fund ...	27,855
Municipal contributions	17,669
Private subscriptions	22,381
Profit of inmates' labour	576
Miscellaneous	10,451

and expenditure :—

Pay of establishment	8,795
Cost of diet	32,125
Cost of clothing	2,715
Cost of medicines	315
Cost of repairs or new buildings	2,981
Miscellaneous	3,424
Pensioners...	31,701
Indigent travellers	1,783
Total ...	83,839

leaving a cash balance in hand of Rs. 47,343. The cost to Government was Rs. 27,855 against Rs. 29,709 in 1879, and the expenditure from local subscriptions was Rs. 55,984 against Rs. 60,766. Expenditure in 1879 was Rs. 90,475, and the decrease, considering the greater number relieved, is satisfactory. Nine mission dispensaries were open during the year at Lohaghát, Pithoragarh, Pauri,

Bhim Tal, Dwara Hat, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Lodhipur (Shâhjahânpur). The work done by them is as follows :—

	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Goitre	Eye.	Ear.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.
Out-patients ...	13,216	136	2,407	799	1,499	4,977	397	1,149	1,783	22,247	48,110
In-patients ...	121	7	12	26	2	53	...	30	38	395	684

The total number of patients treated was thus 48,794 and the daily average attendance of both classes was 255·51; 29 major and 54 minor operations were performed. The chief feature is the falling off in the number of in-patients from last year, when it was 2,654 and the increase from 31,616 to 48,110 in the number of out-patients.

Twelve temporary dispensaries were opened during the year, all of which, except those at Afzalgarh in Bijnor and at the Chowk, Lucknow, were to meet the special requirements of fairs. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,547, *i. e.*—

	Rs.
Native Doctors (16)	644
Compounders (16)	117
Other servants (13)	45
Medicines	534
Contingencies	207

By far the largest expenditure, Rs. 983, out of the total amount was at the Chowk Hospital, which is to be permanently kept up independent of Government control.

The amount expended on account of fever epidemic was Rs. 7,617, of which Rs. 52 was spent on salaries, Rs. 106 on travelling allowance, Rs. 6,833 on cinchona febrifuge, Rs. 428 on quinine, Rs. 134 on other medicines, and Rs. 65 on contingencies. Cholera expenditure came to Rs. 5,239, the staff employed being 48 Hospital Assistants, 45 Native Doctors, 38 Compounders, and 21 other servants. Salaries amounted to Rs. 2,462, travelling allowance to Rs. 1,729, medicines to Rs. 809, and miscellaneous to Rs. 240.

Of the seven canal dispensaries at two only were there in-patients, eight in all. The number of out-patients was 4,391, of whom 13 are shown as died, 4,354 as cured or relieved, and 24 remaining; but probably the figures of cured and relieved out-patients are not very correct. There was a decrease of 1,336 in the number of patients treated compared with 1879, owing to fever being less prevalent. The dispensary at Sunna was closed, and one at Bhongaon opened instead. To sum up, and looking at the transactions of the year as a whole and the general working of the department, it appears that, taking both provinces together, there is a total area of 134,388 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1872, of 42,724,741 to be dealt with. Two hundred and five dispensaries were open, at which 1,469,940 in and out door patients, or 3·44 per cent. of the total population, were treated. The amount spent by Government was Rs. 2,08,669 towards the support of the dispensaries, Rs. 1,476 on the tour allowance of the Surgeon-General, and Rs. 7,961 on that of medical officers for visiting dispensaries. Rs. 39,661 were spent from municipal grants and Rs. 1,17,706 from local subscriptions and other receipts. Government also spent Rs. 1,547 on temporary dispensaries, Rs. 7,617 in relief of the fever epidemic, Rs. 5,239 in relief of the cholera epidemic, and Rs. 27,855 on leper asylums and poorhouses. On these last Rs. 55,984 were also spent from local receipts. Four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine persons were treated in canal dispensaries, 48,794 in mission dispensaries, and 11,428 in leper asylums and poorhouses; 64,621 in all, or ·15 per cent. of total population. Seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine major and 66,561 minor operations were performed at civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries and 29 major and 541 minor at mission dispensaries. As compared with the previous year, 50,935 more persons were treated, while Government spent Rs. 39,508 less, and municipal and local funds Rs. 8,256 less. There was an increase of 1,318 in the number of major, and of 5,910 in the number of minor operations. Increased relief has thus been given with less expenditure, and these figures justify the working of the year being pronounced satisfactory in a high degree.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The following table shows the results of the year at each station in regard to admissions of European soldiers into hospital as compared with the results of the previous five years and the average of five years preceding the introduction of the present system :—

Number.	Station.	Daily average strength of European garrisons in 1880.	Admission to hospital for venereal disease in 1880.			Ratio of admission to 1,000 of strength in 1880.	Mean ratio of preceding five years.	Mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals.	Remarks.
			Gonorrhœa and minor forms disease.	Syphilis.	Total.				
1	Allahabad...	1,007	127	90	217	215·4	240·5	307·0	
2	Cawnpore ...	964	83	126	209	216 8	263·6	324·0	
3	Agra ...	761	132	175	307	203 4	236·0	212·0	
4	Meerut ...	990	155	93	248	250·5	162·6	324 0	
5	Lucknow ...	2,128	177	237	414	194·5	275 8	272·0	
6	Bareilly ...	720	130	80	210	291·6	188·8	228·0	
7	Fyzabad ...	355	35	16	51	143·5	282·6	287·0	
8	Benares ...	453	107	113	220	485·8	420·5	373·0	
9	Moradabad,	247	58	52	110	445·3	223·6	300 0	
10	Sháhjahán-pur	467	86	75	161	344·7	273·9	361·0	
11	Ránikhet ...	659	92	90	182	276·1	271·4	*153·0	*Open only one year : hospital closed during 1880.
12	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	316·2	312·0	
13	Roorkee ...	84	8	7	15	178·4	146·0	210·0	
14	Jhánsi ...	338	34	11	45	133·1	131·2	310 0	
15	Naini Tál ...	225	13	53	66	293 3	204·6	244·0	
16	Muttra ...	37	8	6	14	378·3	166·4	216 0	
17	Chakráta ...	313	15	5	20	63·8	126·4	142 0	
18	Fatehgarh,	206	69	58	127	616·8	...	...	Opened in 1880
	Total 1880,	9,954	1,329	1,287	2,616	262·8	231·1	278·2	Omitting Ránikhet.
	Total 1879,	10,262	1,487	1,154	2,641	257·3	254·3	278·2	

The Lock Hospital at Sitapur was closed throughout the year owing to the absence of European troops. A new one was opened at Fatehgarh, so that the number actually open remained the same as in 1879. The total number of prostitutes registered was 1,785, as compared with 2,063 in 1879, a decrease of 278; while 693

removed their names, died, or absconded, against 835 last year. The monthly average of prostitutes on the register was 1,152 against 1,286; and the monthly average attending periodical examinations, 964 against 1,106. The total number of cases reported to a Magistrate for non-attendance in the year was 875 against 1,069; and the total number of cases of disease discovered and retained for treatment, 2,952 against 3,449. The total number of admissions for gonorrhœa and other minor forms of disease was 1,976 against 2,341, of whom 1,881 were discharged, 2 died, and 93 were remaining at the end of the year. There were 1,149 admissions for syphilis against 1,426 last year; 1,049 were discharged and 100 were remaining. The total number of cases of all forms of disease was 3,125 against 3,767, and the monthly average of prostitutes in hospital was 204 against 278.

The total cost was Rs. 31,768 against Rs. 36,711, of which Rs. 13,266 were for pay of medical officers in charge, Rs. 9,426 for pay of establishment, and Rs. 9,076 for other expenses. Rs. 11,968 were contributed by Government and Rs. 19,799 from cantonment or other funds. Rs. 86 were realized in fines against Rs. 174 in 1879. The average expenditure was per woman registered, Rs. 27-9-2; per woman examined, Rs. 32-15-3; per case of disease treated, Rs. 10-14-5. These amounts vary little from last year, when they were Rs. 28-8-4, Rs. 33-1-7, and Rs. 10-9-9 respectively.

The real test of success is the extent to which the spread of disease amongst British soldiers was checked. The statement given above shows that the daily average strength of European garrisons at the 17 stations where lock hospitals were open was 9,954 in 1880 against 10,262 in 1879. The total number of admissions for venereal disease was 2,616 against 2,641, *i.e.*, 1,329 for gonorrhœa and minor diseases (1,487 in 1879) and 1,237 for syphilis (1,154 in 1879). The ratio of admission to 1,000 of strength was 262·8, compared with 257·3 in 1879, 231·1, the mean ratio of the preceding five years, and 278·2, the mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock hospitals. The proportion of admissions is lower in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Bareilly,

Fyzabad, Ránikhet, Roorkee, Jhánsi, Naini Tál, and Chakráta than in 1879, and higher in Meerut, Lucknow, Benares, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, and Muttra. Improvement was most marked in Chakráta, where the ratio per 1,000 fell from 201·9 to 63·8; Jhánsi is next best, with a ratio of 133·1, and then Fyzabad with a ratio of 143·5; on the other hand, Fatehgarh was worst with a ratio so high as 616·8, Benares next with a ratio of 485·6, and Moradabad with a ratio of 445·3.

But little success has as yet been attained in stamping out disease, which is as prevalent as ever. The lock hospital system, in order to be efficient in this respect, requires that the soldiers should have intercourse only with registered women. The above figures only confirm the experience of past years, that existing arrangements are utterly inadequate to ensure this, and the system therefore unfortunately fails in accomplishing its main object.

6.—Sanitation.

Births, &c.—This was the second year of registration of births amongst the population generally, and the returns for 1879 and 1880 contrast as follows:—

	Population.			*Births registered.*			*Births to 1,000 living.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1879...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	669,921	555,911	1,225,832	15·68	13·01	28·69
1880...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	747,983	642,887	1,390,870	17·50	15·05	32·55

Births were also registered by municipal committees in 108 towns with an aggregate population of 2,835,048 persons, and the number per mille here was 30·42 as compared with 29·59 last year. The death-rate for the general population is 29·99 per mille, while in municipal towns it is so high as 37·37 per mille. While, therefore, for the general population there is an excess of 2·56 per

mille of births over deaths, for the municipal population births fall 6·95 per mille below the deaths, and such a result can probably only be due to a partial neglect of birth registration. Considerable improvement, however, is hoped for from the introduction of village registers to be used by the chaukidars, the present reporting agency. There are considerable discrepancies in the district returns. In Gorakhpur the ratio of recorded births per mille is so high as 61, in Lalitpur it is 59, in Basti 45, in Jhánsi 42, in Saháranpur 41, and in Ballia 40. On the other hand, in Kumaun and in Etah it is so low as 16, and in Dehra Dún and in Muttra it is 18 only. After these come Aligarh 19, Garhwál and Allahabad 21, and Hardoi, Farukhabad, Agra, Bara Banki, and Unao 22. In 15 districts the lowness of the rate probably points to imperfect registration. In 10 out of 11 fever-stricken districts the birth-rate was unduly low. The severe distress prevalent in the preceding years may have co-operated in some degree to produce the same effect, though the results in the Rohilkhand and Rae Bareli divisions hardly confirm such a supposition; but where fever and scarcity were combined, as they were in several of the districts specified, a low birth-rate is no matter for surprise. In 24 out of the 49 districts in the provinces births exceeded deaths; in 25 they fall short of them. The excess was greatest where the birth-rate was highest, *e.g.*, Gorakhpur (25 per cent.) and Lalitpur (21 per cent.) In this respect there is a remarkable uniformity throughout divisions. There is an excess of births in all the districts of Rohilkhand except Sháhjahánpur, and the whole of Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, Benares, and Jhánsi. On the other hand there is an excess of deaths in the whole of Kumaun, Sitapur, Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow. In Allahabad the districts are equally divided: Jaunpur, Hamírpur, and Bánda showing an excess of births, and Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and Allahabad a deficiency. Even though the returns are not strictly accurate, there can be little doubt that the indications they afford are correct, and that in certain well-defined tracts the conditions were much more favourable to human life than in others. It may also be noted that in all districts more males were born than females.

Deaths.—This was the thirteenth year of mortuary registration in the North-Western Provinces. From 1870 to 1877 the number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh per mille ranged from 16 to 21; in 1878 it rose with a sudden bound to 35; in 1879 was so high as 44; and in 1880 it has sunk to 29·99. The total of deaths registered in 1880 was 1,281,155 amongst a population of 42,724,741, or one death to every 33·3 persons. The death-rate was highest in the Tarái (53·41 per mille) and lowest in Gházipur (20·93 per mille). Bulandshahr and Aligarh, which, owing to excessive fever, headed the list last year, are now 22nd and 35th respectively. Amongst Hindus deaths were 29 per mille, and amongst Muhammadans 31 per mille; but amongst Native Christians so high as 61 per mille. Their total number is only 10,683, and there is probably some error in the figures of the population on which the ratio is calculated. In the North-Western Provinces (statistics for Oudh are not available), amongst infants less than one year old the mortality was 178·58 per mille; amongst children one to 15 years old, 18·86 per mille; amongst adults, 15 to 45 years old, 14·99 per mille; and amongst old persons, above 45 years old, 74·94 per mille: 699,817 deaths of males were registered as against 581,338 deaths of females; and the birth returns so far indicate a large preponderance of males over females, which accounts for these results. The excess of deaths over births in municipal towns seems to be the rule rather than otherwise, having occurred in five out of the eight past years. The highest death-rate is shown for Naini Tál, 99 per mille; but this is because the population is taken to be so small as 3,571; whereas during the season, when most of the deaths occur, it is very much higher. The disastrous landslip in the month of September contributed also to swell the mortality to a higher rate than usual. In Cawnpore it is so high as 65·56 per mille. Of the other large towns, Lucknow has a death-rate of 39·76 per mille, Benares 38·54, Agra 34·05, and Allahabad 32·28 per mille. But it is probable that in many the population has varied since the last census. The population of the 24 cantonments in the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh is put at 173,429, and the recorded death-rate for them is 29·27; but the returns for Moradabad and Fyzabad, which give a ratio of 5·31 and 10·60 per mille, cannot possibly be correct, unless the existing population be very much smaller than it is assumed to be in making the calculation. The small number of deaths from cholera (82) and from small-pox (13) is gratifying, as showing that cantonments were almost entirely free from these destructive diseases.

The number of deaths in each month of the year was as follows:—

January	129,777
February	84,407
March	85,093
April	109,804
May	103,639
June	104,474
July	78,730
August	111,551
September	116,398
October	119,043
November	123,245
December	114,995
Total ...	1,281,155

January, the coldest, was the month of greatest mortality; and the rainy and cold-weather months appear to be more fatal to life than the hot weather, the mortality from August to January being considerably greater than in the remaining six months. The average prices of wheat, barley, juar, and gram, show that 1877-78-79, years of scarcity, have at last been succeeded by one of comparative plenty; and the condition of the people, especially in those districts where the population has been thinned by disease, must undoubtedly have improved. The abnormal mortality of 1878 and 1879 has been checked, and with favourable seasons, it may be hoped, will not recur. The year was one of deficient rainfall, the average being exceeded in eight districts only, while in 41 it was less, and in 33 very considerably so: the deficiency ranging from 10 to 20 inches.

The chief causes of death compare as follows with the figures for 1879 :—

	1880.	1879.
Cholera	71,546	35,892
Small-pox	8,240	73,653
Fever	987,220	1,616,108
Bowel complaints	80,312	73,124
Injuries	20,553	21,371
All other causes	113,284	94,351
Total ...	1,281,155	1,914,499

The mortality from cholera, 1·67 per mille, was nearly double what it was in 1879, and in fact was higher than in any previous year till so far back as the great cholera outbreak of 1869. This year the disease was chiefly confined to the districts lying north of the Ganges and extending from Mirzapur in the east to Sháhjahánpur in the west ; *i. e.*, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, the 12 districts of Oudh, and Sháhjahánpur, 18 districts in all. In these 64,952, out of the 71,456 deaths registered, occurred. It began in the eastern districts—Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, &c.—in April and worked its way to the west. In July the eastern districts were free from it, and in June and July the western began to suffer. In September all were free from it, except Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri, and Sháhjahánpur ; in the two last it lingered on till October, and in Kheri till November, when it entirely ceased. This argues in favour of the rule that cholera commences in the eastern districts in the hot season, but in the western does not break out till the rains have set in, though in 1879 the outbreak caused by the Hardwar Fair was an exception to this. Of the districts affected, Sháhjahánpur and Hardoi, with six deaths per mille ; Kheri, 5·9 per mille ; Basti, 5 7 per mille, Gonda, 4·9 per mille ; and Sultanpur, 4·7 per mille, suffered most. In 1870 the deaths in Gonda were 51 per mille, in Fyzabad 22 per mille, and in Sitapur 20 per mille. In 1879 they were 15 per mille in Kumaun, 11 per mille in Garhwál, and 10 per mille in Hamírpur ; so that the disease this year was rather widespread than raging with great violence in special tracts, the total mortality—1·67 per mille for

the whole provinces—being far greater than in 1870, when it was only 0·44 per mille. There was a remarkable absence of small-pox, deaths from it being only ·01 per mille, and 30 districts were almost entirely free from it; and the year, if on this account only, must be regarded as an exceptional one in the history of the diseases of the provinces. The ratio of deaths from fever is 23·11 per mille, as compared with 37·82 per mille in 1879, and 20·91 per mille, the mean for the past five years. The mortality from this cause therefore, though far short of that in 1879, was still high. The worst districts were :—

Tarái	43·54
Muzaffarnagar	42·52
Meerut	42 27
Fatehpur	32·06
Saháranpur	31·98
Etáwah	31·01
Farukhabad	29·83
Mainpuri	29 75
Cawnpore	29·05
Bulandshahr	28·94
Hardoi	28·33
Jhánsi	27 40

In the Tarái the mortality was greater than in any previous year, due to the excessive rainfall in September and consequent floods. Bowel complaints were less prevalent than usual. The mortality from them was greatest as usual in the hill districts and in Bundelkhand. Five hundred and twenty-one males and 1,609 females committed suicide, 14,358 died from wounds or accident, and 4,930 from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts.

Vaccination.

The number of successful primary vaccinations has risen from 199,674 in 1870 to 640,224 in 1880, the highest number yet attained. It is estimated that the annual number of births is 1,505,000; and that as soon as that number is reached, the protection against small-pox may be said to be complete. The progress so far is most satisfactory and affords much hope for ultimate success. It is clear the prejudices of the people, always prone to look on any

innovation with suspicion (especially when connected, as they are in the case of vaccination, with religious feelings) are slowly yielding to the pressure brought to bear on them; and in the next generation, when more enlightened views prevail, it may be confidently hoped the benefits of vaccination will be recognised and appreciated, and that it will be readily welcomed and sought for as the boon it really is.

Five hundred and ninety-eight vaccinators were on an average employed throughout the season and vaccinated 377,523 males and 351,662 females, or 729,185 in all. Of these 708,274 were primary cases, 242,653 being under one year of age, and 397,571 over one and under six: 20,911 persons were re-vaccinated; 90·57 per cent. of the primary cases were successful, and 23·46 of the re-vaccinated cases. In all the number of successful cases was 12·93 per mille of total population, and the average number of persons operated on by each vaccinator, 1,219·36. This is by no means excessive, and falls considerably short of the number attained in the Panjab, *viz.*, 2,357, and in Bengal 1,442. In Kumaun and Garhwál the average number was 4,744; and if all could work up to even half that average, it would suffice to protect almost the entire population from small-pox. Many districts show a marked improvement, notably Saháranpur, Aligarh, Lalitpur, Bareilly, Hardoi, Allahabad, and Hamírpur. The falling off in Muttra, and possibly in Bijnor and Budaun also, is due to the effects of the fever epidemic being still felt. The Oudh districts are still very backward, and Partabgarh is the one district of serious failure. The vaccination staff consisted of three superintendents of circles, seven deputy superintendents, 48 native superintendents, 214 vaccinators of the 1st class and 381 of the 2nd class, and 61 chaprasis and servants. The expenditure was Rs. 1,22,465 for pay of establishment, Rs. 3,958 for tour allowances, and Rs. 2,896 for contingencies—Rs. 1,29,319 in all; and this was met—Rs. 1,08,822 from provincial funds, Rs. 8,267 from local funds, Rs. 10,382 from municipal funds, Rs. 1,488 from Native States. Six hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two successful vacci-

nations having been performed, the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 2 pie.

Sanitation works, civil.—In almost every town something of value in the way of sanitary improvements was effected. The most important scheme projected is that of an improved water-supply for Benares, which is still under consideration: the difficulties to be overcome are mainly, but by no means entirely, of a financial nature; but while there are not funds available for works on a grand scale, all small improvements achieved are to be welcomed, though individually each may have no dazzling effect when described in an annual report. The aggregate of the improvements effected in the large towns in these provinces, since municipalities were constituted, is very great, and probably they have been attended with better results than would have been realized if they had been neglected in favour of some ambitious project. As last year, the great majority of works carried out consisted of making and paving roads, clearing out drains, filling up excavations, constructing and improving latrines, cleaning out old wells and making new ones, &c. A decided step in advance has been made as regards rural sanitation; and in ten districts—*i. e.*, Meerut, Hamírpur, Bánda, Allahabad, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur—marked attention was paid to sanitary improvements of a simple kind, a commencement being made with villages with a population of 1,000 and upwards. The people can be induced, if a little trouble be taken, to follow the instructions laid down for their guidance, and even learn to appreciate the advantages derived, for the best way of combating disease is to aim at its sources, of which impure water and unwholesome dwelling-places are the chief. Above all things the co-operation of heads of villages and landed proprietors is to be desired; and once this is secured, the task will be comparatively easy.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

The year ending December 31st, 1880, was marked by a still further decrease in the number of insanes confined. The total

number was 1,093 against 1,158 in the previous year, and the average number fell from 832 to 820. The chief decrease was in criminal lunatics, who numbered 168, or 41 less than in the previous year.

The number confined in the various asylums on the first day of the year was 811. Two hundred and eighty-two were received during the year and 268 were struck off the registers. Of these 173 were discharged cured or made over improved to their friends, 2 escaped, and 76 died.

The actual number of escapes was eight, of whom all but the two above mentioned were recaptured. The escapes were confined to the Bareilly and Lucknow Asylums. It appears that criminals not unfrequently pretend insanity partly through the hope of having a better chance of escaping, and partly perhaps for the sake of the lighter work and greater privileges of an asylum.

Out of the 282 cases admitted, the cause of insanity was ascertained in 137 cases only. The large majority were due to physical causes, of which *charas, bhang, &c.*, were the chief.

The 76 deaths were distributed thus over the four asylums:—

Bareilly	29
Benares	20
Agra	13
Lucknow	14

These figures give a percentage of mortality on the total population and on the average strength of each asylum as under:—

	Total population.	*On average strength.*
Bareilly	6·94	9·09
Benares	8·44	10·66
Agra	5·06	7·43
Lucknow	7·73	10·17

The mortality was much smaller than in the previous year, when there were 129 deaths. The death-rate was slightly higher in Lucknow and Benares; but in Agra and Bareilly, where it had been abnormally high in the previous year, it fell considerably.

The cost per head for rations was much lower than in the previous year, as the following table shows :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly	27 15 0	30 6 7	26 4 1
Benares	37 2 11	25 15 10	19 14 11
Agra	33 2 2	34 0 3	27 14 9
Lucknow	29 11 5	35 2 3	24 6 6

Receipts from the relations of lunatics fell to Rs. 789-14-10, which is lower than even in 1878. The falling off was chiefly in Bareilly. Agra and Benares show an increase.

The financial results of the labour of the inmates are shown in the subjoined statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total credits.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Excess of debits or loss.	Amount of outstanding bills due to asylums.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly... Factory...	176 5 1	135 1 9	41 3 4	...	8 0 0
Bareilly... Garden ...	636 9 3	204 11 8	431 13 7	...	...
Benares... Factory...	770 11 6	691 9 7	79 1 11	...	...
Benares... Garden ...	316 14 2	141 9 6	175 4 8	...	...
Agra .. Factory...	558 14 10	229 15 5	328 15 5	...	...
Agra .. Farming,	1,321 11 3	1,164 8 2	157 3 1	...	82 7 0
Agra .. Garden ...	393 7 1	228 10 6	164 12 7	...	...
Lucknow, Factory...	202 10 1	52 5 4	150 4 9	...	2 9 0
Lucknow, Garden ...	406 10 5	108 5 11	298 4 6	...	...

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See page 173 of Administration Report of 1874-75.

2.—Education.

The departmental changes in the Educational Department during the year were comparatively few and unimportant. The pay of Sub-Deputy Inspectors of the 3rd grade was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. The number of 3rd grade teacherships in tahsíli schools was reduced, and a corresponding increase in the higher grades sanctioned. The tenure of middle class vernacular scholarships was extended from two to four years. In the new district of Ballia an increased grant-in-aid was given to the local Anglo-vernacular school, instead of establishing a zila school of the ordinary type. The aided schools of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad and Chunar were closed, and the savings thus effected utilized in a grant to a new Sanscrit and Hindi school at Almora and increased grants to ten other important schools. The eleven district training schools in Oudh have been organized, and a Hindi department added to the Sanskrit school at Ajudhya.

There was an increase in the attendance of pupils of 3,286, the number having risen from 222,117 on 31st March, 1880, to 225,403 on 31st March, 1881. This shows a small recovery from the great falling off of 20,463 in the previous year, caused by the widespread illness then prevalent. Mortality was greatest amongst those of tender years, and being far above the average must have considerably reduced the number of children in the provinces. The increase gained is therefore as much perhaps as could be hoped for. It took place almost entirely in the lower schools of the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh there is actually a falling off of 100. A still more encouraging feature is the fact that the average daily attendance rose from 164,460 in 1879-80 to 172,232 in the year under report.

The total expenditure was Rs. 19,75,933, or Rs. 34,805 less than last year. Direction cost Rs. 34,461; inspection, Rs. 2,05,731; instruction, Rs. 16,75,955; building grants, Rs. 10,900; and miscellaneous, Rs. 48,886. This was met by non-Government contributions, Rs. 4,69,690, and Rs. 15,06,243 expended by Government. The former were made up of municipal grants, Rs. 52,401; subscriptions, &c., Rs. 1,94,573; fees, Rs. 1,46,849; endowments, Rs. 75,867. The income from these sources in 1879-80 was Rs. 4,84,753. There was an increase in municipal grants of Rs. 4,776, and in subscriptions of Rs. 597. On the other hand, there was a falling off in fees of Rs. 2,728, and in endowments of Rs. 17,708. The latter is, however, nominal only. The decrease in fees is disappointing; but is due to temporary causes only and will not be permanent.

The following table shows the leading statistics of all classes of schools for the past year, and compares them with the figures for the year preceding:—

	Number of schools.		Number of students.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Government Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	4	4	441	590
High and middle	568	559	6,270	5,972
Lower	5,785	5,615	1,94,877	1,98,093
Special	20	22	401	410
II.—Aided Schools.				
Colleges	6	6	263	283
High and middle	100	84	3,462	3,086
Lower	260	262	14,329	15,484
Special	3	3	203	196
III—Private Schools				
Colleges	2	1	25	15
High and middle	6	3	203	42
Lower	56	36	1,643	1,232
Special	...	...	...	...
Total	6,810	6,595	2,22,117	2,25,403
Total average attendance ...	...	...	1,64,460	1,72,232
Total cost to Government ... 1879-80			...	15,25,626
Total cost to Government ... 1880-81			...	15,06,243

There were thus 6,595 schools of all kinds against 6,810 in 1879-80, with a total number of students of 225,403 against 1222,17. The average attendance has, however, risen from 164,460

to 172,232. Under Government schools there is a slight falling off of 9 in the number of high and middle, and of 170 in the lower: but in the case of the latter this is more than compensated for by the increased attendance, the number of scholars having risen from 194,877 to 198,093, which is especially satisfactory, as it is on these schools that the education of the masses depends.

The results of the year's working as tested by the prescribed examinations were as follows:—

		No. examined.	*No. passed.*
Master of Arts		8	7
Bachelor of Arts		41	22
First Arts		91	48
Bachelor of Law		5	2
Matriculation		425	270
Standard equivalent to matriculation.	Boys ...	31	18
	Girls ...	47	9
Middle school examination.	Boys ...	2,094	522
	Girls ...	99	31
Upper primary school examination.	Boys ...	14,036	7,567
	Girls ...	478	155
Lower primary school examination.	Boys ...	35,182	16,434
	Girls ...	2,866	520

Colleges and high schools show a decided improvement; middle schools a falling off. The results of the upper primary school examination are better, and those of the lower primary school examination worse than last year. On the whole there are signs of sure, if slow, recovery from the disastrous effects of the malarial fever of 1879; and the general results of the year's operations, though not so satisfactory as was hoped and expected, are by no means discouraging.

There has been no alteration in the system of departmental control, and in colleges and inspectional divisions the changes of officers have been few and temporary.

The total number of scholars in the eleven institutions imparting an university education on 31st March was 888, of whom 590 were in Government institutions, 283 in aided institutions, and 15 in unaided institutions under regular inspection. The classification of scholars according to race and creed was—1 European and Eurasian, 6 Native Christians, 750 Hindus, and 108 Muhammadans. In the Government institutions 180 scholars were in the English

department and 410 in the Oriental; in aided, 139 scholars in the English department, 121 in the Oriental, and 23 in the Law classes; in unaided, 15 scholars in the English department: 368 scholars in all were learning English and 751 a classical language. Judged by examinations, the results for the year were fairly successful. The Muir College passed all its four candidates for Honors in Arts and for the degree of M. A., while the Canning College passed three out of four, and two out of three for the degree of Bachelor of Law. In the B. A. Examination 22 students out of a total of 41 candidates for the united provinces passed, while for the F. A. Examination 48 out of 91 candidates passed. The cost, however, of each scholar in the English department of the Government colleges was no less than Rs. 1,035, of which Rs. 760 was borne by the State. In aided institutions it was only Rs. 427, of which Rs. 156 was borne by the State. Taking the different colleges, each scholar at Benares cost Rs. 684, the share paid by Government being Rs. 595; at Allahabad Rs. 1,149, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,028; at Agra no less than Rs. 1,610, but owing to the large endowments, only Rs. 485 of this is paid by Government. That the cost to the State of the higher education should be disproportionately great is under existing circumstances, and considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since it began to be sought for, no matter for surprise. But allowing for these considerations, it is impossible to disguise the fact that these figures raise grave doubts as to whether Government, which can allot only a certain sum for educational expenditure, is not neglecting to an undue extent the interests of the many in order to provide high class education for an almost infinite simally small proportion of the total number of the population. The Oriental departments are said to be doing well, as also the Law classes; but the Urdu Law classes, which were to have been started at Allahabad, are still unformed, not appearing to be really required or appreciated. The number of students in the Muir Central College has risen from 64 to 79; but it has been prejudicially affected of late by the severity of the Calcutta Univer-

sity Entrance Examination, which all students are required to pass. The provision of a boarding-house will materially tend to attract scholars, as its want had previously been much felt. The College was remarkably successful in the examination of the year, the percentage of successful candidates being no less than 73 for 30 sent up. In the Benares Sanskrit College the number of students increased from 307 to 418. A plan for giving officially recognized diplomas has been introduced, and a new Benares Sanskrit series started as a successor to the *Pandit*. In the English College the numbers rose from 54 in December, 1880, to 70 on 31st March, 1881. A fair degree of success was attained in the examination. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh is making rapid progress, and the Canning College has maintained its former high place in the examination, having passed more candidates than any other. There were 110 students in the Arts department and 107 in the Oriental. Each student in the former cost Government only Rs. 150, which is in marked contrast to the cost in the Government Colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The number of students in the Law department has fallen from 34 to 11, owing to payment of fees being now insisted on, instead of instruction being given free as heretofore.

Secondary instruction is imparted in high and middle schools, English high schools being tested by the Entrance Examination of the University, and middle schools—English and Vernacular—by the departmental middle class examinations.

The number of these schools and attendance at them during the year was as follows:—

Boys.	*Schools.*	*Attendance.*
(*a*) English—		
Government	65	2,680
Aided	67	2,535
Unaided	3	42
(*b*) Vernacular—		
Government	494	3,293
Aided	5	202
Total ...	634	8,751
Girls.		
English aided	12	348
Grand Total ...	646	9,099

Last year the total number of schools was 674, and the attendance 9,241, so that there has been a slight falling off in both ; 5,599 pupils were learning English, 5,047 a classical language, and 5,632 a vernacular language. The classification according to race and creed of the scholars was as follows :—Europeans and Eurasians, 573; Native Christians, 251 ; Hindus, 6,740 ; Muhammadans, 1,522; and others, 14. The cost of educating each pupil was in English Government schools Rs. 94-8-11, of which Rs. 83-9-1 was borne by Government; in aided schools Rs. 84-4-5, of which Rs. 31-3-8 was borne by Government; and in unaided schools Rs. 44-6-10. In vernacular Government schools it was Rs. 22-3-10, of which Rs. 20-10-3 was borne by Government; in aided schools Rs. 16-1-9, of which Rs. 6-13-0 was borne by Government; while for girls' schools cost was Rs. 134-3-0, of which Rs. 29-11-5 was borne by Government.

Four hundred and twenty-five candidates in all went up for the Entrance Examination in December, 1880, of whom 270 passed — 60 in the first division, 159 in the second division, and 51 in the third division. These figures show an immense improvement on the preceding year, when only 151 passed, with 8 in the first division ; but this unusually high success is chiefly due to a great and sudden reduction of the standard rather than to the better quality of the candidates and of the instruction received by them. Government schools sent up 211 candidates as compared with 200 last year, of whom 142 passed ; 150 went up from aided schools, of whom 101 passed ; and 64 from private unaided schools, of whom 27 passed. Benares sent up the largest number amongst Government schools and passed most, but several passed all that went up. The only entire failures amongst aided schools were the Church Mission Schools at Jaunpur and Lucknow, and amongst private unaided schools, the *Mufid-i-Khalaik* School at Aligarh : these, however, sent up but very few candidates.

The results of the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination for the different classes of schools were as follows:—

	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Details of failure.				Percentage passed.
				English.	Second language.	History and geography.	Elementary mathematics.	
Government High Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	387	94	293	67	115	126	281	24·2
Government Middle Schools, North-Western Provinces.	89	29	60	10	28	21	57	32·5
Aided High Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	262	34	228	75	128	110	220	12·9
Aided Middle Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	68	9	59	23	31	35	58	13·2
Private schools and candidates, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	77	6	71	29	35	42	68	7·7
Total ...	883	172	711	204	337	334	684	19·4

These results are most unsatisfactory and not nearly so good as last year, when 151 passed from Government schools as compared with 123 and 222 in all. The failure is most conspicuous in aided high schools, from which only 34 out of 262 passed. The standard is comparatively higher than that of the University Entrance Examination; but the main reason of failure is that in many schools both masters and students regard the University Entrance Examination as the only goal worthy of their serious thoughts, and will not exert themselves to teach or learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the vernacular.

Only the Meerut, Farukhabad, Etáwah, Shábjahánpur, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Bulandshahr, and Mainpuri schools did well.

The results of the middle class vernacular examination are shown in the following table for the different classes of schools from which candidates are sent up:—

Schools.			Number.	Candidates.	Passed.
Tahsili	...	...	170	644	211
Halkabandi	...	...	156	312	82
Pargana	...	...	45	112	32
Inferior zila	...	...	7	35	8
	Total	...	378	1,103	333
B. or aided	...	...	8	56	5
C. or indigenous	...	...	18	51	10
Teachers	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	...	27	108	15
Total	...	1880 ...	405	1,211	348
		1879 ...	313	829	357

Though nearly 100 more schools sent up candidates who numbered 382 more than last year, 9 fewer passed, and this is anything but a satisfactory result. Here also the cause is owing to too ambitious a style of education. Of the divisions, Agra again shows the best results and Rohilkhand the worst in the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh divisions are all bad, Sitapur having a percentage of successful candidates of only 9 per cent., and the total for the province is but 19·3 against 30·8 last year. For the North-Western Provinces it is 32·1 as compared with 46·7. For aided and indigenous schools it has also fallen from 26·3 to 13·9.

Meerut division.—The Government zila schools of Meerut and Aligarh compare favorably with the aided schools competing with them, which are the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, St. George's College, Mussooree, and the Mission School, Meerut, both as regards quality of education and cost, which for the former is Rs. 171 per head, and for the latter Rs. 326 per head. As high, middle, and primary schools, they also compare favourably with last year. There is an increase of 26 in numbers,

of Rs. 11 in fees, and the examination results all round are better. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is making rapid progress, and on 31st March it had 248 students, or 77 more than last year. In spite of its competition, however, the Aligarh zila school continues to hold its own and has 236 scholars on its rolls. Middle vernacular schools numbered on 31st March 56 with 415 scholars, against 56 with 433 scholars the year before. Forty-three out of the 56 schools sent up 156 candidates and passed 39 for the middle class vernacular examination, the percentage of success being 31 against 36 last year. The districts rank in order of merit thus:—(1) Meerut, (2) Aligarh, (3) Muzaffarnagar, (4) Bulandshahr, (5) Saháranpur, (6) Dehra. Koil, Meerut, and Bulandshahr have especially good tahsíli schools.

Agra division.—The Agra College school is prospering, and so are the Etawáh, Muttra, and Farukhabad high schools. The division ranks first in the middle class vernacular examination. Seventy-one schools sent up 199 candidates, of whom 90 passed, the numbers for last year being 61,148 and 103 respectively, so that the percentage of success fell from 69·5 to 44·7. This, however, is due to the effects of the previous year's sickness and not to lax work. The most successful schools were Farukhabad, Firozabad, Lakhna, Etah, Kásganj, and the Muttra zilla branch school.

The number of middle vernacular schools was 101 last year, with a roll of 376 pupils. It is this year 119 with 516 pupils. Ninety pupils passed the middle class vernacular examination out of 199 candidates, a percentage of 44 against 69 last year.

Rohilkhand division.—The Bareilly high school is prospering, and a First Arts class has been added with most beneficial results so far. The high schools of Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur did well in the Entrance Examination, but all schools as elsewhere failed comparatively in the Anglo-vernacular examination. On the last day of the official year there were 209 pupils on the united rolls of the four Government schools as against 197 in the previous year. There were 75 Government middle vernacular schools in the division against 73 last year. Of these 75, 32 are town (tahsíli and

pargana), and the remaining 43 village or halkabandi schools. The number of pupils on the rolls of these middle schools at the close of the year was 444, an average of nearly six boys to each school. For the middle class vernacular examination 55 schools sent up 168 candidates, of whom 43 only passed. Sháhjahánpur is especially backward, and the state of education there is by no means creditable.

Allahabad division.—The Allahabad and Cawnpore zila high schools are on the whole doing well, and the numbers of scholars attending them are increasing. The Banda school compares unfavourably with these and requires more attention. The Jaunpur and Fatehpur zila school are flourishing, but the attendance in Hamírpur continues to be scanty. Except in Fatehpur and Bánda, considerable improvement is reported in middle vernacular schools; and in these districts the special causes which have hitherto retarded the progress of these schools have ceased to operate. The Allahabad Girls' High School is very favorably reported on, as also the Boys' High School, the City Free Schools for girls and boys, and the Kuttra Mission School. These institutions are doing much good and useful work which will bear fruit hereafter, and Allahabad enjoys educational advantages which few towns can boast of. Sixty-eight schools in the division sent up 171 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom 45 passed; in 1879, 45 schools sent up 89 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

Benares division.—The College School, Benares, did exceedingly well in the Entrance Examination, but only 5 out of 74 students who went up succeeded in passing the middle class examination. There are ten high schools in the division, with 2,621 pupils on their rolls, classified as follows:—

High	243
Middle	663
Primary	2,306

At the Entrance Examination they did fairly well, but failures were unusually numerous at the middle class Anglo-vernacular

examination. Of the aided high schools, the London Mission School, which has suffered a very great loss by the death of Mr. Sherring, is doing well, and the others are fair. In the seven districts of this division, there are 89 middle class schools with a total of 505 pupils in the 1st and 2nd classes, and a grand total of 5,876 on their rolls, including all classes from the 1st to the 7th. Many of these schools have not yet attained the prescribed standard, for at the middle class examination, though 89 schools were represented by 234 candidates, yet only 72 pupils passed. As regards the number of pupils under instruction in these schools, there has been an increase of 136 pupils in the middle and of 646 in the lower classes. The Benares division ranks second in the provinces; but these figures do not contrast favourably with those of 1879, when 172 candidates went up for examination, of whom 77 passed. Benares, Basti, and Azamgarh have improved, as also Ballia; Mirzapur is stationary, but Gorakhpur and Gházipur have declined, showing an unusually large number of failures.

Jhánsi division.—Education is backward here. There are in all 21 schools which come under the category of middle schools, vernacular, *viz.*, 13 tahsíli, 7 halkabandi, and one unaided, with a total roll of 51 boys at the time of the examination; but 22 candidates only went up for the middle class vernacular examination from Jalaun and Jhánsi, of whom 8 passed, while from Lalitpur not even one put in an appearance.

Kumaun division.—The Naini Tál Diocesan Schools continue to do well. The 19 middle schools comprise nine tahsíli, seven halkabandi, and three aided schools. Twelve schools sent up 17 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom four passed, and the schools in the division generally are in a satisfactory condition.

Oudh division.—There are 15 schools which may be ranked as high schools in Oudh, *viz.*, 11 Government zila schools, three aided schools, and La Martinière, Lucknow. All these schools are in a fairly flourishing condition. The aided schools are the school department of the Canning College, Lucknow, which supplies the

place of a zila school, the Raja-ka-bazar School under the Church Mission Society, and the Balrampur School in Gonda maintained by the Maharaja. The first of these did remarkably well in the Entrance Examination, passing 23 out of 30 sent up from a class of 50, more than it has ever done before. The number of middle sections teaching English and the number of scholars enrolled on 31st March, 1881, as compared with the numbers in the previous year was as follows:—

Year.		Number.	Enrolment.
I.—Government ...	1879-80 ...	11	523
	1880-81 ...	11	289
II.—Aided	1879-80 ...	10	558
	1880-81 ...	8	424
III.—Unaided	1879-80 ...	3	126
	1880-81 ...	1	18
Total ...	1879-80 ...	24	1,207
	1880-81 ...	20	731

All these schools failed comparatively in the Anglo-vernacular examination, though Fyzabad passed 8 out of 36—an unprecedented success. The Canning School passed 6 out of 39, but expected much more. The aided middle English schools for girls in Lucknow, of La Martinière and Lal Bagh, are both doing extremely well. Including 17 Anglo-vernacular schools reduced from the beginning of the year to vernacular, there were 52 Government middle vernacular schools. Thirty-five of these sent up 156 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom 29 only passed. The causes assigned for failure are sickness, mismanagement, and bad teaching, the want of a first class in many schools; while, it is alleged, the present middle class standard is not so popular as the old one; that the teachers are not efficient enough for it; that the fee system and change in the scholarship arrangements introduced at the amalgamation tend to thin the middle classes; and that parents of boys in Oudh towns are too poor to keep their sons at school. The new Sanskrit school at Ajudhya promises to be a success, though it is subjected to severe competition

by the numerous private *patshalas* which are maintained on a liberal scale there.

The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools and their attendance for this and the preceding year for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
	Number of schools.		Attendance.		Number of schools.		Attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys.								
English—								
Government ...	36	38	2,997	3,394	22	24	1,251	1,701
Aided ...	62	60	5,769	6,290	13	13	1,247	1,547
Unaided ...	12	10	364	284	4	3	225	208
Vernacular—								
Government ...	4,328	4,183	140,472	143,246	1,210	1,210	46,016	45,995
Aided ...	52	40	2,407	2,125	13	9	490	415
Unaided ...	8	10	202	237	13	10	436	361
Total ...	4,498	4,341	152,211	155,676	1,275	1,269	49,665	50,227
Girls.								
English—								
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	18	12	1,002	905	5	5	440	429
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular—								
Government ...	130	111	2,821	2,600	59	49	1,320	1,029
Aided ...	85	100	2,697	3,085	12	15	277	307
Unaided ...	14	6	300	205	5	5	116	130
Total ...	247	229	6,820	6,795	81	74	2,153	1,895
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,745	4,570	159,031	162,471	1,356	1,343	51,818	52,122

The number of schools has slightly decreased, but this is more than compensated for by a larger, and at the same time more regular, attendance. The condition of these schools is tested by

the upper and lower primary examinations, and the results are shown below :

	North-Western Provinces.			Oudh.		
	Number of pupils.	Passed.		Number of pupils.	Passed.	
		Upper	Lower.		Upper.	Lower.
Boys.						
English ...	10,068	1,096	1,260	3,456	207	336
Vernacular ...	145,608	5,054	12,728	46 771	1,210	2,110
Total ...	155,676	6,150	13,988	50,227	1,417	2,446
Girls.						
English ...	905	59	125	429	18	16
Vernacular ...	5,890	46	261	1,682	32	118
Total ...	6,795	105	386	2,111	50	134

In the North-Western Provinces out of 155,676 boys 20,138 passed by both tests, and in Oudh 3,863 out of 50,227; 491 girls passed out of 6,795 in the North-Western Provinces and 184 out of 2,111 in Oudh. Taking both provinces together, the percentage of passed boys is 11·6, and for girls 7·5. Last year 26,652 pupils passed out of a grand total of 210,849, and this year 24,676 out of 214,809, so that in this way the results are not quite so favourable.

Meerut division.—The number of primary schools of all descriptions and their attendance on 31st March are shown in the margin.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance
Dehra ...	1879-80 ...	17	636	2	75
	1880-81 ...	29	929	2	145
Saharanpur ...	1879-80 ..	138	4,656	21	571
	1880-81 ...	128	4,586	15	429
Muzaffarnagar	1879-80 ..	133	3,821	2	39
	1880-81 ..	123	3,639	2	32
Meerut ...	1879-80 ...	210	6,438	3	91
	1880-81 ...	199	6,297	3	113
Bulandshahr ...	1879-80 ...	115	3,888	5	106
	1880-81 ...	117	4,295	4	98
Aligarh ...	1879-80 ...	185	5,995	9	171
	1880-81 ...	181	6,923	9	199
Total ...	1879-80 ...	798	24,334	42	1 053
	1880-81 ...	774	25,769	36	1,016

There is an increase of 2,047 in the attendance at primary vernacular schools, 202 out of 774 of which were inspected. Of 3,564 boys examined 1,909 passed the upper and lower primary examination; Saháranpur having the highest percentage of success (67).

Agra division.—The table in the margin gives the statistics of primary schools for this and the preceding year. The aided schools are generally in good condition. The attendance of boys in primary schools has slightly fallen off. Absenteeism of teachers is a common evil and a difficulty is experienced in obtaining good teachers. This is doubtless owing in some measure to the post of teacher not being sufficiently attractive, but in most districts the appointments are graded, and there is thus some prospect of promotion to deserving men.

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Muttra	1879-80	142	5,126	6	134
	1880-81	137	5,162	5	130
Agra	1879-80	198	5,978	17	803
	1880-81	200	6,248	16	781
Farukhabad	1879-80	137	4,354	7	199
	1880-81	137	4,623	14	357
Mainpuri	1879-80	182	3,564	7	142
	1880-81	131	3,888	8	176
Etáwah	1879-80	127	3,450	13	229
	1880-81	118	3,454	2	36
Etah	1879-80	116	3,613	7	171
	1880-81	121	3,928	7	185
Total	1879-80	852	26,085	57	1,678
	1880-81	844	27,303	52	1,665

Rohilkhand division.—The table in the margin shows the primary schools and their attendance. The four Government primary English schools have done very well. The attendance has risen from 289 to 348 and 126 pupils passed the upper and lower tests, compared with 85 the year before. The number of primary vernacular schools has decreased by seven, but the number of pupils has increased by 480. The division generally is backward in education, more especially Sháhjahánpur and

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Bijnor	1879-80	109	3,490	9	205
	1880-81	108	3,638	9	188
Moradabad	1879-80	148	4,242	27	666
	1880-81	138	4,614	26	715
Budaun	1879-80	112	3,861	23	446
	1880-81	113	4,036	27	487
Bareilly	1879-80	118	4,184	7	385
	1880-81	121	4,287	7	373
Sháhjahánpur	1879-80	122	3,970	10	188
	1880-81	122	3,963	14	238
Pilibhít	1879-80	57	2,177	1	60
	1880-81	52	2,025	1	61
Total	1879-80	666	22,024	77	1,950
	1880-81	654	22,563	84	2,062

Pilibhít; but considerable interest is being taken in the schools, and progress may be confidently looked for.

Allahabad division.—The table in the margin gives statistics for the schools of the different districts in the division. Primary education here has long been neglected, but there is now a general improvement in the condition of the schools.

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Cawnpore	1879-80	188	6,265	8	190
	1880-81	188	6,512	7	169
Fatehpur	1879-80	121	3,925	1	12
	1880-8	121	3,952	1	14
Bánda	1879-80	162	4,373	...	...
	1880-81	135	3,792	...	...
Hamírpur	1879-80	92	3,439	2	42
	1880-81	80	3,443	...	...
Allahabad	1879-80	194	6,844	10	303
	1880-81	148	4 941	2	61
Jaunpur	1879 80	144	5,4 5	3	46
	1880-81	137	5,372	3	61
Total	1879-10	901	30,311	24	593
	1880-81	809	28,012	13	305

Benares division.—The table in the margin shows the schools and their attendance. Four hundred and seven out of 897 primary schools were examined by the Inspector. In the Benares district the results were much better than last year, and the progress made has been satisfactory; so too on

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Azamgarh	1879-80	165	7,419	3	124
	1880-81	157	7,226	4	123
Mirzapur	1879-80	128	4,197	7	173
	1880-81	124	4,335	8	175
Benares	1879-80	112	4,760	11	604
	1880-81	111	4,951	10	607
Gházipur	1879-80	127	4,187	5	110
	1880-81	123	4,553	4	106
Gorakhpur	1879-80	189	7,434	2	56
	1880-81	196	7,921	7	325
Basti	1879-80	140	4,594	3	93
	1880-81	140	5,749	3	102
Ballia	1879-80	66	2,315	...	...
	1880-81	65	2,703	...	...
Total	1879-80	927	34,796	31	1,154
	1880-81	916	37,438	36	1,138

the whole in Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Ghâzipur. In Mirzapur the schools have somewhat declined.

Jhânsi division.—The table on the margin shows the schools and their attendance The English schools are doing fairly well, and considerable improvement is reported in the vernacular schools from last year; Jalaun having done best, Lâlitpur next, and Jhânsi but indifferently.

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Jhânsi	1879-80	64	1,807	1	21
	1880-81	58	1,681	1	21
Jalaun	1879-80	89	2,403	1	28
	1880-81	90	2,449	1	20
Lalitpur	1879-80	24	662	2	39
	1880-81	24	807	2	45
Total	1879-80	177	4,572	4	83
	1880-81	172	4,837	4	86

Kumaun division.—The schools and their attendance are shown in the margin. Fifteen halkabandi schools were abolished. Schools work under peculiar difficulties here, owing to the migratory habits of the people and the fact that they are nearly all engaged in agriculture. Hence attendance is irregular and inconstant.

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Kumaun	1879-80	117	6,927	1	
	1880-81	108	6,747	...	...
Garhwâl	1879-80	46	2,659	11	301
	1880-81	46	2,490	5	223
Tarâi	1879-80	14	503	...	...
	1880-81	13	417	...	...
Total	1879-80	117	10,089	12	309
	1880-81	167	9,654	5	223

Oudh division.—The marginal table gives the number of schools and their attendance. There are 24 Government, 13 aided, and three unaided English primary schools for boys, with a total enrolment on 31st March of 3,532, of whom 336 passed in the lower standard and 207 in the upper standard. The vernacular primary schools for boys consist of five classes, composed as follows :—

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Oudh, 1880-81 ...	English ...	40	3,532	5	429
	Vernacular,	1,210	45,995	69	1,682

(1) Primary sections to nine zila schools ; (2) primary sections to 49 middle class schools ; (3) 26 branches to the same ; (4) 14 independent primary schools in towns, mostly maintained by municipalities ; (5) 1,131 village schools, mostly maintained from the one per cent. cess : 1,210 schools or sections are shown in all, with a total enrolment of 45,995 on 31st March, of whom 37,157 were in the lower classes and 8,838 in the upper classes : 2,110 pupils passed in the lower standard and 1,210 in the upper standard. In several districts there has been a slight decrease in the attendance, due to the greater care with which the class registers are kept up, and in Bahraich to the sickness prevalent. In Rae Bareli and Sultanpur considerable progress has been made, and altogether the efficiency of the schools as a whole has materially advanced. Ten primary vernacular schools for girls were reduced for inefficiency, and the number is not 49 only, but these are exhibiting signs of progress, more especially those in Lucknow itself.

Schools for special or technical training.—These are the Medical School at Agra ; the six divisional Normal Schools in the North-Western Provinces ; 12 district Normal Schools in Oudh ; four Normal Schools for Mistresses, *viz.*, Benares (aided) in the North-Western Provinces, and Lucknow, Sitapur, and Hardoi in Oudh ;

and the aided industrial schools at Benares and Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. The medical and industrial schools have no connection with the Educational Department. It is from the Normal Schools that the future supply of teachers must be mainly derived. There were 227 students in the six Normal Schools of the North-Western Provinces—177 Hindus and 50 Muhammadans—all of whom were learning the vernacular. In the 12 schools in Oudh there were 112 students, also all learning the vernacular, and 50 Persian. The 68 students in the Benares Female Normal School were learning both English and Vernacular : 12 in Lucknow, Vernacular and Arabic, and two Persian ; and the five in Sitapur and Hardoi Vernacular only. The new system in Oudh was started at the commencement of the year, and it remains to be seen how it will work. It should at any rate be an improvement on the old.

Scholarships.—The scholarship system has been made complete by the extension from two to four years of the tenure of scholarships gained in the middle class vernacular examination and every halkabandi schoolboy can now rise uninterruptedly with the aid of scholarships from a village primary school to the highest class of an English Arts college.

For the first time since the introduction of the rule which restricts Government scholarships to students who pass the Entrance and F. A. Examinations in the 1st grade, the whole of the scholarships have been awarded. The five M. A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each are held at the Muir Central College. Of the B. A. scholarships of Rs. 12 for the first year and Rs. 15 for the second, six are held at the Muir Central College, one at Agra, one at Benares, and two at the Canning College, Lucknow. The F. A. scholarships, of Rs. 8 for the first year and Rs. 10 for the second, are thus distributed : Muir Central College 4, Agra 1, Benares 3, Canning College 13, and M. A. O. College 5.

Of the 80 entrance examination scholarships of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, awarded for precedence in the middle class Anglo-verna-

cular examination, 63 are held at Government and 10 at aided high schools. The 80 vernacular scholarships of Rs. 3 are held at 22 middle English schools, Government and aided. Forty scholarships at Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 are held by students of the Benares Sanskrit College and 10 at Rs. 5 each by students in the lower subordinate department of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. About five per cent of the allotments for halkabandi schools is set aside by the school committees for scholarships to enable boys who have distinguished themselves in the annual examination held by the Inspector or the Deputy Inspector to continue their studies in middle class schools. Some scholarships, for the same purpose, are given by various municipal committees.

Books.—All new school-books published of late years are cast into the shade as regards importance by Mr. M. S. Howell's Grammar of the classical Arabic language, which, when complete, will rank amongst the most comprehensive and learned works of the kind in any language. There has been an increased sale of vernacular books, pointing to better and more real work done. New class-books have been prepared by departmental officers in Oudh which will doubtless prove useful and supply a want much felt.

Seven hundred students fresh from school or college obtained employment in the public service on salaries of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 per mensem : 526 from the North-Western Provinces and 174 from Oudh, not including those who obtained employment after having left school for a year or more. It is, however, by no means intended that pupils should look solely to Government appointments as the end to be aimed at. Sound practical education, making more useful and profitable members of society, and fitting them to carry on their every-day occupations, is the object to keep in view, and not merely to pass examinations or to qualify for posts in Government service, the number of which must of necessity be extremely limited in comparison with the youth of the country. There are fair openings for really capable and well-educated youths ; it is the incapable and those

who have acquired a mere smattering only who complain that their education has been of no use to them.

Rs. 1,963 were spent by the State in the gratuitous elementary instruction of the children of poor Europeans, the average attendance for the year being 212. There were 452 scholars in six girls' schools of a higher class in the North-Western Provinces, on whom Rs. 16,500 were spent from grants-in-aid and Rs. 35,429 from private funds. In 17 boys' schools of the same class there were 893 boys, costing Rs. 31,598 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 47,276 from private funds. In the eight principal orphanages for girls there were 929 scholars, costing Rs. 8,180 from grants-in aid and Rs. 14,587 from private funds ; and in the five for boys, 633 scholars, costing Rs. 1,450 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 11,462 from private funds.

The following table shows the cost to the State of the various kinds of education afforded in its schools, compared with the preceding year for each pupil :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University education (boys)	English ...	653 0 0	760 0 0
	Oriental ...	47 0 0	35 0 0
High and middle schools (boys)	English ...	81 0 0	84 0 0
	Vernacular ...	23 0 0	21 0 0
Primary schools Boys	English ...	13 1 9	11 9 11
	Vernacular ...	4 4 4	4 0 5
Girls	Vernacular ...	5 11 11	5 3 4

The cost of English university education is no less than Rs. 107 per head higher than last year ; and great caution is evidently required in connection with the extension of higher education at the cost of the State, unless it is more appreciated and sought after by the people themselves for its own value.

The educational progress of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the last decade has been both satisfactory and encouraging. The number of pupils has increased by 22 per cent., and registration has much improved and may now as a rule be

considered trustworthy: 223 students in the North-Western Provinces and 111 in Oudh are now receiving university instruction in English, as against 80 and 56 in 1871. Physical science is now successfully taught; 270 boys passed the Entrance Examination this year, as compared with 107 in 1871. The schemes of studies have been remodelled, new examinations established, schools re-classified and re-modelled, and various other changes introduced by which the efficiency of the department from the highest to the lowest grades has been increased—notably the placing halkabandi schools under district committees in the North-Western Provinces. Much yet remains to be done and progress is necessarily slow; but it is clear that the labours of the department are beginning to bear fruit, and with better organization and more intelligent supervision and administration in all branches, it may be hoped the people will gradually be awakened to the priceless advantages education has to offer, and seek to secure for their children the benefits of which they have learned to feel the want themselves.

It remains briefly to notice the leading characteristics of the present educational status of the provinces. So far as university education is concerned, and more especially English university education, there is nothing to be desired either as regards the character of the institutions at which it is given or the *personnel* of the tuitional staff, which is quite capable of doing justice to double or treble the numbers at present under their charge. But the people are still unwilling or unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. The richer classes who are able to pay stand aloof, and the poorer, it is to be feared, regard education simply as giving them a claim to Government appointments hereafter, and feel it as a grievance if they do not get them. The Agra College with its staff of able Professors and empty class-rooms is a melancholy proof of how little high-class education is deemed to be a desideratum by the upper and well-to-do classes of native society. The besetting fault of middle class schools is evidently to neglect the drudgery required for a thorough grounding in elementary

subjects in the delusive hope of achieving showy successes in the Entrance Examination, the result too often being disappointing and discreditable to masters and pupils alike. Too much pains cannot be taken to disabuse masters of the idea that they will be judged solely by the success of their pupils in this or any other examination, and they should remember that their efficiency and claims to promotion are held to depend upon the state of all their classes, low as well as high, and the general condition of their schools. For primary schools the chief stumbling-blocks are the inefficiency of the teachers and sometimes of the inspecting staff also, and the apathy or poverty of parents, more especially in agricultural districts, where even the youngest can be usefully employed in the fields.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Classified according to languages and subjects the number of publications is as under :—

Subject.	English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drama ...	1	2	*5	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	* Including one Bengali.
Fiction ...	5	20	4	24	...	...	2	2	...	31	
History ...	2	16	6	22	...	...	...	...	..	24	
Language ...	2	15	4	19	4	4	17	25	12	58	
Law ...	9	18	...	18	...	1	...	1	2	30	
Medicine ...	...	10	2	12	...	...	2	2	...	14	
Miscellaneous...	9	9	5	14	4	...	4	8	10	41	
Poetry ...	...	12	18	30	...	...	6	6	2	38	
Politics ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Philosophy ...	...	3	...	3	2	...	13	15	5	23	
Religious ...	...	31	†26	57	15	14	9	38	‡32	127	† Including one Bengali.
Mathematics and science.	2	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	‡ Including one Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujarati.
Physics ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Travels ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	30	144	74	218	26	19	53	98	62	409	

There is thus a considerable decrease in the number of books, &c., registered; the total being 409 only as against 541 in 1879. This falling off is apparently due to the fact that the Newal Kishore presses at Cawnpore and Lucknow sent in no books during the last quarter, and in these two presses alone there was a falling off of 90 works as compared with last year.

The following table shows the relative number of new books and reprints this year as compared with 1879 :—

New books.

	1879.	1880.
(*a*) Original	271	221
(*b*) Translations	43	31
Reprints.		
(*a*) Original	199	133
(*b*) Translations	28	24

While there is this marked falling off in quantity, there appears to have been no appreciable improvement in quality. Not many books are noticeable, and very few indeed possess any real value. The best are the *Savainhat-i-Salatin-i-Awadh*, by Saiyid Kamal-ud-din Haidar, a versified Sanskrit lexicon by Pandit Deva Dat Tiwari; Mr. Hoey's monograph on trade and manufactures in Northern India; and the Revd. T. J. Scott's revised edition of *Kawaif-ul-Mantik*. The year is marked by the novelty of a treatise on the Jain religion (*Sthananga Sutra Tritiyanga*), this being the first work of the kind published in these provinces.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works printed at each this year as compared with last year, are given below :—

	1879.	1880.
Cawnpore	145	74
Lucknow	89	63
Benares	40	68
Allahabad	58	54
Meerut	83	34

Cawnpore is as usual at the head of the list. The Newal Kishore presses issued nearly one-third of all the works published during the year, but the Benares press owned by Mr. Lazarus is the only

one that shows an increase as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

Vernacular Press.

The number of papers on the Reporter's file was 111, and included all the papers published in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjab, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. The distribution of these papers is shown in the following table:—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers brought on the register during the year 1880.	Number of newspapers stopped and removed from the register,
North-Western Provinces ...	7	5	2	31	1	2	48	10	3
Oudh	8	4	1	11	...	2	21	7	...
Panjab	2	2	5	21	1	...	31	5	...
Berar	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	1
Central India	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1
Rajputana	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...
Total ...	12	11	8	73	3	4	111	24	5

The linguistic classification was as follows:—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjab.	Central India.	Berar.	Rajputana.	Total.
Urdu	38	21	27	...	...	...	86
Hindi	6	...	1	...	...	1	8
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Urdu-Hindi	2	...	1	1	...	1	5
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gurmukhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Marathi	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Marathi-English ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

Some of these are of the most ephemeral nature and are constantly being stopped and re-started; while many never attempt original articles, and are satisfied with republishing such miscellaneous news as they can gather from other vernacular or English papers. Of the North-Western Provinces papers the best is the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, edited by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I. It is the organ of the so-called Anglicized school of Musalmans, and is in consequence unpopular with the more bigoted Muhammadan papers. The Gazette is a consistent supporter of Government, is temperate and moderate in tone, and is conducted with considerable ability. The *Arya Darpan* is the organ of the *Arya Somaj* of Benares, whose aim is to revive the old religion of the Vedas. None of the other papers calls for special notice.

Of the Oudh papers the best is the *Oudh Akhbar*. This paper is, however, somewhat timid in tone, and rarely ventures to advocate strongly any important measures till satisfied that they are likely to find favor with Government. Though a consistent and admiring supporter to the last of Lord Lytton's various measures, no sooner did it hear of his resignation than it hastened to advocate those changes in policy which it seemed likely would take place under the new Government. The *Muraqqa-i-Tahzib* is the journal of the *Jalsa-i-Tahzib* or Reform Club of Lucknow.

The most important Panjab papers are the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, *Akhbar-i-Am*, *Rahbar-i-Hind*, *Panjabi Akhbar*, *Aftab-i-Panjab*, and the *Koh-i-Nur*. The *Safir-i-Hind* is edited by a native "vert" from Muhammadanism, and the *Nur Afshan* belongs to the American Mission at Ludhiana and devotes itself chiefly to hostile criticism of the tenets of Islam. Among the other papers, the only one which need be specially mentioned is the *Jaipur Gazette*, published by the Jaipur Darbar. All these papers are independent. The chief centres of publication were—in the North-Western Provinces, Meerut (6), Benares, Moradabad, and Allahabad (5 each); in Oudh, Lucknow (18); and in the Panjab, Lahore (13) and Delhi (11). The papers which claim the largest circulation are the *Arya Patrika*

(1,173) of Mirzapur (it is however rather a magazine than a news paper), the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore (925), the *Rafa-i-Am* of Sialkot (700), and the *Oudh Akhbar* of Lucknow (685). Three papers claim a circulation of 16 only.

Of the papers started during the year few call for notice. The *Ashaat-al-Sunnat* is a religious paper conducted by a Wahabi Musalman, and is chiefly devoted to criticising and refuting the religious dogmas of the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan. The *Gurmukhi Akhbar* is published by the Singh Sabha at Lahore and treats of the religious questions of the Sikhs. The *Sujjan Kirti Sadhakar* is published at the Udaipur State Press.

4.—Literary Societies.

See page 198, Administration Report for 1874-75.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION; 2.—ECCLESIASTICAL; 3.—STATIONERY.

See page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

(a.)—Wards' Institute, Benares.

At the commencement of the year there were 15 wards, of which number six were withdrawn during the year 1879-80 and a like number were admitted, leaving fifteen at the close of the year. The general charges for the year were Rs. 8,847.

(b.)—Government Press.

Financial working.—The budget estimate and actuals for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, were as under :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Budget	77,000	65,000	2,97,300	2,78,400
Actuals	76,570	76,255	2,40,008	2,64,084

There was thus during the year an increase of Rs. 11,255 over the estimated receipts and a decrease of Rs. 14,316 under the estimated expenditure, the net result being a saving to Government of Rs. 25,571, against Rs. 56,884 in 1879-80.

The detailed receipts, as compared with last year, are as under :—

	Budget, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Educational	22,000	22,740	20,784
Other Governments ...	23,000	28,161	18,919
Private persons ...	20,000	25,354	36,867
Total ...	65,000	76,255	76,570

There is thus an increase of Rs. 11,255 over the estimate, due to a sudden accession of work which was quite unexpected when the budget was framed.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,64,084; in the previous year it was Rs. 2,40,008; there was therefore an increase of Rs. 24,076 chiefly due to census work. The fact that the very heavy labour thus entailed (the value of the outturn at the lowest computation being put at Rs. 35,320-2-6) involved no increase in the cost of establishment is most satisfactory. The net actual expenditure is Rs. 24,076 in excess of the actuals of the previous year.

The following are the chief items of expenditure, omitting the cost of raw material :—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,49,131	2	5	1,48,805	2	1
Dead stock	954	1	6	1,723	13	6
Service postage	17,424	3	0	17,747	4	3
Job-work and private printing bills	28,677	11	3	23,252	10	10
Other items	5,775	15	11	5,731	10	0
Total ...	2,01,963	2	1	1,97,260	8	8

Commercial working.—The expenditure and outturn is as follows :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,35,975	2	3
Overtime salaries	12,829	15	10
Lithographic Department job-work	230	10	0
Private press bills	23,014	12	6
House-rent allowance to Superintendent ...	1,200	0	0
Rent and repair of press buildings	35,000	0	0
Raw material	1,46,600	1	4
Postage	16,498	11	3
Contingencies	1,113	1	7
Deputation and travelling allowance	3,399	8	5
Depreciation of dead stock...	16,368	10	2
Interest on value of raw material stock in store ...	6,147	0	11
Total ...	3,98,377	10	3

Outturn.

	Rs.	a	p.
Government Secretariat	1,04,620	0	1
Judicial Department	76,517	8	8
Revenue „	72,920	5	3
Financial „	20,796	6	6
Public Works Department	22,238	0	5
Educational „	11,853	14	4
Miscellaneous	95,959	10	3
Other Governments	28,161	5	1
Work to be paid for	10,941	1	6
Total ...	4,44,014	4	1

The balance or net profit according to these figures was therefore Rs. 45,636-9-10, or a little more than 11½ per cent. on the outlay, as against 7¼ per cent. last year.

The present position of the Press is as under—

Cr.	Rs.	Dr.	Rs.
Value of outturn ...	4,44,014	Establishment	1,48,805
„ raw material ...	1,22,941	Contingencies	1,15,280
„ dead stock ...	1,52,861	Rent and repairs ...	35,000
		Interest at 5 per cent. on value of raw material ...	6,147
		Depreciation of dead stock ...	16,369
		Bills for raw material ...	1,53,868
Total ...	7,19,816	Total ...	4,75,469

or a balance in its favour of Rs. 2,44,347. On the 31st March, 1880, the Press assets are put at—

	Rs.
Raw material	1,16,794
Dead stock	1,52,861
Buildings and fixtures	3,50,000
Total ...	6,19,655

Departmental printing.—The expenditure or value of the work under this section came to Rs. 3,86,652, against Rs. 3,50,765 in 1879-80 and Rs. 4,06,151 in 1878-79. The increase over the previous year is due to the census work.

Miscellaneous.—The subjoined memo. shows that the outturn from the type foundry was much larger than in the previous year.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	lbs.	lbs.
Type made for the press	12,919	15,889
„ for outsiders	423	453
Number of stereotype plates cast	1,212	2,687

A large amount of work was also got through in the bindery department of the Press.

Official libraries.—Great improvement was made in official libraries during the year by the weeding of useless books, and other reforms were also effected. The number of books distributed was 95,336 against 41,403 in 1879-80, the increase being due entirely to one work, entitled "Directions for the Treatment of Fever," of which no less than 60,000 copies were circulated in Hindi and Urdu. During the year 370 books, 17 pamphlets, 67 periodicals, and three miscellaneous works were registered under Act XXV. of 1867, being 83 less than in the year 1879-80. Of these 71 were reprints, 386 original works, and 22 copyrights registered.

(c.)—*Government Book Depôt.*

The receipts and expenditure of the Book Depôt, as compared with the budget estimate for the year under report and for the previous year, are as under:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	17,600	18,000	15,940	15,500
Actuals	13,483	14,519	13,774	14,520
Decrease	4,117	3,481	2,166	980

The value of educational books sold was Rs. 33,072-0-3, and that of miscellaneous books was Rs. 3,947-1-9. During the year Rs. 40,596-2-0 were paid into the treasury on account of the Depôt; and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 8,611-5-1 to Rs. 6,801-1-1. There was only a loss of Re. 1 on the Curator's account; while 195,528 educational and 10,734 miscellaneous books were sold, and 49,098 books in both branches, value Rs. 31,496, were issued gratis.

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1.—*Physical Geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23°51′ and 30°7′ north.	Between 77°4′ and 84°40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun, Himalayas and Nipal, on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its jurisdiction with the Jamna, thence by the Jamna to the 28th degree of latitude, on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepur and Bhartpur, and on the east and south-east by the Saran, Shahabad, Behar and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications,* 1880-81.

District.	Total area in square miles.					Communications, millage of—		
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Non-assessed including revenue-free holdings and waste.	Total.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dehra Dún	105	33	1,022	33	1,193	...	228·88	...
Saháranpur	1,151	417	481	172	2,221	36	420·88	40·50
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,819	323	232	80	1,654	34	387·35	27·00
Meerut	1,638	378	290	55	2,361	48	505·63	59·50
Bulandshahr ...	1,221	412	220	65	1,918	47	649·12	57·00
Aligarh	1,403	200	326	26	1,954	58	528·25	77·75
Kumaun	289	128	5,537	46	6,000	...	1,398·00	...
Garhwál	173	37	5,267	23	5,500	...	920·00	...
Tarái	271	193	451	5	920	...	69·00	...
Bijnor	924	563	218	164	1,869	...	615·00	...
Moradabad	1,253	489	157	383	2,282	...	656·00	43·75
Budaun	1,372	434	140	40	1,986	...	547·11	28·50
Bareilly	1,105	331	172	13	1,621	...	525·38	47·75
Sháhjahánpur ...	987	553	163	41	1,744	...	318·28	38·00
Muttra	1,085	139	104	125	1,453	43	465·53	21·00
Agra	1,143	299	316	87	1,845	69	637·98	82·00
Farukhabad	1,015	250	370	84	1,719	37	1,015·15	42·50
Mainpuri	949	190	556	2	1,697	59	396·54	22·25
Etáwah	848	229	596	25	1,698	...	783·38	58·00
Etah	1,099	254	367	29	1,739	43	589·00	...

Jalaun	...	949	187	300	119	1,555	...	529·88	...
Jhánsi	...	640	358	445	114	1,567	...	565·75	...
Lalitpur	...	317	927	434	269	1,947	...	469·50	...
Cawnpore	...	1,340	359	637	1	2,337	42	992·50	111·50
Fatehpur	...	812	378	446	1	1,637	...	518·50	43·75
Bánda	...	1,464	1,007	392	98	2,961	...	586·86	38·25
Allahabad	...	1,572	484	748	36	2,840	...	723·25	106·75
Hamírpur	...	1,142	721	402	31	2,296	...	482·50	...
Jaunpur	...	929	448	143	34	1,554	...	543·50	43·00
Gorakhpur	...	2,491	1,209	801	84	4,585	...	526·00	...
Basti	...	1,828	516	372	72	2,788	...	568·00	...
Ballia	...	778	115	219	25	1,137	...	256·00	...
Azamgarh	...	1,192	368	579	8	2,147	...	670·25	...
Mirzapur	...	1,328	495	1,227	2,174	5,224	...	1,076·63	53·50
Benares	...	728	32	222	16	998	...	568·63	57·50
Gházipur	...	1,020	180	251	...	1,451	...	563·00	33·25
Pilibhit	...	766	459	120	5	1,350	...	Included in Bareilly.	
Total, N.-W. P.	...	38,346	14,105	24,712	4,585	81,748	*516	21,297·21	1,133·00
Lucknow	...	519·4	217·3	242·5	Included in column 4.	979·2	100	285	53·05
Unao	...	909·5	477·2	381·6		1,768·3	80	503¾	25·57
Bara Banki	...	1,122·8	343·7	302·2		1,768·7	161	406	70·93
Sitapur	...	1,455·4	509·6	288·2		2,253·2	180	489¾	...
Hardoi	...	1,348·4	616·2	340·5		2,305·1	176	472 13/16	63·46
Kheri	...	1,216·5	895·2	856·5		2,968·2	207	389¾	...
Fyzabad	...	948·7	356·7	382·8		1,688·2	156	432¼	68·19
Bahraich	...	1,252·2	872·9	468·2		2,593·3	253	597¼	...
Gonda	...	1,672·4	784·2	424·7		2,881·3	110	385½	...
Rae Bareli	...	889·9	514·3	325·5		1,729·7	83	543 3/16	...
Sultanpur	...	898·4	420·2	393·4		1,707·0	140	468	6·28
Partabgarh	...	700·4	297·7	436·9		1,435·0	64	296	...
Total, Oudh.	...	12,929·0	6,305·2	4,843·0	...	24,077·2	1,710	5,263	287·48
Grand Total	...	51,275·0	20,410·2	29,555·0	4,585	105,825·2	2,226	26,560·21	1,420·48

* For canals only.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

3.—*Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year commencing 1st April, 1880, and ending 31st March, 1881.*

Number.	Name of station.	Highest maximum.		Lowest minimum.		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches.	Prevailing winds.	
		Month.	°	Month.	°					S.-W. monsoon.	N.-E. monsoon.
1	Chakráta	June ...	86·1	January ...	28·5	63·6	49·0	56·3	71·46	S. W.	W.
2	Ránikhet	Do. ...	86·9	November and do.	31·5	66·4	53·0	59·7	59·51		S.-W.
3	Dehra	Do. ...	106·4	January ...	37·1	81·1	61·3	71·2	82·58		
4	Roorkee	Do. ...	114 9	Do. ...	35·9	87·4	62·9	75·2	46·12		
5	Meerut	May ...	115·0	Do. ...	37·1	88·8	64·6	76 7	48 96		
6	Bareilly	June ...	112·9	Do. ...	37·5	87·6	65·1	76·4	32·23		
7	Agra	Do. ...	116·7	Do. ...	39·6	91·6	68·7	80·2	15·72		W.
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	109·9	Do. ...	35·4	90·4	65·2	77·8	17·13	E.	N.-W.
9	Allahabad	Do. ...	117·1	Do. ...	39·7	90·8	66·9	78·8	20·55		
10	Gorakhpur	?	?	Do. ...	42·0	?	?	?	42·83		
11	Benares	Do. ...	111·3	Do. ...	38·5	90·1	66·9	78·5	25·33		
12	Jhánsi	Do. ...	115·7	Do. ...	42·3	91·4	69·0	80·2	23·23		
	Provincial means ...	...	114·2	...	38·7	89·8	66·2	78·0	30·23		

N. B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rámpur.	Jagirdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalman.	47	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi, privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jagir has an area of about 945 square miles, a population of 554,900. The revenue of 1879-80 was Rs. 15,86,000, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 15,12,000. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,800 inhabitants, and the next largest town 11,700. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloths, and groceries and salt. The Nawab keeps a military force of about 1,800 men, besides 1,231 military police.

BENARES.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh Bahadur, Raja of Benares.	Raja of Benares.	Brahman (Bhoinhár).	62	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Raja of Benares is a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, father of Raja Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Raja in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadoi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages with a population of 392,415, and an average rental somewhat exceeding Rs. 8,00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Maharaja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Maharaja and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Raja the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law, and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
KUMAUN.	Pratab Sah, Raja of Tehri, Garhwál.	Raja of Tehri	Rajput Suraj-bansi.	30	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 200,000, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,13,000. The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Name of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	
		Revenue.	Judicial.				
1	2	3		4	5	6	
1	Dehra Dún ...	2	1	1,193	116,945	Dehra ...	7,316
2	Saháranpur ...	4	2	2,221	884,017	Saháranpur ...	43,083
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	4	2	1,654	690,107	Kairana ...	17,742
4	Meerut ...	6	2	2,361	1,276,104	Meerut & cant.	81,386
5	Bulandshahr ...	4	2	1,918	936,667	Khurja ...	26,858
6	Aligarh ...	6	3	1,954	1,073,343	Koil ...	57,234
7	Kumaun ...	3	1	6,000	433,314	Almora ...	6,260
8	Garhwál ...	1	1	5,500	310,288		
9	Tarái parganas ...	3	...	920	185,658	Káshipur ...	13,221
10	Bijnor ...	5	2	1,869	737,153	Najibabad ...	19,914
11	Moradabad ...	6	5	2,282	1,122,437	Moradabad ...	62,582
12	Budaun ...	5	4	1,986	935,856	Budaun ...	33,322
13	Bareilly ...	6	3	1,621	1,023,186	Bareilly ...	102,982
14	Sháhjahánpur ...	4	3	1,744	949,579	Sháhjahánpur ...	72,683
15	Muttra ...	6	2	1,453	783,530	Muttra ...	59,281
16	Agra ...	7	2	1,845	1,068,653	Agra city & cant.	149,008
17	Farukhabad ...	6	4	1,719	918,850	Farukhabad city,	65,441
18	Mainpuri ...	5	2	1,697	765,845	Mainpuri city ...	21,177
19	Etáwah ...	5	1	1,698	668,641	Etáwah ...	30,549
20	Etah ...	4	3	1,739	833,892	Kásganj ...	15,764
21	Jalaun ...	5	...	1,555	404,447	Kálpi ...	15,857
22	Jhánsi ...	4	...	1,567	317,826	Mau ...	16,428
23	Lalitpur ...	2	...	1,947	213,661	Lalitpur ...	8,976
24	Cawnpore ...	9	3	2,337	1,156,065	Cawnpore ...	113,601
25	Fatehpur ...	6	1	1,637	663,877	Fatehpur ...	19,879
26	Bánda ...	8	1	2,961	697,694	Bánda ...	27,913
27	Allahabad ...	9	2	2,840	1,396,241	Allahabad ...	71,488
28	Hamirpur ...	6	1	2,296	529,137	Ráth ...	14,515
29	Jaunpur ...	5	1	1,554	1,025,100	Jaunpur ...	23,327
30	Gorakhpur ...	6	3	4,585	2,019,361	Gorakhpur city,	51,117
31	Basti ...	5	2	2,788	1,473,029	Menhdawal ...	8,124
32	Azamgarh ...	5	3	2,147	1,317,554	Azamgarh ...	15,770
33	Mirzapur ...	4	1	5,224	1,015,826	Mirzapur ...	67,274
34	Benares ...	3	1	998	794,900	Benares ...	175,188
35	Gházipur ...	4	4	1,451	873,130	Gházipur ...	38,854
36	Ballia ...	2	1	1,137	686,368	Ballia ...	8,521
37	Pilibhít ...	3	2	1,350	483,953	Pilibhít ...	29,840
	Total ...	178	71	81,748	30,781,204	...	

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1880-81 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
482	6	9	45	13	370	1,04,544	62,119	2,81,625
1,917	15	17	27	21	424	3,08,709	12.07,235	15.21,867
1,046	10	13	24	12	388	46,176	12,19,833	15.02,394
2,091	16	19	18	17	930	3,00,225	22,24,841	27,03,682
1,596	9	29	31	8	477	1,47,932	12,30,602	13,80,912
1,808	22	20	38	20	570	3,77,816	21,34,038	25,06,606
6,516	10	8	150	50	155	1,37,997	2,43,078	5,13,051
4,417	3	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,139	1,17,833
591	2	4	50	50	228	62,861	4,28,851	4,93,849
2,955	11	11	24	8	2,479	2,50,676	12,28,434	13,87,145
2,853	18	21	16	14	600	2,85,026	13,36,351	16,14,335
2,358	14	10	26	20	641	2,06,449	10,36,250	12.05,446
2,240	17	20	39	26	3,061	3,41,444	13,13,626	16.66.609
2,356	14	17	28	22	2,723	3,17,271	11,19,771	16,87,133
1,038	11	14	22	19	618	2,01,548	15,94,566	19,72,646
1,228	20	25	28.	4	1,811	3,07,774	17,83,954	22,77,880
1,798	17	24	29	19	3,027	3,52,409	12,28,733	15,54,333
1,442	14	16	15	10	514	2,01,472	12.60,499	14,45,711
1,559	11	17	24	13	408	1.68,192	13,28,328	14,65,978
1,733	13	14	34	12	365	1,79,260	10,86,861	20,88,297
971	16	15	22	12	1,818	2,09,993	9,10,473	11,80,769
607	11	13	20	14	593	1,92,644	4,22,260	5,49,329
749	5	5	36	24	303	1,18,909	1,46,633	1,80,767
2,042	19	26	45	29	707	3,13,950	21,49.245	39,02,862
1,592	11	11	35	19	422	1,49,359	13,08,344	14,47,846
1,972	20	17	27	21	528	2,41,040	12,07,104	12,95,358
3,956	21	21	24	17	4,704	4,25,580	23,72,240	28,98,896
918	12	8	30	9	427	2,21,950	10,68,282	11,64,480
3,215	16	12	18	13	425	1,77,422	12,40,366	15,03,179
8,391	17	14	46	32	639	2,94,602	17,01,712	21,12,255
7,524	11	9	32	12	438	1,60,402	13,14,331	14,52,697
5,532	14	12	27	23	470	2,22,432	16,59,265	18,97,365
4,104	14	10	60	40	538	2,01,019	8,56,247	11.72,367
1,919	10	14	20	9	972	2,79,056	8,94,805	13.93,081
3,906	12	8	14	5	388	1,21,203	10,51,194	14,00,000
2,431	7	4	28	12	374	93,744	6,12,830	7,84,330
1,308	5	8	42	...	1,414	1,36,656	7,18,456	9,24,129
92,461	474	518	...	...	34,389	79,99,256	4,27,98,896	5,44,42,885

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Name of executive districts.	*Number of sub-divisions.* Revenue.	Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.
1	2	3		4	5	6
38	Lucknow ...	3	2	979	778,195	Lucknow ... 261,017
39	Unao ...	4	4	1,768	945,955	Purwa ... 9,736
40	Bara Banki ...	4	3	1,768	1,113,430	Nawabganj ... 13,859
41	Sitapur ...	4	4	2,215	932,959	Khairabad ... 15,677
42	Hardoi ...	4	4	2,300	932,322	Shahabad ... 18,515
43	Kheri ...	3	2	2,993	738,089	Lakhimpur ... 7,537
44	Fyzabad ...	4	2	1,688	1,024,652	Fyzabad ... 39,493
45	Bahraich ...	3	1	2,740	774,640	Bahraich ... 21,901
46	Gonda ...	3	3	2,881	1,168,462	Balrámpur ... 13,878
47	Rae Bareli ...	4	4	1,740	989,008	Rae Bareli ... 16,288
48	Sultanpur ...	4	2	1,707	1,040,227	Perkinsganj ... 6,076
49	Partabgarh ...	3	3	1,434	784,156	Partabgarh ... 3,950
	Total ...	43	34	24,213	11,222,095	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	221	105	105,961	*42,003,299	

* These figures are according to the former census.

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1880-81 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh*—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts,	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
956	12	21	25	10	1,613	2,56,940	6,08,765	10,81,169
1,766	15	11	24	12	479	1,86,431	12,03,695	15,26,023
2,093	14	11	28	13	524	1,37,335	16,77,193	18,29,208
2,365	13	14	30	15	638	1,51,008	13,34,952	15,92,094
1,980	22	19	25	9	573	2,71,936	13,28,939	16,37,263
1,777	11	9	50	36	397	98,836	7,44,336	8,38,737
2,569	17	12	23	7	769	1,64,844	11,12,711	13,77,486
1,944	15	13	49	16	444	1,03,575	9,77,177	11,80,657
2,834	21	17	35	27	597	1,67,208	15,09,363	18,11,032
1,768	18	14	16	10	491	2,43,523	9,73,840	11,61,644
2,526	11	9	25	9	485	1,69,593	10,67,589	11,99,352
2,214	12	13	24	9	372	1,04,336	9,74,542	19,49,085
24,792	181	163	354	173	7,372	20,55,365	1,35,13,102	1,71,83,750
117,253	655	681	354	173	41,761	1,00,54,821	5,63,11,998	7,20,26,035

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dún ...	5,147	19,610	24,757	50,862
Saháranpur ...	19,300	177,935	197,235	314,896
Muzaffarnagar ...	20,372	134,640	155,012	250,870
Meerut ...	19,928	248,722	268,650	367,010
Bulandshahr ...	14,341	168,353	182,694	309,965
Aligarh ...	24,400	187,033	211,433	373,559
Kumaun ...	42,738	34,886	77,624	147,587
Garhwál ...	34,423	22,870	57,293	97,777
Turái parganas ...	366	41,366	41,732	71,578
Bijnor ...	6,974	151,609	158,583	257,646
Moradabad ...	17,128	235,216	252,344	387,924
Budaun ...	4,334	189,532	193,866	321,901
Bareilly ...	8,605	191,572	200,177	353,935
Pilibhit ...	1,550	94,714	96,264	164,825
Sháhjahánpur ...	5,589	183,369	188,958	334,651
Muttra ...	23,046	146,450	169,496	280,895
Agra ...	35,326	188,919	224,244	387,709
Farukhabad ...	11,787	186,916	198,703	337,860
Mainpuri ...	4,844	146,044	150,888	283,872
Etáwah ...	4,765	112,220	116,485	254,096
Etah ...	4,742	154,358	163,100	295,932
Jalaun ...	10,154	78,823	88,977	152,216
Jhánsi ...	12,549	60,246	72,795	119,758
Lalitpur ...	4,380	42,393	46,773	74,308
Cawnpore ...	56,759	215,473	272,232	436,092
Fatehpur ...	5,905	147,772	153,777	240,333
Bánda ...	5,705	155,257	160,962	240,932
Allahabad ...	7,261	298,921	306,172	480,730
Hamírpur ...	19,791	101,120	121,011	192,836
Jaunpur ...	1,090	199,177	200,267	357,038
Gorakhpur ...	3,019	378,218	381,237	694,161
Basti ...	442	247,826	248,268	488,950
Azamgarh ...	380	224,289	224,669	471,075
Mirzapur ...	11,063	207,996	219,059	337,971
Benares ...	18,010	138,190	156,200	272,209
Gházipur ...	869	189,847	190,716	309,633
Ballia ...	112	144,687	144,799	243,311
Total ...	469,883	5,846,569	6,316,452	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

POPULATION.					CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32,338	17,829	15,916	116,945	98	1,061	190	460
264,567	170,258	134,796	884,017	398	217	61	302
215,088	124,755	99,394	690,107	417	58	1	1
481,510	238,452	191,132	1,276,104	540	2,149	142	730
284,449	183,759	158,494	936,667	488	77	30	58
324,436	203,811	171,527	1,073,333	549	178	61	62
130,771	83,870	7 ,086	433,314	72	1,452	19	311
98,894	57,973	55,644	310,288	56	26	...	65
55,927	31,005	27,148	185,658	202	23	1	...
228,564	137,767	113,186	737,153	394	73	...	24
344,761	209,089	180,663	1,122,437	492	289	22	398
279,111	182,608	152,236	935,856	471	38	15	76
305,051	195,159	169,041	1,023,186	631	342	49	460
144,019	93,236	81,873	483,953	358	...	...	23
283,274	176,563	155,091	949,579	544	195	28	181
243,175	142,040	117,420	788,530	539	322	14	4
327,799	188,277	164,868	1,068,653	579	1,673	535	1,537
283,377	161,907	135,706	918,850	535	120	36	423
228,503	143,119	110,351	765,845	451	129	3	85
201,658	115,864	97,023	668,641	394	45	16	86
252,750	158,589	126,621	833,292	479	73	41	20
133,763	64,422	54,046	404,447	260	32	31	1
110,161	47,821	40,086	317,826	203	165	49	44
67,723	37,336	33,294	212,661	109	193	...	...
378,103	182,793	158.467	1,156,055	495	454	184	416
225,602	105.230	92,712	663,877	405	36	26	5
231,441	118,877	106,434	697,684	236	66	178	8
465,261	235,340	214,910	1,326,241	492	1,519	747	628
179,055	83,360	73,886	529,137	230	23	...	...
330,060	168,223	149,779	1,025,100	659	86	8	23
640,981	383,921	300,298	2,019,361	440	83	10	451
450,177	295,760	238,142	1,473,029	528	41	...	3
420,899	239,252	177,328	1,317,554	614	59	15	22
336,448	182,847	158,560	1,015,826	194	718	139	426
267,709	134,813	120,169	794,900	796	321	161	208
308,900	143,264	111,338	873,130	602	123	...	...
245,286	116,271	81,500	686,368	604	4	1	1
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	30,781,204	377	12,463	2,813	7,532

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-Western

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Dehra Dún ...	102,814	12,420	...	...	...
Saháranpur ...	604,422	279,015	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	498,950	191,097	...	...	...
Meerut ...	991,226	281,857	...	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	760,602	175,900	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	955,121	117,911	...	...	...
Kumaun ...	425,963	5,569	...	...	...
Garhwál ...	308,396	1,796	...	5	...
Tarái parganas ...	122,657	62,977	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	493,661	243,455	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	751,779	369,949	...	...	...
Budaun ...	795,843	139,884	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	828,648	193,687	...	...	...
Pilibhít ...	368,935	114,995	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur ...	822,578	126,597	2	...	...
Muttra ...	718,448	64,046	...	696	...
Agra ...	962,361	102,547	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	815,678	101,537	1	1,055	...
Mainpuri ...	724,663	40,965	...	...	...
Etáwah ...	631,923	36,571	...	...	...
Etah ...	750,839	82,721	...	182	36
Jalaun ...	378,855	25,528	...	...	...
Jhánsi ...	305,151	12,417	...	...	...
Lalitpur ...	185,186	4,782	...	11,356	11,144
Cawnpore ...	1,065,786	89,215	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	593,256	70,554	...	...	...
Bánda ...	657,107	40,325	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,211,778	181,574	...	...	...
Hamírpur ...	495,339	33,775	...	...	...
Jaunpur ...	928,685	96,298	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	1,819,445	199,372	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,247,201	225,784	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	1,139,115	178,343	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	949,644	64,899	...	...	...
Benares ...	715,360	78,665	...	...	...
Ghazipur ...	783,889	89,118	...	...	...
Ballia ...	632,766	53,596	...	...	...
Total ...	26,543,998	4,189,941	3	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
			...	...	
87,506	79,439		...	...	
312,846	571,171		...	...	
251,971	438,136	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
537,230	738,874		...	...	
460,343	476,324		...	...	
456,821	616,712		...	...	
387,897	45,417	Hindi and hill language.	...	...	
266,843	43,445	Hindi.	...	...	
102,975	82,683		...	...	
280,568	456,685		...	...	
638,046	484,391		...	...	
628,102	307,754		...	...	
636,042	367,144		...	...	
315,472	168,481		...	...	
634,712	316,467		...	...	
400,560	382,970		...	...	
501,064	567,589		...	...	
511,462	407,388		...	...	
462,270	303,575		...	...	
401,904	266,737		...	...	
595,156	328,736		...	...	
185,221	219,226		...	...	
129,320	188,506	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
109,242	103,419		...	...	
564,010	592,045		...	...	
344,748	319,129		...	...	
347,098	350,646		...	...	
660,344	735,897		...	...	
267 636	321,501		...	...	
700,313	324,787		...	...	
1,629,253	390,108		...	...	
1,161,384	311,645		...	...	
846,760	470,774		...	...	
520,688	486,143		...	...	
349,705	445,195		...	...	
464,130	409,000		...	...	
368,351	318,017		...	...	
17,326,148	13,455,056	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-Western

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Lucknow ...	94,576	43,734	138,310	279,847
Unao ...	2,325	187,937	190,262	305,956
Bara Banki ...	930	246,936	247,866	Details
Sitapur ...	1,645	180,119	181,764	316,858
Hardoi ...	4,495	176,299	180,794	316,574
Kheri ...	Not available.		197,658	263,589
Fyzabad ...	4,788	188,691	193,479	325,660
Bahraich ...	52	152,955	153,007	256,146
Gonda ...	154	217,345	217,499	353,286
Rae Bareli ...	7,342	239,917	247,259	296,561
Sultanpur ...	37	222,366	222,403	319,081
Partabgarh ...	526	156,250	156,776	240,499
Provincial Total ...	116,870	2012,549	2,327,077	3,274,057
Grand Total ...	586,753	7859,116	8,643,529	14,031,060

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
255,876	131,222	111,250	778,195	794	760	4,222	...
307,673	177,730	154,596	945,955	535	10	2	...
not available.		...	1,113,430	629	Details not available.		
282,511	180,383	153,207	932,959	414	774	40	...
279,136	184,915	151,697	932,322	404	39	9	...
222,805	135,996	115,699	738,089	290	78	18	...
331,634	200,497	166,861	1,024,652	607	1,407	16	25
237,337	150,779	130,378	774,040	331	34	6	...
355,071	250,577	209,528	1,168,462	426	33	7	...
326,554	196,769	169,134	989,008	568	47	25	...
342,464	208,113	179,519	1,040,227	609	...	...	...
249,388	160,130	134,139	784,156	545	18	24	7
3,190,469	1,977,131	1,667,008	11,222,095	482	3,200	4,379	32
13,001,060	7,550,581	6,307,168	*42,003,299	859	15,663	7,122	7,564

* These figures are according to the former census.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Lucknow ...	603,861	169,352	...	...	...
Unao ...	883,830	61,920	193	...	...
Bara Banki ...	Details not available.			...	...
Sitapur ...	813,931	118,214	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	846,394	85,880	...	...	...
Kheri ...	664,157	73,575	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	922,905	99,039	...	...	...
Bahraich ...	676,448	98,152	..	...	...
Gonda ...	1,051,172	117,250	...	...	...
Rae Bareli ...	920,220	68,706	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	952,071	88,156	...	...	...
Partabgarh ...	713,948	70,159	...	...	...
Provincial Total ...	9,048,937	1,050,403	193	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,592,935	5,240,344	196	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
274,362	503,833	Urdu and Hindi ...	421	...	
519,060	426,895	Hindi	23	...	
...	...	Urdu and Hindi ...	Not available.		
533,747	399,212	Ditto ...	51	...	
600,647	331,675	Ditto ...	109	...	
474,384	263,705	Hindi	...	...	
672,183	351,209	Urdu	...	...	
495,751	278,889	Urdu and Hindi ...	42	...	
754,969	413,493	Ditto ...	15,879	...	
521,784	467,224	Ditto ...	22	...	
645,702	394,525	Ditto ...	101	...	
558,876	225,280	Ditto ...	...	...	
6,051,465	4,055,940	...	16,648	...	
23,377,613	17,510,996	...	16,648	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

I.—Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81.

Nature of settlement.			Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity.	N.-W. P.	...	10,496	47,74,666	...	
	Oudh	...	1,908	8,74,876	*Nil.*	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. P.	...	54,381	3,44,81,825	...	
	Oudh	...	21,181	1,36,07,5.2	Various between the years 1891 and 1908.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30.	N.-W. P.	...	11,229	16,32,477	...	
	Oudh	...	40	5,133	Between the years 1878 and 1880.	
Settled under 10 years.	N.-W. P.	...	1,051	4,56,566	...	
	Oudh	...	21	3,960	Between the years 1877 and 1881.	
Settlement in progress.	N.-W. P.	...	4,081	17,35,803	...	
	Oudh	...	95	...	...	
Total ...	N.-W. P.	...	81,238	4,30,81,337	...	
	Oudh	...	23,245	1,44,91,471	...	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,			1,04,483	5,75,72,808	...	
Settlement previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. P.	...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
	Oudh	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
Settlement without such records.	N.-W. P.	...	...	4,66,350	...	
	Oudh	...	23,245	1,05,48,398	...	
	Total	...	23,245	1,10,13,748	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed summary.	N.-W.P., Oudh	...	538	2,02,180	...	
			...	...	...	
	Total	...	538	2,02,180	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL (FOR OUDH).

1.—*The survey for the year ending 30th September*, 1880.

SURVEY.

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		
		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.	
		Miles.	Miles.			Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,300·17	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,738·13	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,456·42	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,245·32	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—Fiscal for the North-

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dehra Dún... ...	9,869	21,953	35,378	67,200	21,120
Saháranpur ...	110,017	61,212	565,401	736,630	266,880
Muzaffarnagar ...	120,337	79,448	452,199	651,984	206,680
Meerut	281,095	303,526	463,600	1,048,221	242,091
Bulandshahr ...	36,754	284,694	460,048	781,496	263,495
Aligarh	113,223	377,933	406,558	897,714	127,983
Kumaun	...	...	184,960	184,960	334,720
Garhwál	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976
Tarái	Information not available.			173,440	123,520
Bijnor	11,067	23,186	557,003	591,256	360,208
Moradabad ...	...	97,606	704,283	801,889	312,698
Budaun	....	157,652	720,539	878,191	277,560
Bareilly	22,514	87,551	597,136	707,200	211,840
Pilibhít	37,773	16,584	436,587	490,944	209,026
Sháhjahánpur ...	...	138,138	492,992	631,130	354,410
Muttra	35,799	145,818	512,783	694,400	93,596
Agra	23,045	159,408	549,255	731,708	191,410
Farukhabad ...	40,133	322,891	286,382	649,406	159,866
Mainpuri	89,219	180,415	337,726	607,360	121,600
Etáwah	111,168	89,155	342,985	543,308	376,434
Etah	79,904	183,293	440,044	703,241	165,348
Jalaun	...	19,287	588,156	607,443	119,048
Jhánsi	500	18,794	390,306	409,600	235,520
Lalitpur	...	25,766	177,133	202,899	593,643
Cawnpore	137,093	236,998	484,211	858,302	229,865
Fatehpur	...	135,806	384,387	520,193	241,715
Bánda	...	...	936,960	936,960	644,480
Allahabad	50	368,728	637,244	1,006,022	309,867
Hamirpur	1,243	16,314	713,542	731,099	461,602
Jaunpur	...	560,600	34,327	594,927	286,566
Gorakhpur... ...	...	906,057	688,306	1,594,363	773,576
Ballia	Not known			497,665	73,860
Basti	...	811,276	358,649	1,169,926	330,042
Azamgarh	...	688,288	74,645	762,933	244,066
Mirzapur	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	816,515
Benares	Details not available.			465,708	19,910
Gházipur	...	...	...	652,800	115,200
Total average rates ...	1,260,803	6,720,125	14,772,536	24,843,077	9,440,446

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

area in acres for 1880-81.

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.				
Uncultura ble waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of set-tlement.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
654,080	742,400	63,495	0 15 1	0 11 6	0 1 4	
307,885	1,311,395	12,12,911	1 10 4	1 3 4	0 14 10	
148,733	1,007,397	12,22,729	1 14 0	1 6 9	1 3 5	
165,400	1,475,712	21,84,616	2 1 4	1 11 1	1 7 8	
140,960	1,185,861	12,38,-09	1 9 4	1 3 0	1 0 8	
208,326	1,234,023	21,41,674	2 6 2	2 1 5	1 11 9	
3,290,880	3,810,560	2,44,115	1 5 1	0 14 8	0 1 0	
3,370,645	3,505,280	96,158	0 13 11	0 11 5	0 0 5	
288,640	585,600	4,14,884	2 6 3	1 6 4	0 11 4	
139,436	1,090,900	11,83,969	2 0 0	1 3 11	1 1 4	
100,491	1,215,078	14,09,178	1 12 1	1 4 3	1 2 7	
89,689	1,245,440	10,38,059	1 2 11	0 14 4	0 13 4	
110,080	1,029,120	13,14,144	1 13 9	1 6 11	1 4 5	
76,138	776,108	7,56,706	1 8 0	1 2 2	0 15 2	
104,856	1,090,396	11,82,236	1 14 0	1 3 2	1 1 4	
61,741	849,737	15,96,341	2 4 9	2 0 7	1 14 0	
202,485	1,125,603	17 88,842	2 7 1	1 15 0	1 9 5	
237,087	1,046,359	12,32,903	1 14 5	1 8 5	1 2 10	
355,840	1,084,800	12,65,085	2 1 4	1 11 9	1 2 8	
151,495	1,071,237	13,30,986	2 7 2	1 15 6	1 3 11	
225,767	1,094,346	10,55,951	1 8 0	1 3 6	0 15 5	
191,488	918,579	9,15,481	1 8 1	1 4 2	0 15 11	
285,294	930,414	4,40,927	1 1 3	0 11 5	0 7 7	
277,794	1,074,336	1,52,008	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 2 3	
407,454	1,496,621	21,58,755	2 8 3	1 15 9	1 7 1	
285,367	1,047,275	13,08,396	2 8 3	1 11 9	1 3 11	
256,880	1,832,320	12,84,193	1 5 11	0 13 0	0 11 3	
478,978	1,794,867	23,69,782	2 5 8	1 13 0	1 5 1	
257,219	1,449,920	10,62,072	1 7 3	0 14 6	0 11 9	
91,163	972,956	12,48,136	2 1 7	1 6 8	1 4 6	
512,964	2,880,903	16,86,762	1 0 11	0 11 11	0 9 4	
140,433	711,958	6,24,681	1 4 1	1 1 6	0 14 0	
237,999	1,737,966	13,19,492	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 2	
362,122	1,369,121	17,11,364	2 3 10	1 11 5	1 4 0	
785,721	1,952,137	85,70,030	1 0 2	0 11 9	0 7 0	
142,462	628,080	8,96,305	1 14 10	1 13 6	1 5 10	
160,000	928,000	10,86,554	1 10 8	1 6 8	1 2 9	
15,318,282	49,301,905	4,30,75,277	1 12 1	1 4 9	0 14 0	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—FISCAL FOR THE NORTH-

2.—*Surveyed and assessed area in*

District.	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTI
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463	139,046
Unao ...	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986
Sitapur ...	...	157,033	774,477	931,510	326,102
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,004	394,309
Kheri ...	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925
Fyzabad ...	...	352,730	254,478	607,208	228,317
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,328	801,431	558,710
Gonda ...	...	208,318	862,046	1,070,364	501,900
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	145,810	569,582	329,213
Sultanpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911
Partabgarh ...	...	344,498	103,764	448,262	190,524
Total average rates.	...	2,957,765	5,316,795	8,274,560	4,035,351

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

acres for 1880-81—(concluded).

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.				
Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
155,210	626,719	8,02,047	2 6 8	1 12 4	1 4 5	
244,263	1,131,752	13,71,305	2 6 1	1 10 7	1 3 4	
193,449	1,131,663	15,86,435	2 3 11	1 13 0	1 6 5	
184,454	1,442,066	13,28,131	1 6 11	1 1 6	0 14 8	
214,796	1,472,109	13,73,297	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	
274,937	1,626,485	8,42,540	1 2 0	0 10 7	0 8 10	
245,031	1,080,556	11,60,462	1 14 7	1 7 8	1 1 2	
135,196	1,495,337	9,67,558	1 3 4	0 11 9	0 10 3	
180,139	1,752,403	15,44,215	1 7 1	1 0 2	0 14 1	
208,329	1,107,124	12,66,096	2 5 3	1 9 4	1 2 7	
251,722	1,092,428	12,37,678	2 2 9	1 9 7	1 2 1	
279,592	918,378	9,91,765	2 3 7	1 11 0	1 1 3	
2,567,109	14,877,020	1,44,91,471	1 12 4	1 3 11	0 15 7	

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue of last year. (1879-80).		Revenue of this year (1880-81).		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,26,83,564	4,19,48,449	4,26,34,350	4,15,60,946	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	3,97,855	3,36,241	2,44,425	2,28,753	...	...
Total ...	4,30,81,419	4,22,84,690	4,28,78,775	4,17,89,699	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	3,56,280	1,41,160	36,283	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,25,139	4,21,43,530	4,28,42,492	4,17,89,699	15,72,261	4,02,17,438
Collection from Government estates ...	3,79,265	3,76,905	3,83,381	3,80,055	1,41,498	2,38,557
Income from sale of Government estates,	62,721	61,448	70,679	69,656	...	69,656
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	2,34,363	2,14,456	1,35,837	1,28,925	4,251	1,24,674
Grand Total ...	4,34,01,488	4,27,96,339	4,34,32,389	4,23,68,335	17,18,010	4,06,50,325

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
1	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	...	...	...	Demand for 1880-81	4,34,32,389
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	Ditto 1879-80	4,34,01,488
				Total ...	30,901
Total ...	...	...	...	*Increase.*	
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	...	...	...	By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures	14,951
				By revision of assessment at regular settlement	13,017
				By alluvion	23,180
				By territorial transfer	4,77,719
				By progressive assessment	34,943
				By land released from occupation by Govt. ...	1,966
Difference ...	10,52,793	3	1,307	Miscellaneous	1,27,735
				Total ...	6,93,511
Collection from Government estates.	3,326	...	...	*Decrease.*	
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,023	...	26	By revision of assessment at regular settlement	75,268
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	6,912	...	...	By summary reduction of revenue on account of over assessment or other cause ...	2,305
				By diluvion	15,642
				By territorial transfer	3,37,509
				By Government appropriation	9,431
				Miscellaneous	2,22,455
Grand Total ...	10,64,054	3	1,333	Total ...	6,62,610
				Net increase	30,901

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue*, 1879-80 (*for Oudh*).

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1878-79).			*Revenue this year* (1879-80).		
	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,37,44,199 3 9	...	...	1,37,99,760 5 5	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	4,018 10 6	...	...	73,019 7 6	...	...
Total ...	1,37,48,217 14 3	...	...	1,38,72,779 12 11	...	...
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	383 0 0	...	...	2,151 0 0	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzib.	1,37,47,834 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9	1,38,70,628 12 11	6,766 11 6	1,38,39,690 15 4
Fluctuating land revenue not on roll.	20,675 1 11	...	16,226 9 2	10,575 5 1	...	9,865 0 1
Collection from Government estates.	15,360 0 2	26 7 9	13,426 12 8	21,759 10 7	106 14 6	21,007 2 9
Income from sale of Government estates.	19,538 1 9	...	19,538 1 9	24,963 4 9	...	24,963 4 9
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	4,899 6 8	...	4,899 6 8	17,185 0 9	...	17,185 0 9
Total ...	1,38,08,307 8 9	84,269 0 0	1,36,76,293 1 0	1,39,45,112 2 1	6,873 10 0	1,39,12,711 7 8

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue*, 1879-80 (*for Oudh*)—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	7,50s 14 14 7	1,30,88,876 0 9	24,171 2 1	...	...	
Fluctuating land revenue not on roll.	...	9,865 0 1	710 5 0	...	...	
Collection from Government estates.	2,431 2 2	18,576 0 7	645 9 4	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	24,963 4 9	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	...	17,185 0 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,53,246 0 9	1,31,59,465 6 11	25,527 0 5	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative—Statements 1—3.—*Blank.*

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL 1. (FOR N.-W. P.)—*Blank.*

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI-

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and* ***year.***

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of Province in square miles.	Population of province.	Number of tribunals.
1				2	3	4	5
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,	4 divisions, 19 districts, 43 tahsils, and 3 cantonments.	23,992 square miles.	11,220,232, Census of 1881.	...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				10
Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				1
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				1
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				20
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				2
			Native ...				26
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				22
			Native ...				22
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				14
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				12
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				3
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions ...				...	...	...	1
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil ...				...	...	...	2
Judges exercising civil powers only ...				...	...	...	38
Board of Magistrates				...	...	...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction ...				...	...	...	12
Ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872							
Sessions Courts				...	...	...	4
Judicial Commissioner's Court				...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...				...	...	...	94

PROTECTION.

NAL (FOR OUDH).

appellate, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last day of the 1880.

Constitution of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	These officers include talukdars who are Honorary Assistant Commissioners or Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners. The civil and rent powers with which they are invested are respectively those laid down in Act XIII. of 1879, and sections 88, 89 and 90 of Act XIX. of 1868.	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1 and 9		...	...	...	...	18
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	1	...
2		...	...	...	...	1
1		...	...	1	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	1	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	20
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	1	...	1	...
1		...	...	...	...	26
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	11	6	5	...
1		...	...	...	...	22
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	14
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	12
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	1	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	3
1	Act XI. of 1865 ...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	District and Sub-Judges, and Munsifs, &c.	...	2	2	2	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	5	3	4	...
1 with 2 assessors	...	...	2	2	...	...
1	Sessions High Court ...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	18	13	149

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and*
year 1880

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				*Average annual salary of each paid Judge.*	
				European.	Native.
1				13	14
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	2nd Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	1st Class	Paid	European,	19,000	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	1,679
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	2nd Class	Paid	European,	4,200	...
			Native	...	2,074
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	1st Class	Paid	European,	7,056	...
			Native	...	3,977
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil and revenue powers.	3rd Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	2nd Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
	1st Class	Paid	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions				...	8,400
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil				10,800	...
Judges exercising civil powers only				12,883	4,859
Board of Magistrates				...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction				17,940	...
Ditto ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872					
Sessions Courts				35,133	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				36,000	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	...

PROTECTION.

NAL (FOR OUDH).

appellate, existing in the districtsof Oudh, on the last day of the —concluded).

Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue or rent.	Appeals in all departments.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.								
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
308		...			3,876	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			16	...	...	...
...		...			56	...	...	...
13,440		City Mgte.			451	...	...	23
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			29	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
42,757		...			2,625	...	5,605	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
8,040		...			471	...	636	...
66,121		...			4,365	...	7,630	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
1,84,393		...			5,039	...	3,664	...
1,08,522		...			7,429	...	7,054	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
120		...			172	...	3	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			655	...	10	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
240		...			404	...	...	...
13,322		...			...	4,201	...	...
23,885	...	Cant. Mgte.			617	463	...	...
2,87,126	...	...			...	36,729	...	3,201
...	...	...			...	...	...	...
2,72,151	...	...			870	...	721	1,712
1,91,752	...	...			463	...	126	1,931
58,408	...	...			17	4	...	779, besides 851 revision cases, misls. appeals & applications.
12,70,584	...	...	...	...	27,555	41,397	25,451	7,016

Rs. 7,46,105 for the province.

273 days, excluding 52 Sundays and 40 holidays.

57 Barristers and High Court enders, and 150 pleaders of all grades.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1880.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII.	2	7	6	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII.	1,451	6,618	1,603	4,903	18	93
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX.:—						
By public servants ...	187	207	100	99	...	8
Relating to public servants ...	91	88	31	52	4	1
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X.	2,621	5,832	1,548	4,243	10	31
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI.—						
False evidence or subornation of public servants.	475	651	255	382	2	12
Offences against public justice.	1,245	1,611	485	1,079	3	44
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII.:—						
Offences relating to coins ...	266	245	83	157	1	4
Offences relating to stamps ...	26	33	11	21	...	1
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII.	179	338	125	213	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.—Chapter XIV.—						
Public health or safety ...	635	926	209	715	...	2
Convenience	439	1,903	191	1,711	...	1
Decency and morals ...	39	93	25	68	...	...
Lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV.	90	89	60	29	...	...
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—						
1. Murder	405	667	193	428	7	39
2. Attempt to commit murder,	96	104	21	80	...	3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—(concluded).						
3. Culpable homicide ...	278	567	144	375	5	43
4. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	7	7	...	7	...	...
5. Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Attempt to commit suicide,	1,220	1,022	244	768	5	5
7. Causing death by rash or negligent act.	68	114	49	64	...	1
8. Causing miscarriage, exposure of infant, or concealment of birth.—						
Causing miscarriage ...	44	56	35	21	...	...
Exposure of infant and concealment of birth.	214	214	44	165	1	4
9. Hurt	50,857	23,349	12,636	10,499	18	196
10. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1,585	1,300	810	471	1	18
11. Criminal force and assault,	10,647	11,670	6,629	4,956	29	56
12. Kidnapping or abduction ...	387	490	168	278	16	34
13. Buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution.	39	53	17	31	3	2
14. Slavery	2	...	...	...	...	...
15. Forced labor	12	9	5	4	...	...
16. Rape	367	236	125	104	1	6
17. Unnatural offences ...	120	112	35	77	...	...
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII.—						
1. Theft with aggravating circumstances.	40	71	42	24	...	5
2. Theft, other cases ...	61,959	25,797	5,513	20,062	60	162
3. Extortion with aggravating circumstances.	17	9	9	...	...	...
4. Extortion, other cases ...	844	401	259	126	...	16

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII —(*concluded*).						
5. Robbery and dakaiti ...	556	1,033	375	642	2	14
6. Criminal misappropriation,	793	792	339	444	6	3
7. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,288	1,015	431	548	6	30
8. Receiving stolen property...	5,644	8,572	2,013	6,431	42	86
9. Cheating	1,047	853	447	373	...	33
10. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	11	18	11	7	...	...
11. Mischief	7,959	5,971	3,638	2,290	6	37
12. Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt.	11	28	11	17	...	...
13. Criminal trespass, other cases.	50,214	12,470	4,730	7,565	13	162
Offences relating to documents under Chapter XVIII.—						
1. Forgery	147	197	104	79	5	9
2. Making use of a false trade or property mark.	6	6	4	2	...	...
3. Removing or destroying trade or property mark.	22	19	10	9	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX.	78	143	30	113	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX.	3,058	2,292	1,671	554	9	58
Defamation —Chapter XXI. ...	530	390	305	82	...	3
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII.	696	720	406	298	...	16
Abetments of offences and attempts to commit offences not otherwise provided for.	78	57	27	30	...	...
Total offences under the Indian Penal Code.	2,08,004	1,19,465	46,263	71,681	283	1,238

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under special and local laws.—						
Act XI. of 1878.—Arms ...	555	763	161	596	...	6
Act XXII. of 1864, III. of 1880.—Cantonments.	2,176	4,212	700	3,511	...	1
Act I. of 1871.—Cattle trespass,	2,959	3,331	2,002	1,298	...	31
Act VIII. of 1873.—Canals ...	1,449	3,243	514	2,726	...	3
Act X. of 1871.—Excise ...	1,413	2,093	429	1,654	8	2
Regulation VI. of 1819.—Ferries.	44	124	63	61	...	...
Act VII. of 1878.—Forests ...	100	274	90	184	...	...
Act XV. of 1873.—Municipalities.	10,579	19,516	2,033	17,459	8	16
Acts XIII. of 1857 and I. of 1878.—Opium.	836	1,143	284	851	2	3
Acts V. of 1861, XX. of 1856, and XVI. of 1873.—Police.	5,083	10,802	745	10,036	1	20
Act IV. of 1879.—Railways ...	353	494	81	412	...	1
Act VIII. of 1875.—Salt and saltpetre.	355	596	50	541	5	...
Act I. of 1879.—Stamps ...	1,007	1,693	324	1,336	18	15
Other offences against special and local laws.	7,109	15,375	3,221	12,024	34	96
Total ...	34,018	63,659	10,697	52,692	76	194
Grand Total ...	2,42,022	1,83,134	56,960	1,24,373	349	1,432

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

3.—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Class of tribunals.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of					Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Brought to trial during the year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summonses.	Voluntarily.										
Village officers, unpaid Magistrates.	61	16,249	503	12,470	425	2	29,701	4,429	4,054	20,944	175	8	91	5	36,243
Local subordinate, paid Magistrates.	192	23,803	870	29,792	2,259	23	56,939	8,609	12,063	37,181	761	78	247	5	104,250
Full power Magistrates, exercising power throughout the district,	850	52,600	3,181	30,837	2,213	189	89,870	12,986	14,798	58,236	2,660	240	950	6	215,966
Chief Magistrates of districts.	64	3,261	338	2,159	154	133	6,109	841	766	4,174	261	23	44	5	14,265
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36 of Act X. of 1872 (Oudh).	1	248	35	27	5	...	316	76	35	199	2	...	4	5	933
Total, Magistracy...	1,168	96,152	4,927	75,285	5,056	347	182,935	26,941	29,716	120,734	3,859	349	1,436	5	371,657
Sessions Court ...	232	3,120	108	14	25	3	3,502	1	888	2,248	67	36	262	34	14,479
High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court (Oudh).	1	28	...	...	...	...	29	...	4	24	...	...	...	23	59
Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1,401	99,300	5,035	75,299	5,081	350	186,466	26,942	30,608	123,006	3,926	385	1,598	31	386,195

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of tribunals.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.			
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.					FINE.			
					Rigorous.														
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	..	159	1,639	100	...	419	18,242	34	385	...	41	21	18,234	304	7	3
By subordinate local paid Magistrates.	...	...	...	...	349	6,355	606	...	1,716	31,547	56	2,421	61	291	105	27,262	3,186	87	7
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	...	...	...	...	2,097	15,926	905	...	3,282	23,058	844	5,826	827	2,706	1,446	22,769	4,467	326	74
By chief Magistrates of districts.	...	...	...	...	108	1,047	97	...	163	1,616	92	501	87	262	232	1,401	307	44	26
Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	4	...	116	61	1	...	18	4	11	11	...	...	1	15	5	1	1
By Sessions Courts ...	85	193	144	...	196	1,710	21	...	122	48	36	33	6	8	1	19	61	65	14
y High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	14	4	1		...	3	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	99	197	149	..	3,025	26,741	1,732	...	5,721	75,115	1,073	9,177	981	3,308	1,806	69,699	8,330	531	125

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1880—(concluded).

Class of tribunals.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																			
	Fine.					Imprisonment.												Whipped.		
						15 days.		*6 months.*		*2 years.*		*7 years.*		*Above 7 years.*						
	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35	36	37
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	33,037	30,967	1,618	437	63	1,300	40	216	1	...	...	...	...			190	182	47
By subordinate local paid Magistrates.	2	...	1,05,842	99,036	4,402	2,629	342	5,360	200	484	9	1	...	...	...			1,051	1,163	263
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	8	...	2,53,979	193,924	18,012	1,261	466	10,772	533	8,050	18	14	...	...	...			2,104	3,010	1,556
By chief Magistrates of districts.	...	...	27,896	20,110	2,784	79	50	652	58	566	4	50	...	...	...			204	267	122
Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	1,246	888	336	...	1	36	...	33	...	112	...	...	...			3	1	18
By Sessions Courts ...	9	2	20,617	9,459	2,553	3	...	147	10	512	10	1,027	1	119	...			5	26	38
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...			...	...	...
Total ...	19	2	4,42,717	3,54,484	29,705	4,409	922	18,210	843	9,861	42	12,041	1	120	...			3,557	4,649	2,044

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

5.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision.	Number of persons.								Remarks.
		Appeal or application rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
Magistrates of districts ... N.-W. P.,	3,323	529	1,581	356	666	...	110	11	70	
Magistrates of districts ... Oudh ...	3,434	34	3,019	101	121	2	3	123	31	
Total ...	6,757	563	4,600	457	787	2	113	134	101	
Sessions Courts ... N.-W. P.,	3,588	935	1,561	374	447	...	48	79	137	
Sessions Courts ... Oudh ...	1,745	280	1,164	79	112	2	...	80	28	
Total ...	5 333	1,215	2,725	453	559	2	48	159	165	
High Court, N.-W. P., and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. N.-W. P.,	1,186	146	727	172	88	...	12	...	41	
		252	385	154	157	1	...	...	76	
Oudh ...	1,034									
Total ...	2,220	398	1,112	326	245	1	12	...	117	
Total ...	14,310	2,176	8,437	1,236	1,591	5	173	293	383	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of suit.		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.						
On written obligations ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	9,280	57,753	1	...	67,034
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	3,538	21	...	3,559
On unwritten do. ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,125	8,823	...	...	10,948
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	65	...	...	65
On account stated ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	3,180	5,258	1	...	8,439
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	361	...	...	361
Money had and received.	Under Rs. 500 ...	994	1,858	...	...	2,852
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	126	1	...	127
Goods sold ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,572	2,416	...	...	4,988
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	32	...	...	32
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,035	2,790	...	...	3,825
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	112	2	...	114
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Under Rs 500 ...	1,069	721	...	...	1,790
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	23	...	...	23
Movable property or value thereof.	Under Rs 500 ...	989	7,136	...	...	8,122
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	80	3	...	83
Damages ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	553	2,496	...	...	3,049
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	144	...	...	144
Suits under the Rent Law.						
Suits for arrears of rent, revenue, &c. ...		...	83,068	199	...	83,267
Suits and applications for or to contest ejectment or for recovery of occupancy.		...	580	7	...	587
Suits for recovery of or compensation for excess rent and for compensation for withholding receipts and extorting by decrees and applications for compensation for improvements and wrongful dispossession.		...	414	13	...	427

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits under the Rent Law—(concluded).					
Suits connected with distraints ...	...	2,963	9	...	2,972
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	...	37	2	...	39
Suits and applications regarding production of accounts, &c.	...	212	4	...	216
Suits and applications not included in the above.	...	62,157	1,640	...	63,797
Other Suits.					
Suits for immovable property ...	...	14,360	62	...	14,422
Suits for specific performance of contract,	...	413	1	...	414
Suits to declare and establish right to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	2,187	10	...	2,197
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	...	1,371	3	...	1,374
Suits for an account ...	...	137	3	...	140
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	...	9	2	...	11
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	3	286	3	...	292
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	21	1	...	22
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	...	258	1	...	259
Suits for partition	...	182	...	...	182
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	16	...	...	16
Suits of other description not included in the above.	...	732	1	...	733
Total ...	21,800	2,68,132	1,990	...	2,84,922

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

7.—*Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Value of Suits.				Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.	Remarks.
				Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	2,138	4,845	1,508	...	33,964	
Ditto	„	20	...	...	7,383	22,009	4,972	...	4,64,186	
Ditto	„	100	...	...	9,394	48,964	8,041	...	30,29,442	
Ditto	„	500	...	...	2,673	18,479	4,451	...	55,18,554	
Ditto	„	1,000	...	...	...	2,523	1,234	...	30,42,247	
Ditto	„	5,000	...	...	...	13	2,793	...	43,40,168	
Ditto	„	10,000	...	...	...	...	285	...	25,44,565	
Ditto	„	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	174	...	25,80,283	
Exceeding	„	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	20	...	43,27,331	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	21,588	96,833	23,478	...	25,880,740	
In Revenue Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	...	18,666	7,636	...	65,853	
Ditto	„	20	...	...	...	30,793	9,459	...	4,83,387	
Ditto	„	100	...	...	...	20,486	11,221	...	15,08,589	
Ditto	„	500	...	...	...	363	3,722	...	7,08,713	
Ditto	„	1,000	...	...	...	4	270	...	1,83,845	
Ditto	„	5,000	...	...	...	2	100	...	1,78,782	
Ditto	„	10,000	...	...	...	...	4	...	36,486	
Ditto	„	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,02,732	
Exceeding	„	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	...	70,3'4	32,414	...	32,68,387	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	21,588	1,67,147	55,892	...	29,149,127	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1880.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	By arbitration.
Small cause courts	1,043	21,733	55	22,831	92	142	1,523	388	3,675	4,773	410
Unpaid local tribunals	114	3,728	...	3,842	...	4	639	165	529	1,006	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	5,516	1,07,132	668	1,13,316	757	718	9,328	2,374	17,793	16,263	825
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	545	3,864	306	4,715	121	33	139	54	484	461	76
Chief courts of districts	20	29	85	134	5	1	9	4	12	12	2
Superior courts of general jurisdiction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. — Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7,239	136,493	1,114	144,846	975	898	11,638	2,985	22,493	22,515	1,313
Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	...	13	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	2,560	67,510	1,717	71,787	2,222	124	2,727	6,365	3,095	15,302	172
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	2,931	35,965	3,012	41,908	2,470	289	2,425	1,444	2,200	5,456	157
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	5,491	103,488	4,729	113,708	4,692	413	5,155	7,809	5,295	20,763	329
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	12,730	239,981	5,843	258,554	5,667	1,311	16,793	10,794	27,788	43,278	1,642

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Class of Courts.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
Small cause courts	5,273	62	3,710	1,595	21,643	1,188	55	26	19·	16·	165	
Unpaid local tribunals	302	45	700	311	3,701	141	28	9	27·	19·	14	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	19,349	1,308	21,910	10,766	104,291	9,025	2,315	1,852	86·	46·	971	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	650	27	1,488	549	4,082	633	179	105	105·	69·	62	
Chief courts of districts	10	...	43	18	116	18	...	6	77·	32·	1	
Superior courts of general jurisdiction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial ...	...	1	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	25,584	1,443	30,754	13,239	133,837	11,009	2,577	1,998	63·	36·	1,213	
REVENUE COURTS.												
Unpaid local tribunals	2	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	102·	22·	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	15,434	414	13,779	3,772	63,406	8,381	135	19	27·	20·	84	
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	5,508	546	12,330	4,882	37,707	4,261	294	325	77[5]	68·	49	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	20,944	960	26,112	8,654	101,126	12,582	429	344	69·	35·	133	
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH. ...	46,528	2,403	56,866	21,893	234,963	23,591	3,006	2,342	66·	35·	1,346	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

9.—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under sections 97 and 367, Act X. of 1877, and adjusted or withdrawn.	*Heard ex parte.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	*Contested.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Civil appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,496	3,587	4,598	9,681	247	279	52	19	47	118	3,212	958	2,816	6,986	562	8,192	1,489
Collectors' appellate courts,	177	3,249	26	3,452	33	126	145	7	54	206	1,019	324	1,233	2,576	311	3,253	200
Chief appellate court of district. { Civil appeal,	1,255	7,288	383	8,926	4,784	102	20	1	15	36	1,958	279	653	2,890	160	7,972	954
Revenue appeal.	217	1,901	18	2,136	25	73	9	3	36	48	639	170	778	1,587	159	1,892	244
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,154	16,025	5,025	24,195	5,089	580	226	30	152	408	6,828	1,731	5,480	14,039	1,192	21,309	2,687
Chief courts of Provinces...	964	2,286	...	3,250	..	428	91	2	1	94	1,268	92	320	1,680	65	2,267	983
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	4,109	18,311	5,025	27,445	5,089	1,008	317	32	153	502	8,096	1,823	5,800	15,719	1,257	23,576	3,670

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH).

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Application to execute decrees.						
Pending	1,176	15,668	3,426	20,270	5,883	26,153
Filed	13,961	94,092	14,637	1,22,690	36,258	1,58,948
Received by transfer ...	52	3,654	964	4,670	3,528	8,198
Total ...	15,189	1,13,414	19,027	1,47,630	45,669	1,93,299
Decrees completely executed ...	3,161	23,340	5,599	32,100	17,946	50,046
Ditto partially executed ...	2,581	22,176	3,431	28,188	5,994	34,182
Number of cases in which there was no execution.	7,875	51,262	6,306	65,443	13,168	78,611
Pending at the end of 1880 ...	1,094	13,870	2,961	17,925	5,029	22,954
Decrees executed by possession being given.	1	3,548	474	4,023	268	4,291
Total ...	14,712	1,14,196	18,771	1,47,679	42,405	1,90,084
Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						
Imprisonment of person ...	632	1,307	575	2,514	2,229	4,743
Movable property attached ...	2,492	13,308	4,432	20,232	14,876	35,108
Ditto ditto sold ...	420	4,641	1,807	6,870	5,660	12,530
Immovable property attached ...	...	19,865	2,983	22,348	2,660	25,008
Ditto ditto sold ...	...	9,469	1,645	11,114	1,772	12,886
Orders directing temporary alienation of immovable property under the Code of Civil Procedure, North-Western Provinces.	...	313	175	488	4	492
Orders under section 245, Civil Procedure Code, and section 125, Rent Act, Oudh.	...	4	35	39	18	57
Total ...	3,544	48,409	11,652	63,605	27,219	90,824

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

II.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

Classes of Courts in which jurors and assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.		Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	*Jury trial.*		*Assessor's trial.*		Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judge's Courts, North-Western Provinces.	Assessors Jurors	3 9	...	1214	...	...	1008	206	Assessors were employed in all Sessions cases except those decided on confession. In the Sessions Courts assessors were chiefly taken from traders and landholders; in the High Court the jurors were military officers, clerks and traders.
Commissioner's Courts in Oudh.	Assessors	2	...	420	...	...	369	51	
In the Great North-Western Provinces.	Jurors	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL REGISTRATION (FOR

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

Number.	Office.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a.).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 & upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b. & c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Regn., N.-W.P.&O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Debra Dún ...	3	5	126	119	16	14	36	316	956 8 0
2	Saháranpur ...	10	123	2,021	3,714	169	24	1,145	7,196	12,962 10 0
3	Meerut ...	12	152	2,200	3,707	134	2	1,094	7,289	14,025 10 0
4	Aligurh ...	9	30	1,039	2,867	75	27	1,010	4,548	8,271 8 0
5	Agra ...	18	66	1,716	3,434	629	72	1,275	7,192	11,397 10 0
6	Farukhabad ...	7	65	843	468	917	21	492	2,806	4,907 10 0
7	Mainpuri ...	13	72	997	707	1,881	127	898	4,682	7,924 14 0
8	Moradabad ...	12	50	2,092	2,677	186	4	1,041	6,050	11,997 10 0
9	Bareilly ...	13	62	809	253	1,042	1	242	2,409	5,623 6 6
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	10	88	1,287	2,218	152	87	949	4,781	8,497 4 0
11	Tarái parganas ...	2	5	57	57	...	...	37	156	253 12 0
12	Allahabad ...	12	59	798	1,285	153	16	200	2,511	5,692 0 0
13	Cawnpore ...	17	129	1,067	1,321	372	16	187	3,092	7,063 10 0
14	Bánda ...	15	61	381	442	141	...	23	1,048	2,162 8 0
15	Jaunpur ...	6	50	544	1,246	90	86	53	2,069	3,938 14 0
16	Azamgarh ...	6	49	707	1,440	77	11	92	2,376	5,035 6 0
17	Mirzapur ...	5	28	418	1,139	29	15	162	1,791	3,334 12 0
18	Benares ...	5	97	985	1,439	165	186	274	3,146	6,265 6 0
19	Gházipur ...	7	30	1,154	2,896	96	205	260	4,571	8,722 0 0
20	Gorakhpur ...	12	84	1,644	3,445	218	18	483	5,892	13,108 4 0
21	Jalaun ...	6	16	164	448	27	1	5	661	1,572 0 0
22	Jhansi ...	7	12	89	197	10	...	2	310	708 4 0
23	Lalitpur ...	3	3	11	11	18	...	...	43	83 12 0
24	Kumaun ...	6	36	321	131	6	3	9	506	964 12 0
25	Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	4	5	254	686	144	7	223	1,269	2,133 12 0
	Total, N.-W.P. ...	220	1,377	21,724	35,797	6,747	943	10,192	76,710	1,48,203 10 0
26	Lucknow ...	11	91	629	1,264	145	11	88	2,228	5,105 2 0
27	Unao ...	15	79	373	1,168	77	2	21	1,717	3,625 0 0
28	Bara Banki ...	18	52	333	1,343	79	...	2,138	3,945	4,298 2 0
29	Sitapur ...	11	32	178	689	88	9	291	1,267	2,892 8 0
30	Hardoi ...	10	41	458	1,923	46	13	100	2,581	4,866 0 0
31	Kheri ...	8	9	81	261	17	12	125	495	903 4 0
32	Rae Barelí ...	18	47	192	956	80	15	125	1,415	2,674 4 0
33	Partabgarh ...	7	15	168	640	33	69	113	1,028	1,9 5 6 0
34	Sultanpur ...	9	36	187	816	13	43	44	1,139	1,999 14 0
35	Fyzabad ...	11	28	357	715	94	7	35	1,236	2,612 14 0
36	Gonda ...	8	22	222	556	172	10	530	1,512	2,202 6 0
37	Bahraich ...	21	15	43	152	18	4	9,472	9,694	1,674 10 0
	Total, Oudh ...	142	467	3,211	10,440	862	195	13,082	28,257	35,079 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	362	1,844	24,935	46,167	7,609	1,138	23,274	104,967	1,83,283 0 0

OF PROTECTION.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Book I.

Optional.

Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs 1·0.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs 100	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause c.) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause d.).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								Rs. a. p.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	9	3	1	...	...	...	32	14 14 0	6,28,459
692	1,970	61	150	...	2	...	2,875	1,111 4 0	36,32,987
528	1,353	36	404	...	61	...	2,382	1,072 10 0	47,69,796
506	1,188	62	67	...	1	...	1,824	781 0 0	27,06,950
900	2,087	305	206	...	37	7	3,602	1,421 10 0	34,85,670
837	311	693	11	...	27	...	1,779	685 6 0	18,64,590
847	450	1,499	43	...	96	...	2,935	1,243 12 0	24,48,545
1,136	1,478	93	191	1	119	...	3,018	1,521 12 0	43,65,794
539	160	505	27	...	8	...	1,239	466 6 0	25,79,994
976	1,927	63	136	...	19	...	3,121	1,208 10 0	27,28,743
64	19	...	2	...	...	...	85	27 4 0	69,181
287	446	22	62	2	13	1	833	303 6 0	23,02,045
618	465	78	84	...	32	...	1,227	564 6 0	22,49,152
189	262	50	5	...	3	...	509	207 4 0	5,64,013
328	965	21	7	...	1	...	1,322	529 0 0	9,71,789
184	919	22	16	...	5	...	1,146	484 14 0	16,71,416
314	1,215	10	39	...	121	...	1,699	928 6 0	1,270,070
759	1 378	18	23	...	...	...	2,178	834 10 0	22,44,738
597	1,266	39	9	...	4	...	1,915	843 0 0	21,78,008
324	1,1·4	27	18	...	15	8	1,516	759 0 0	40,72,220
111	236	27	...	...	1	...	375	162 14 0	4,05,951
36	78	2	...	...	...	...	116	59 12 0	1,93,002
13	12	4	...	...	1	...	30	11 0 0	13,721
29	89	12	...	...	...	...	130	101 12 0	4,28,513
114	375	12	11	...	1	...	543	224 0 0	1,04,388
11,077	19,732	3,564	1,522	3	567	16	36,481	15,567 12 0	4,82,50,162
1,018	1,321	61	49	...	4	2	2,555	871 6 0	18,20,091
345	829	9	8	...	21	1	1,213	539 9 0	10,51,986
273	1,127	20	7	...	16	...	1,443	483 2 0	15,39,820
90	805	70	12	...	14	4	495	211 10 0	17,11,010
337	1,315	31	16	...	17	1	1,717	642 4 0	13 80 674
40	153	...	31	...	28	...	252	175 14 0	11,10,226
127	746	23	9	...	460	10	1,375	919 14 0	6,88,437
48	361	10	17	...	8	4	448	184 10 0	6,37,146
110	911	1	8	...	26	3	1,059	317 12 0	10 [illegible]
241	698	50	16	...	...	...	1,005	[illegible] 10 0	8,80 [illegible]
130	422	69	84	...	2	...	707	248 10 0	1 [illegible]
53	97	10	16	...	...	...	80	67 1 0	1 [illegible]
2,912	8 285	360	273	...	596	25	12,1 1	[illegible] 9 0	[illegible]
13,989	28,017	3,924	1,825	3	1,163	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration (for

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration districts of*

Number.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.								Total of aggregate value of movable property transferred.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.		Number of registrations under section 24.
	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for payment of money, section 18, clause f. 22		All other documents registered under section 18, clause f., which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.									
		On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	Other obligations.			Rs.	a.	p.							
1	21	22A.	22B.	23	24	25			25A.	26	27		28		29
A	...	...	...	...	...	...			Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	35	108	149	191	12	0	7,12,214	...	6	...			2
2	382	14	1,847	419	2,662	1,707	8	0	41,48,612	1	20	2			...
3	169	5	969	353	1,496	1,397	8	0	51,08,614	1	29	5			6
4	317	84	904	187	1,492	1,166	0	0	30,28,934	...	6	...			4
5	298	163	2,185	621	3,167	1,806	2	0	39,06,017	...	50	...			2
6	198	36	220	239	693	708	4	0	21,54,205	1	29	1			2
7	265	12	950	469	1,696	1,206	4	0	27,52,618	...	5	1			14
8	266	4	1,194	329	1,797	1,281	0	0	48,50,863	1	15	...			4
9	285	6,646	1,981	260	9,172	3,006	10	0	35,41,565	1	5	...			2
10	525	992	1,400	228	3,145	1,551	0	0	31,83,303	...	4	...			28
11	3	...	38	6	47	30	8	0	76,992	...	1	...			...
12	50	...	240	71	321	326	14	0	25,31,649	1	27	1			2
13	107	6	247	474	834	1,042	14	0	24,62,932	2	23	...			3
14	23	...	170	252	445	598	0	0	6,52,426	...	2	...			7
15	27	...	224	96	347	280	6	0	10,48,843	...	2	1			...
16	80	4	173	140	397	963	0	0	16,54,967	...	...	...			...
17	86	...	375	85	546	391	12	0	14,73,395	...	67	...			1
18	101	...	438	274	833	808	0	0	24,38,835	1	295	1			2
19	77	...	224	177	478	431	2	0	23,12,332	1	2	...			1
20	105	...	741	303	1,149	1,045	8	0	43 72,488	...	4	2			3
21	20	...	157	102	279	389	12	0	4,73,1·6	...	...	...			...
22	4	...	39	49	92	137	14	0	2,06,487	...	...	2			...
23	1	...	4	15	20	27	14	0	16,165	...	...	...			...
24	2	...	2	66	70	126	4	0	4,55,099	...	37	4			...
25	22	...	143	39	204	105	6	0	6,45,251	...	5	...			1
	3,418	7,966	14,885	5,262	31,531	20,157	2	0	5,42,05,377	10	634	20			84
26	183	...	878	672	1,733	1,756	2	0	28,95,319	5	48	...			4
27	70	2	403	336	811	666	13	0	11,53,423	...	12	1			...
28	99	34	902	682	1,717	1,039	14	0	19,29,259	...	11	2			1
29	65	...	748	715	1,528	959	2	0	20,31,823	...	12	1			4
30	68	...	1,610	449	2,127	1,008	8	0	16,67,619	...	9	...			2
31	87	118	465	290	960	615	2	0	6,37,484	...	20	...			...
32	35	...	466	318	819	769	0	0	15,07,710	...	33	...			1
33	15	...	278	191	484	5·2	8	0	7,96,920	...	12	...			2
34	24	...	481	225	730	588	3	0	6,54,427	...	11	...			...
35	35	...	193	320	548	594	6	0	11,67,859	1	28	...			2
36	48	...	532	229	809	583	10	0	10,40,764	...	6	...			3
37	72	...	424	445	941	597	6	0	14,64,910	...	5	...			2
	801	154	7,370	4,872	13,197	9,089	10	0	1,64,47,501	6	207	4			21
	4,219	8,120	22,255	10,134	44,728	29,246	12	0	7,06,52,878	16	841	24			105

OF PROTECTION.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81—(concluded).

Number of *registrations* under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.	Receipts. Total of extraordinary fees and fines.	Total of columns 34 and 35.	Total expenditure.
30	31	32	33	33A.	34	35	35A.	36
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,936 7 1
...	2	37	43	503	1,175 2 0	411 13 0	1,586 15 0	922 13 6
...	77	91	1,348	12,755	15,829 6 0	6,152 11 0	21,982 1 0	7,399 13 7
1	30	127	1,212	11,201	16,575 12 0	6,934 10 0	23,510 6 0	8,944 6 1
4	30	74	760	7,870	10,230 8 0	4,074 9 0	14,305 1 0	6,386 7 9
...	16	143	788	14,011	15,327 6 0	6,028 12 6	21,356 2 6	11,095 4 5
...	12	27	598	5,308	6,369 4 0	2,959 10 6	9,328 14 6	4,468 9 6
1	16	97	963	9,319	10,386 14 0	4,038 12 0	14,425 10 0	7,340 9 4
...	23	178	699	10,880	14,830 6 0	6,109 13 0	20,940 3 0	8,559 6 2
...	4	111	452	12,825	9,104 6 0	4,707 6 0	13,811 12 0	7,963 0 9
...	29	76	810	11,051	11,264 14 0	5,009 6 0	16,274 4 0	6,939 13 3
...	7	2	10	289	313 8 0	165 14 0	479 6 0	239 11 0
...	5	164	433	3,693	6,458 4 0	3,673 12 0	10,132 0 0	6,370 11 6
...	17	117	746	5,176	8,716 14 0	4,404 13 6	13,121 11 6	7,170 8 4
...	5	136	214	2,004	2,971 12 0	1,396 10 8	4,368 6 8	4,102 8 11
...	21	31	279	3,741	4,756 4 0	2,121 6 0	6,877 10 0	3,199 2 3
...	4	40	551	3,919	5,783 4 0	2,122 3 6	7,905 7 6	3,492 9 10
...	2	73	206	4,103	4,788 14 0	2,087 5 3	6,876 3 3	2,899 3 7
...	24	156	735	6,458	8,562 0 0	5,114 9 0	13,676 9 0	4,680 0 4
...	13	110	596	6,966	10,000 2 0	4,075 8 0	14,075 10 0	4,834 11 6
...	27	101	1,047	8,563	14,928 12 0	6,636 12 0	21,565 8 0	7,690 14 5
...	5	12	110	1,315	2,124 10 0	574 0 0	2,698 10 0	1,818 6 0
1	7	19	49	520	913 14 0	360 9 0	1,274 7 0	1,464 14 1
...	1	...	5	93	122 10 0	26 14 0	149 8 0	436 15 0
...	3	19	40	797	1,282 12 0	541 13 6	1,824 9 6	1,519 12 5
1	15	4	97	2,021	2,473 2 0	1,364 4 0	3,837 6 0	1,979 8 6
8	395	1,945	12,791	145,376	1,85,290 8 0	81,093 13 5	2,66,384 5 5	1,21,809 11 0
1	14	636	628	6,564	7,787 10 0	6,208 10 0	13,996 4 0	9,590 2 0
...	2	233	281	3,754	4,859 6 0	2,265 10 0	7,125 0 0	3,759 7 6
...	7	295	380	7,118	5,851 2 0	3,924 7 3	9,775 9 3	5,400 2 6
3	6	137	237	3,303	4,091 4 0	2,807 6 0	6,898 10 0	4,367 5 6
...	5	103	579	6,434	6,534 12 0	2,949 3 0	9,483 15 0	5,156 6 0
...	2	375	173	1,717	1,736 4 0	1,462 5 0	3,198 9 0	1,904 8 0
...	11	27	287	3,642	4,429 2 0	2,420 1 0	6,849 3 0	3,784 1 6
...	9	32	211	1,972	2,676 8 0	1,312 8 0	3,989 0 0	1,994 8 0
...	...	14	184	2,939	3,907 13 0	1,360 3 0	4,268 0 0	2,179 0 9
...	11	162	401	2,817	3,606 14 0	2,348 7 0	5,952 5 0	3,871 10 6
...	...	545	427	3,034	3,046 10 0	2,490 12 0	5,537 6 0	2,767 11 0
...	22	185	88	10,822	2,621 4 0	2,771 1 0	5,392 5 0	4,972 12 8
4	89	2,744	3,876	54,116	50,250 9 0	32,245 9 3	82,496 2 3	49,004 8 8
12	484	4,689	16,667	1,99,492	2,35,541 1 0	1,13,339 6 8	3,48,880 7 8	2,00,800 10 9

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,471	70	1,541	804	69	873	2,275	139	2,414
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,026	...	2,026	897	...	897	2,923	...	2,923
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,769	138	1,907	1,441	137	1,578	3,210	275	3,485
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	1	14	15	1	15	16
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,936	...	1,936	497	48	545	2,433	48	2,481
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,338	149	2,487	776	69	845	3,114	218	3,332
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,613	176	1,789	465	176	641	2,078	352	2,430
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,670	126	1,796	788	75	863	2,458	201	2,659
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	66	2	68	175	18	193	241	20	261
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	25	...	25	29	...	29
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	4	2	6	227	17	244	231	19	250
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chakráta ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	69	1	70	69	1	70
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ..	326	6	332	486	23	509	812	29	841
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	97	1	98	104	1	105
12	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	577	17	594	594	17	611
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	142	5	147	146	5	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail,	Convicts ...	151	5	156	496	14	510	647	19	666
		Under-trial,	5	1	6	624	18	642	629	19	648
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	18	13	...	13

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,078	77	1,155	1,197	62	1,259	1,199·75	64·00	1,263·75	1,199·75	64·00	1,263·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,019	...	1,019	1,904	...	1,904	1,956·25	...	1,956·25	1,956 25	...	1,956·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,274	142	1,416	1,936	133	2,069	1,937·25	143·50	2,080·75	1,937·27	145·14	2,082·41
1	14	15	...	1	1	...	1·50	1·50			
1	4	5	...	...	...	0·02	0·14	0·16			
1,113	13	1,126	1,320	35	1,355	1,562·50	3·50	1,566 00	1,562·50	3·50	1,566·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,315	121	1,436	1,799	97	1,896	1,992·75	126·25	2,119·00	1,992·75	126·25	2,119·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
766	183	949	1,312	169	1,481	1,372·25	174·00	1,546·25	1,372·25	174·06	1,546 31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·06			
692	48	740	1,766	153	1,919	1,664·75	134·75	1,799·50	1,664·74	134·75	1,799·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
179	18	197	62	2	64	65·25	2·75	68·00	67·16	2·75	69·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	...	26	3	...	3	1·91	...	1·91			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
229	19	248	2	...	2	4·75	0·75	5·50	4·75	0·75	5·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
69	1	70	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25	1·25	...	1·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
527	26	553	285	3	288	291·50	5·25	296·75	301·96	5·29	307·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
98	1	99	6	...	6	10·46	0·04	10·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
580	17	597	14	...	14	13·50	0·25	13·75	13·50	0·25	13·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
144	5	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	2 00
...	...	...	2	...	2	2 00	...	2·00			
520	16	536	...	...	...	...	...	...			
611	19	630	127	3	130	138·25	4·25	142·50	156·93	4·75	161·68
13	...	13	18	...	18	18·00	0·50	18·50			
			...	...	...	0·68	...	0·68			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Meerut District Jail,	Convicts ...	454	...	454	901	...	901	1,355	.	1,355
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2	74	...	74	76	...	76
16	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Under-trial,	36	3	39	812	42	854	848	45	893
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	9	127	822	35	857	940	44	984
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	599	16	615	616	16	632
		Civil ...	4	...	4	95	1	96	99	1	100
18	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	367	12	379	1,133	34	1,167	1,500	46	1,546
		Under-trial,	40	...	40	994	21	1,015	1,034	21	1,055
		Civil ...	7	...	7	152	2	154	159	2	161
19	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ...	172	3	175	504	20	524	676	23	699
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	324	12	336	329	12	341
		Civil ...	12	...	12	75	...	75	87	...	87
20	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	385	11	396	1,714	84	1,798	2,099	95	2,194
		Under-trial,	27	2	29	1,016	41	1,057	1,043	43	1,086
		Civil ...	5	...	5	105	1	106	110	1	111
21	Bareilly District Jail,	Convicts ...	714	105	819	1,827	117	1,944	2,541	222	2,763
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	149	12	161	151	12	163
		Civil ...	23	...	23	165	2	167	188	2	190
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	44	1	45	2,357	138	2,495	2,401	139	2,540
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pilibhít ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	797	20	817	807	21	828
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	285	11	296	800	66	866	1,085	77	1,162
		Under-trial,	44	1	45	1,100	38	1,138	1,144	39	1,183
		Civil ...	...	...	...	52	...	52	52	...	52
25	Shâhjahánpur Jail,	Convicts ...	265	10	275	1,406	89	1,495	1,671	99	1,770
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	1,071	55	1,126	1,105	56	1,161
		Civil ...	1	...	1	86	...	86	87	...	87
26	Muttra ditto ...	Convicts ...	124	3	127	889	79	968	1,013	82	1,095
		Under-trial,	29	2	31	961	58	1,019	990	60	1,050
		Civil ...	3	...	3	69	2	71	72	2	74
27	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	434	...	434	1,161	...	1,161	1,595	...	1,595
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	84	...	84	93	...	93
		Civil ...	5	...	5	110	...	110	115	...	115
28	Ditto Temporary Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	158	...	158	...	...	...	158	...	158
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
916	...	916	439	...	439	448·75	...	448·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454·05	...	454·05
70	...	70	6	...	6	5·30	...	5·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
822	44	866	26	1	27	28·25	1·75	30·00	28·25	1·75	30·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
716	40	756	224	4	228	194·09	7·25	201·25			
585	16	601	31	...	31	15·75	0·25	16·00	216·59	7·59	224·18
88	1	89	11	...	11	6·84	0·09	6·93			
1,046	32	1,078	454	14	468	427·25	15·25	442·50			
997	20	1,017	37	1	38	38·00	1 00	39·00	479·42	16·35	495·77
148	2	150	11	...	11	14·17	0·10	14 27			
500	16	516	176	7	183	192·25	5·25	197·50			
315	11	326	14	1	15	13·25	0·50	13·75	213·89	5·75	219·64
79	...	79	8	...	8	8·39	...	8 39			
1,722	88	1,810	377	7	384	407·50	13·25	420·75			
1,017	42	1,059	26	1	27	40·25	1·50	41·75	456·72	14·82	471·54
100	1	101	10	...	10	8·97	0·07	9·04			
1,877	151	2,028	664	71	735	738·75	107·50	846·25			
134	10	144	17	2	19	17·00	1·25	18 25	787 22	108·84	896·06
179	2	181	9	...	9	31·47	0·09	31·56			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,367	139	2,506	34	...	34	40·50	0·50	41·00	40·50	0·50	41·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
800	21	821	7	...	7	15·25	0·25	15·50	15.25	0·25	15·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
753	65	823	327	12	339	331·75	13·00	344·75			
1,111	38	1,149	33	1	34	30·50	1·25	31·75	365·14	14·26	379·39
52	...	52	...	...	...	2·89	...	2·89			
1,360	88	1,448	311	11	322	330·75	14·00	344·75			
1,089	55	1,144	16	1	17	28·00	1·25	29 25	360·61	15·25	381·86
78	...	78	9	...	9	7·86	...	7·86			
841	66	907	172	16	188	156·50	10·75	167·25			
947	60	1,007	43	...	43	34 50	1·50	36·00	197·29	12·31	209 60
68	1	69	4	1	5	6·29	0·00	6 35			
1,076	...	1,076	519	...	519	483·00	...	483·00			
80	...	86	7	...	7	9·00	...	9·00	501·03	...	501·03
111	...	111	4	...	4	9·03	...	9·00			
...	...	...									
158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Agra Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	37	3	40	2,037	101	2,138	2,074	104	2,178
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Agra Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	103	3	106	103	3	106
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	209	4	213	705	50	755	914	54	968
		Under-trial,	24	2	26	630	32	662	654	34	688
		Civil ...	...	...	...	53	2	55	53	2	55
32	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	225	6	231	833	30	863	1,058	36	1,094
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39
33	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	670	26	696	688	28	716
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	201	7	208	1,141	47	1,188	1,342	54	1,396
		Under-trial,	28	...	28	848	15	863	876	15	891
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	1	49	53	1	54
35	Fatehgarh District Jail.	Convicts ...	329	14	343	1,289	59	1,348	1,618	73	1,691
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	109	3	112	112	3	115
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Fatehgarh Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	50	...	50	1,345	42	1,387	1,395	42	1,437
		Civil ...	5	...	5	82	..	82	87	...	87
37	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	324	30	354	1,019	150	1,169	1,343	180	1,523
		Under-trial,	39	6	45	270	72	1,042	1,009	78	1,087
		Civil ...	1	...	1	43	...	43	44	...	44
38	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	268	14	282	852	58	910	1,120	72	1,192
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1	36	1	37	37	1	38
39	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial,	16	...	16	550	28	578	566	28	594
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Allahabad District Jail.	Convicts ...	630	43	673	1,288	161	1,449	1,918	204	2,122
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	154	8	162	161	8	169
		Civil ...	7	...	7	68	3	71	75	3	78
41	Allahabad Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	35	2	37	1,909	151	2,060	1,944	153	2,097
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	27	229	825	105	930	1,027	132	1,159
		Under-trial,	30	1	31	475	53	528	505	54	559
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,023	101	2,124	51	3	54	42·25	2·25	44·50	42·25	2·25	44·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
103	3	106	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
706	46	752	208	8	216	197·25	6·25	203·50			
633	32	665	21	2	23	25·25	1·00	26·25	226·05	7·35	233·40
50	2	52	3	...	3	3·55	0·10	3·65			
692	31	723	366	5	371	297·00	6·75	303·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·36	6·75	306·11
38	...	38	1	...	1	2·30	...	2·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
649	26	675	39	...	41	25·75	1·25	27·00	25·75	1·25	27·00
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...			
1,118	46	1,164	224	8	232	255·00	9·25	264·25			
860	15	875	16	...	16	33·75	0·50	34·25	292·12	9·88	302·00
50	1	51	3	...	3	3·37	0·13	3·50			
1,284	63	1,347	334	10	344	362·50	16·75	379·25			
101	3	104	11	...	11	6·00	0·25	6·25	368 50	17·00	385 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,383	41	1,424	12	1	13	41·75	1·25	43·00	48·67	1·25	49 92
77	...	77	10	...	10	6·92	...	6·92			
1,094	165	1,259	249	15	264	308·50	31·25	339·75			
971	75	1,046	38	3	41	35 25	2·75	38 00	348·63	34 00	382 63
40	...	40	4	...	4	4·88	...	4·88			
773	47	820	347	25	372	297·50	18·75	316 25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·85	18·92	318·77
36	1	37	1	...	1	2·35	0·17	2·52			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
539	24	563	27	4	31	21·00	1·00	22·00	21·00	1·00	22 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,444	151	1,595	474	53	527	652·50	48·75	701·25			
160	8	168	1	...	1	13·50	0 50	14·00	671·45	49·19	720·64
72	2	74	3	1	4	5·45	0 24	5·69			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,927	153	2,080	17	...	17	39·50	2·25	41·75	39·50	2·25	41·75
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...			
793	101	894	234	31	265	214·75	25·25	240·00			
486	52	538	19	2	21	15·50	1·25	16·76	231·55	26·50	258 05
27	...	27	1	...	1	1·30	...	1·30			

II.—STATISTICS

C.— PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
43	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	263	17	280	264	17	281
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Hamirpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	177	34	211	502	107	609	679	141	820
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	359	30	389	361	30	391
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
45	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	262	28	290	408	30	438	670	58	728
		Under-trial,	39	...	39	394	24	418	433	24	457
		Civil ...	8	...	8	83	2	85	91	2	93
46	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	13	237	868	99	967	1,092	112	1,204
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	103	2	105	109	2	111
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	33	2	35	1,412	118	1,530	1,445	120	1,565
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Benares District Jail,	Convicts ...	523	...	523	1,377	...	1,377	1,900	...	1,900
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	68	...	68	69	...	69
		Civil ...	2	...	2	56	...	56	58	...	58
49	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	52	6	58	2,748	246	2,994	2,800	252	3,052
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Ghazipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	413	37	450	794	73	867	1,207	110	1,317
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	622	39	661	644	40	684
		Civil ...	5	...	5	56	...	56	61	...	61
51	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	23	247	676	44	720	900	67	967
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	678	35	713	698	37	735
		Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38
52	Gorakhpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	491	65	556	986	212	1,198	1,477	277	1,754
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	5	...	5	127	16	143	132	16	148
53	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	30	4	34	1,897	155	2,052	1,927	159	2,086
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	286	17	303	841	102	943	1,127	119	1,246
		Under-trial,	13	1	14	429	33	462	442	34	476
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
55	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	157	6	163	310	18	328	467	24	491
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	93	6	99	104	6	110
		Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11
56	Ranikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	110	13	123	112	13	125
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
257	17	274	7	...	7	5·50	0·25	5·75	5·50	0·25	5·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
451	125	576	228	16	244	156·50	21·25	177·75			
358	29	387	3	1	4	15·00	1·75	16·75	172·12	23·00	195·12
15	...	15	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62			
457	44	501	213	14	227	230·50	22·75	253·25			
423	23	446	10	1	11	12·00	0·75	12·75	247·12	23·52	270·64
91	2	93	...	...	...	4·62	0·02	4·64			
841	95	936	251	17	268	238·00	20·50	258·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248·02	20·57	268·59
97	2	99	12	...	12	10·02	0·07	10·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,408	115	1,523	37	5	42	33·00	2·00	35·00	33·00	2·00	35·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,482	...	1,482	418	...	418	504·50	...	504·50			
58	...	58	11	...	11	3·75	...	3·75	514·71	...	514·71
54	...	54	4	...	4	6·46	...	6·46			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,758	249	3,007	42	3	45	35·25	3·50	38·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·25	3·50	38·75
827	87	914	380	23	403	411·25	30·75	442·00			
622	40	662	22	...	22	22·25	1·50	23·75	438·54	32·25	470·79
56	...	56	5	...	5	5·04	...	5·04			
661	50	711	239	17	256	220·50	21·50	242·00			
681	36	717	17	1	18	16·00	0·75	16·75	240·35	22·25	262·60
37	...	37	1	...	1	3·85	...	3·85			
928	240	1,168	549	37	586	521·75	53·50	575·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528·60	55·42	584·02
123	14	137	9	2	11	6·85	1·92	8·77			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,910	159	2,069	17	...	17	40·00	3·25	43·25	40·00	3·25	43·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
824	108	932	303	11	314	316·50	20·25	336·75			
441	34	475	1	...	1	19·75	1·25	21·00	337·28	21·50	358·78
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
289	19	308	178	5	183	179·00	8·00	187·00			
104	6	110	...	...	...	5·75	0·50	6·25	185·74	8·50	194·24
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
112	13	125	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25	1·25	...	1·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
57	Naini Tal Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	182	6	188	182	6	188
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	237	9	246	246	9	255
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	1	3	64	13	77	66	14	80
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	10	128	328	62	390	446	72	518
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	199	38	237	203	38	241
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	2	20	19	2	21
61	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	153	16	169	296	93	389	449	109	558
		Under-trial,	1	1	2	175	27	202	176	28	204
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
62	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	348	71	419	357	71	428
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	131	9	140	206	66	272	337	75	412
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	267	27	294	270	27	297
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
64	Lucknow District Jail.	Convicts ...	406	46	452	904	120	1,024	1,310	166	1,476
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	19	3	22	1,170	140	1,310	1,189	143	1,332
		Civil ...	12	...	12	70	3	73	82	3	85
66	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	304	24	328	568	72	640	872	96	968
		Under-trial,	24	3	27	713	39	752	737	42	779
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
67	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	128	14	142	634	107	741	762	121	883
		Under-trial,	15	1	16	812	101	913	827	102	929
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	1	22	21	1	22
68	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	583	26	609	1,059	87	1,146	1,642	113	1,755
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	48	4	52	1,154	76	1,230	1,202	80	1,282
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
70	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	280	12	292	925	79	1,004	1,205	91	1,296
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
182	6	188	...	...	...	5·25	...	5·25	5·25	...	5·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
233	9	242	43	...	13	6·50	...	6·50	6·50	...	6·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	14	78	2	...	2	4·50	0·75	5·25	4·50	0·75	5·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
348	51	399	98	21	119	134·00	13·25	147·25			
203	38	241	...	...	...	5 75	2·00	7·75	141·57	15·56	157·13
18	2	20	1	...	1	1·82	0·31	2 13			
329	99	428	120	10	130	141·75	14·75	156·50			
171	28	199	5	...	5	5·75	0·50	6 25	148·37	15·25	163·62
12	...	12	2	...	2	0·87	...	0·87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
357	71	428	...	...	...	6·25	0·75	7·00	6·25	0·75	7·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
211	62	273	126	13	139	118·25	7 50	125·75			
253	24	277	17	3	20	5·75	0·75	6·50	124·66	8·25	132·91
3	...	3	1	...	1	0·66	...	0·66			
853	133	986	457	33	490	428·75	45·50	474·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428·75	45·50	474·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,152	140	1,292	37	3	40	30·00	2 75	32·75			
77	3	80	5	...	5	8·53	0·17	8·70	38·53	2·92	41·46
499	71	570	373	25	328	287·25	22·25	309·50			
706	41	747	31	1	32	22·50	1·25	23·75	310·92	23·50	334·42
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·17	...	1·17			
551	89	640	211	32	243	182·00	25·75	207·75			
816	101	917	11	1	12	19·50	2·75	22·25	203·09	28 92	232 01
18	1	19	3	...	3	1·59	0·42	2·01			
931	79	1,010	711	34	745	651·00	35·00	686·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651·00	35·00	686·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,175	80	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·21	2 50	35·71
20	...	20	27	...	27	31·25	2·50	33·75			
927	77	1,004	...	...	...	1·96	...	1·96			
...	...	...	278	14	292	294·25	16·00	310·25	294 25	16·00	310·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
71	Hardoi Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	934	49	983	968	50	1,018
		Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35
72	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	188	24	212	625	93	718	813	117	930
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	743	75	818	763	77	840
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
73	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	432	18	450	863	133	996	1,295	151	1,446
		Under-trial,	21	2	23	1,057	113	1,170	1,078	115	1,193
		Civil ...	4	...	4	93	...	93	97	...	97
74	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	453	40	493	957	92	1,049	1,410	132	1,542
		Under-trial,	37	4	41	1,346	119	1,465	1,383	123	1,506
		Civil ...	10	...	10	90	3	93	100	3	103
75	Bahraich ditto...	Convicts ...	255	15	270	823	93	916	1,078	108	1,186
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	38	2	40	997	80	1,077	1,035	82	1,117
		Civil ...	5	...	5	23	...	23	28	...	28
77	Rae Bareli Jail,	Convicts ...	748	68	816	808	156	964	1,556	224	1,780
		Under-trial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	34	4	38	841	101	942	875	105	980
		Civil ...	4	...	4	41	...	41	45	...	45
79	Sultanpur Jail...	Convicts ...	332	41	373	509	87	596	841	128	969
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	13	2	15	601	64	665	614	66	680
		Civil ...	6	...	6	71	2	73	77	2	79
81	Partabgarh ...	Convicts ...	285	21	306	392	71	463	677	92	769
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	662	70	732	667	70	737
		Civil ...	7	...	7	83	1	84	90	1	91
	Total ...	Convicts ...	26,783	1,588	28,371	42,593	3,909	46,502	69,376	5,497	74,873
		Under-trial,	1,176	77	1,253	43,279	2,993	46,272	44,455	3,070	47,525
		Civil ...	177	1	178	2,580	53	2,633	2,807	54	2,861
	Grand Total ...	...	28,136	1,666	29,802	88,502	6,955	95,407	1,16,638	8,621	1,25,259

Note.—As the Agra temporary jail was closed on the 31st December, 1879, 153 convicts remain

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(concluded).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
929	49	978	39	1	40	31·25	1·50	32·75	33·24	1·50	34·74
33	...	33	2	...	2	1·99	...	1·99			
670	100	770	143	17	160	182·75	23·50	206·25			
747	76	823	16	1	17	12·50	1·25	13·75	196·46	24·75	221·21
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·21	...	1·21			
889	126	1,015	406	25	431	410·25	24·75	435·00			
1,058	112	1,170	20	3	23	32·50	3·75	36·25	448·08	28·50	476·58
92	...	92	5	...	5	5·33	...	5·33			
849	104	953	561	28	589	496·50	40·75	537·25			
1,374	121	1,495	9	2	11	29·00	2·50	31·50	534 32	43 53	577·85
85	1	86	15	2	17	8·82	0·28	9·10			
820	82	902	258	26	284	289·50	25·75	315·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289·50	25·75	315·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,025	79	1,104	10	3	13	19·75	1 50	21·25	21·97	1·50	23·47
24	...	24	4	...	4	2·22	...	2·22			
1,026	159	1,185	530	65	595	645·00	70·00	715·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645·00	70·00	715·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
857	99	956	18	6	24	28·00	2·25	30·25	38·14	2·25	35·39
43	...	43	2	...	2	5·14	...	5·14			
569	88	657	272	40	312	287·75	40·00	327·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287·75	40·00	327·75
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
601	66	667	13	...	13	14·75	1·50	16·25	21·47	1·56	23 03
65	2	67	12	...	12	6·72	0·06	6·78			
462	71	533	215	21	236	236·00	22·50	258 50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236·00	22·50	258·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
655	68	723	12	2	14	15·50	1·50	17·00	22·22	1·51	23·73
81	1	82	9	...	9	6·72	0·01	6·73			
44,051	3,999	48,050	25,325	1,498	26,823	26,039 50	1,633·25	27,672·75			
43,429	3,007	46,436	1,026	63	1,089	1,186·00	73·50	1,259·50	27,464·19	1,711·3	29,175·49
2,608	48	2,656	199	6	205	238·69	4·55	243·24			
90,088	7,054	97,142	26,550	1,567	28,117	27,464·19	1,711·30	29,175·49	27,464·19	1,711·30	9,175·49

ing on that date were transferred to Agra Central Prison on the morning of 1st January, 1880.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Showing the number of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7			
							Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
							A.		*B.*					*A.*		*B.*	
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	26,783	1,588	35,888	3,503	62,671	5,091	6,166	358	539	48	69,376	5,497	74,873	6,277	372	721	80

1	8										9	10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																							
	A.		*B.*		*C.*		*D.* *By order of Government.*																	
							a.		*b.*															
Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transferred beyond seas	Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1,057	52	34,745	3,417	376	16	15	1	48	2	...	...	5	2	*5	..	46	6	738	51	25,325	1,498	26,03·950	1 633·25	27,672·75

* Includes only those convicts who escaped during the year and have not been re-captured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

2.—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1880.*

1	2												3							
	RELIGION.												AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	10	1	3	...	22	...	4,973	235	20,313	1,262	4	...	...	...	306	20	19,516	1,030	4,759	380	744	68

1	4										5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												
	Males.							*Females.*				Total.	
Jails.	A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	647	2,030	1,982	14,483	339	327	5,517	951	52	442	53	25,325	1,498	26,823

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISIONS.

3.—*Showing the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1880, according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2											
	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											
Jails.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	462	64	1,181	122	3,380	234	4,946	242	6,920	323	5,171	325

1	2									3		
	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—(*concluded*).											
Jails.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,187	98	327	18	364	52	380	19	7	1	25,325	1,498	26,823

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio of column 3 D. to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	35,888	3,503	39,391	4,231	192	1,332	57	822	35	6,385	284	6,669	17·79	8·11	16·93	494	63	557	119	6	125

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4						5														6
					Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.														
											A.		B.—*By Jail Officers.*										C.	
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.		Ratio of column 5 C. to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	26,039·50	1,633·25	36	1	1,281	9	3,429	106	3,789	147	36	1	451	37	1,088	101	1,331	116	4,777	852	8		8,798		31·79

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and released from the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

1	2		3						4		5	
Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		*Of those in column 2 there were* Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35,888	3,503	34,005	3,494	1,283	9	600	...	26,036·50	1,633·25	2,661·64	73·53

1	6		7						8					
Jails.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail* Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail* Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,218	38	3,252	33	756	5	210	...	1,144	9	2,346	24	728	5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2				3		4	
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*	
					a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	27,672·75	639·25	...	28,312·00	4,47,075	15 12 7¼	3,78,608	13 5 11½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs*—(concluded).

1	5		6			7		8		9	10
	Police guard.		*Hospital charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
	a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*a.*	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*		
Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W.P. and Oudh...	88,231	2 15 1	31,166	1 1 7¼	36 15 2⅔	59,504	2 1 7½	42,626	1 8 1	10,42,210	36 12 11⅔
Add amount for printing charges.	...	...	...	Add amount for printing charges ...				11,810	...	11,810	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	54,436	1 14 9	10,54,020	37 3 8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS—					
					A.	On prison duties.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	288·21	23,537·05	877·88	1,338·31	91·38	629·12	3,076·13	1,697·93	2,714·52	1,797·44

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.—(*concld.*)								
	On Jail Buildings.								
	Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*		K.	L.	*Ratio per cent. on column 8 of those employed on working days as*		
Jails.	G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures 6(—K.)
N.-W. P. and Oudh...	1,503·77	32·60	2,633·70	387·01	8,962·62	10·83	2·67	13·07	38·08

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

1		2			3			4			5		
Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	28,428	2,051	30,479	26,039·50	1,633·25	27,672·75	30,673	1,868	32,541	20,210	1,479	21,689
	Under trial ...	2,388	6	2,394	1,186·00	73·50	1,259·50	2,211	152	2,363	955	63	1,018
	Civil Prisoners ...	560	...	560	238·69	4·55	243·24	507	15	522	46	...	46

1		6			7			8			9		
Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Convicts ...	818·08	59·80	877·88	738	51	789	79	5	84	258	17	275
	Under trial ...	28·10	2 31	30·41	32	5	37	...	...	...	14	1	15
	Civil Prisoners ...	1·08	...	1·08	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880—(concluded).

1		10			11					
Jails.		Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per cent. of average strength.					
					a. Of admission into hospital.			*b.* Of daily average number sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	Convicts ...	4	7	11	77·61	90·55	78·38	3·14	3·66	3·17
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	80·52	85·71	80·82	2·37	3·14	2·41
	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	19·27	...	18·91	0·45	...	0·44

Jails.		11 Ratio per cent of average strength—(*concld.*)								
		c. Of deaths from cholera.			*d.* Of deaths from all other causes.			*e.* Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	Convicts ...	0·01	0·43	0·04	2·82	2·69	2·81	2·83	3·12	2·85
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	2 70	6 80	2·94	2·70	6·80	2·94
	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·82	0·84	...	0·82

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

10.—Showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,176	77	43,279	2,993	44,455	3,070	47,525	1186·00	73·50	1259·50	15,945	869	16,814

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Jails.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1880.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	25,456	1,921	27,377	1,988	211	9	1	31	5	1,026	63	1,089

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*		
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.,	Substantive abetments ...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	258
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	26
4	224 to 226... ...	Other offences against public justice,	229
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	586
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier,	32
7	... ...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1,131
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...
9		„ dakaits	12
10		„ robbers	24
11		„ poison	23
12		Other murders	312
13	307	Attempts at murder	80
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	241
14a	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act,	66
15	376	Rape	298
16	377	Unnatural offences	115
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	218
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide,	1,210
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	6
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,357
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	37
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	39
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	864
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	217
25	340 to 348,... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	33

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF. Convicted. As per column VI.	Convicted. As per column VII.	Convicted. As per column VIII.	Acquitted. As per column VI.	Acquitted. As per column VII.	Acquitted. As per column VIII.	Serial number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
7	265	247	11	1	140	9	...	64	3	1	2
1	27	24	...	1	12	1	...	8	2	1	3
13	242	205	24	...	167	21	...	18	3	...	4
34	620	531	50	7	404	37	6	86	11	1	5
...	32	31	...	1	27	...	1	4	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
55	1,186	1,038	85	10	750	68	7	180	19	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	12	12	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	9
3	27	24	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	10
1	24	23	...	...	9	1	...	6	...	...	11
38	350	309	5	2	149	2	1	73	2	1	12
3	83	80	1	...	54	...	...	15	1	...	13
43	284	244	3	...	155	1	...	80	2	...	14
2	68	61	2	3	50	...	3	9	2	...	14a
3	301	288	9	1	66	...	...	100	7	1	15
2	117	112	1	...	57	...	...	31	2	...	16
7	225	216	2	1	147	1	...	30	1	1	17
13	1,223	1,207	4	1	773	2	...	213	1	1	18
...	6	6	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	19
39	1,396	1,296	46	15	846	29	15	218	12	...	20
3	40	37	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	21
...	39	37	2	...	15	2	...	11	...	...	22
5	869	858	6	...	144	7	...	59	1	...	23
10	227	190	25	5	129	8	1	34	14	3	24
...	33	20	10	3	4	4	1	7	4	2	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concld.*)						PER	
	Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.—(*concld.*).						Number	
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
1.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4	4	...	...	9	...	...	1	10
5	14	...	1	125	8	...	3	136
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	...	1	145	8	...	4	157
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
11	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
12	38	1	...	79	5	...	...	84
13	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
14	31	...	...	56	1	...	...	57
14a	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
15	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
16	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
18	17	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	37	1	...	31	2	...	...	33
21	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
24	12	2	...	7	1	...	...	8
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED.			RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		
Within the year.								
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
242	20	...	5	3	17	230	17	2
32	8	...	...	...	...	33	8	3
300	46	2	...	12	7	301	34	4
3,677	586	3	25	24	129	3,640	570	5
35	2	...	...	...	...	35	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,286	662	5	30	39	153	4,239	631	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
56	20	...	...	3	4	52	17	9
30	2	1	...	...	1	29	2	10
27	3	1	...	1	2	27	2	11
427	29	14	2	1	22	467	33	12
98	1	...	...	...	5	96	1	13
490	51	2	...	14	25	513	39	14
85	15	...	1	4	6	81	11	14a
214	27	...	12	5	25	180	22	15
103	10	1	...	1	4	100	8	16
220	10	1	1	1	7	216	9	17
993	28	10	5	4	38	946	24	18
19	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	19
7,718	194	2	13	7	83	1,638	188	20
44	1	...	6	...	8	33	1	21
49	19	...	1	9	2	46	10	22
274	19	...	10	4	26	241	15	23
373	68	11	3	19	17	347	50	24
18	21	...	...	5	...	18	16	25

II.—STATISTICS

D—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
1.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
1*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	62	7	7	...	159	10	1
3	10	4	2	...	19	3	2
4	30	7	1	5	260	27	...
5	684	138	24	6	2,859	415	2
6	4	1	...	...	31	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	790	157	34	11	3,328	456	5
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	12	...	9	3	27	14	...
10	12	...	8	1	9	...	...
11	3	1	9	...	12	1	...
12	53	4	114	17	220	10	4
13	15	1	7	...	65	...	...
14	76	14	88	11	278	9	1
14*a*	8	2	1	...	55	9	...
15	67	16	33	4	70	...	...
16	20	3	17	2	59	3	...
17	33	5	3	1	165	3	1
18	177	8	2	...	749	16	3
19	2	...	4	...	12	...	...
20	328	64	10	...	1,260	119	...
21	4	...	7	1	14	...	...
22	18	2	5	...	23	8	...
23	60	2	...	...	174	12	...
24	65	20	16	6	227	23	...
25	13	7	...	...	4	9	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—*(continued)*.

SON—*(concluded)*.				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	...	75	7	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	...	82	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	4	10	6	924	79	9
2	...	1	...	23	14	587	20	10
...	...	...	3	2	1	114	5	11
1	...	27	51	38	23	4,327	302	12
...	...	...	9	5	4	160	12	13
5	...	40	35	1	1	5	5	14
...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	14a
...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	16
2	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	17
3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
8	6	45	...	2	2	3	2	20
1	...	...	8	17	11	1,117	513	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	2	16	24	13	8	322	161	24
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations.*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	23
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	568
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	3
		Total ...	5,246
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	108
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...
32	394, 397, 398, with hurt.	Robbery { By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	31
		{ By other means	38
33	392, 393, ...	Robbery, { In dwelling-house	65
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	76
		{ Other robberies	214
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	785
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	32,774
		Attempts at ditto	15,877
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	171
		Attempts at ditto	11
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	8
		Total ...	50,158
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	427
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	44,388
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	348
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life...	19
41	374	Compulsory labour	8
		Total ...	45,190

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—*(continued)*.

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF. Convicted. As per column VI.	Convicted. As per column VII.	Convicted. As per column VIII.	Acquitted. As per column VI.	Acquitted. As per column VII.	Acquitted. As per column VIII.	Serial number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	23	16	6	1	11	1	1	4	3	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
7	575	542	21	5	260	13	1	100	5	...	28
...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	29
179	5,425	5,079	145	37	2,901	73	23	983	57	9	
15	123	112	1	...	39	...	...	19	2	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
8	39	31	1	...	16	...	...	4	1	...	32
3	41	38	...	...	24	...	...	7	...	...	
1	66	65	1	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
3	79	76	...	...	26	...	...	15	...	...	33
9	223	198	17	...	80	2	...	26	7	...	
15	800	758	28	3	53	5	...	97	10	1	34
153	32,927	29,067	30	3	3,913	7	2	882	11	...	35
2	15,879	2,322	2	42	201	...	1	46	...	...	
2	173	169	2	...	96	...	...	32	...	...	36
...	11	11	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	
7	15	8	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	37
218	50,376	32,855	82	48	4,469	14	3	1,150	31	1	
...	427	51	3	5	43	2	2	3	1	3	38
69	44,457	6,042	1,994	545	2,010	951	261	856	626	199	38a
7	355	194	156	3	55	61	...	39	56	2	39
...	19	15	3	1	11	1	1	1	2	...	40
...	8	8	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	41
76	45,266	6,310	2,156	554	2,121	1,015	264	903	685	214	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in .*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF—(*concluded*). *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER NUMBER Received by transfer.	Total.
1.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
26	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	3	1	1	15	...	...	...	15
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	191	8	1	228	9	...	...	237
30	13	...	...	33	1	..	4	38
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
32	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
34	8	2	1	28	1	...	...	29
35	104	...	...	149	...	...	3	152
36	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
	144	2	1	235	2	...	8	245
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38a	21	19	2	44	16	...	...	60
39	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	3
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	27	2	44	19	...	...	63

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—*(continued).*

SON.

ARRESTED.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		Serial number.
Within the year.								
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.)		Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
30	18	...	...	3	1	31	7	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
576	92	3	8	14	52	526	78	28
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	29
5,845	625	46	63	95	328	5,606	535	
373	26	4	...	4	35	341	22	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
22	2	...	...	...	1	25	2	32
86	2	...	...	...	...	90	2	
43	8	...	...	...	...	31	...	33
106	1	2	5	8	7	83	1	
			...	...	22			
241	52	3	21	22	11	212	30	34
183	46	...	3	8	22	185	38	
7,034	155	23	64	21	217	6,872	134	35
353	3	1	...	...	6	347	3	36
159	5	...	...	1	5	156	4	
9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	37
19	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	
8,628	800	38	93	64	326	8,373	236	
77	10	...	4	2	3	70	8	38
5,149	4,182	10	98	351	353	4,737	3,840	38a
173	247		18	38	9	146	212	39
22	8	...				22	6	40
8	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	41
		...	...	...	2			
5,429	4,447	10	120	393	367	4,981	4,066	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrates.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVIII.		XVIII.		XIX.
26	10	1	...	1	21	5	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	137	17	...	...	387	59	...
29	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	1,113	167	333	47	3,832	302	9
30							
31	62	4	96	11	157	7	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	5	...	16	...	...
33	12	...	10	...	64	2	...
	15	...	2	...	13	...	...
	18	...	9	...	49	1	...
34	46	10	8	1	142	19	...
	88	20	16	2	72	13	...
35	1,434	62	17	1	5,263	68	3
	70	1	2	...	269	2	...
36	44	1	...	...	112	3	...
	4	...	...	...	5	...	...
37	3	...	8	...	10	...	...
	1,796	100	178	15	6,172	115	3
	3	4	...	...	67	4	...
38	1,574	1,595	1	...	3,121	2,207	...
38*a*	59	89	1	...	86	107	...
39	4	1	...	...	18	5	...
40	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
41							
	1,643	1,689	2	...	3,295	2,323	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPEPTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII	XXVI.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	1	4	...	6	1	71	21	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
23	11	174	164	117	71	7,630	1,120	
31	...	11	15	101	54	14,356	1,837	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	3	1	28	8	1,400	387	32
...	...	...	4	34	23	8,446	313	
...	...	1	...	64	11	3,197	1,588	33
...	...	...	7	71	39	4,285	1,031	
...	...	2	14	193	106	3,942	1, 97	34
2	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	
10	...	130	28	27,228	6,976	6,88,513	1,59,143	35
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
...	...	...	...	35	22	505	249	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts
...	...	...	1	2	7	577	925	37
43	...	159	76	27,750	7,246	7,26,221	1,66,668	
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	38
2	...	79	...					38 a
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	...	95	...	1	1	2	1	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*	
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking...	577
		Attempts at ditto ditto ...	351
43	379 to 389 ...	Theft ... Of cattle	5,057
		Theft ... Ordinary above Rs. 10 ...	5,937
		Theft ... Ordinary below „ 10 ...	50,809
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	913
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	5,412
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass	1,252
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	11
47a	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value.	289
		Total ...	69,708
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers, and thieves.	2
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,275
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	25
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	466
52		Excise Laws ...	1,914
53		Railway Laws ...	427
54		Salt and Customs Laws,	146
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	76
56		Stamp Act ...	339
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V, of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12,151
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	1,564
		Total ...	18,885
		GRAND TOTAL ...	189,818

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(continued).

CASES											
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF. Convicted. As per column VI.	Convicted. As per column VII.	Convicted. As per column VIII.	Acquitted. As per column VI.	Acquitted. As per column VII.	Acquitted. As per column VIII.	Serial number.
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
3	580	558	3	1	236	2	1	53	1	...	42
...	351	37	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	
56	5,113	4,886	121	...	1,107	20	...	288	13	...	
62	5,099	4,842	134	8	1,291	50	5	231	16	...	43
356	51,165	25,775	315	27	12,456	164	19	2,002	82	5	
20	933	857	57	3	381	25	4	107	13	1	44
196	5,608	5,331	79	7	4,239	42	5	696	20	2	45
12	1,264	733	464	35	291	214	23	139	152	14	46
...	11	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	47
4	293	282	8	...	108	5	...	50	4	...	47a
709	70,417	43,312	1,181	81	20,129	522	57	3,568	301	22	
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	48
25	1,300	958	204	114	739	135	76	208	61	32	49
3	28	19	5	1	3	2	...	10	2	1	50
7	473	461	6	...	402	4	...	44	2	...	51
20	1,934	1,770	142	3	1,443	114	2	301	26	1	52
2	429	386	41	...	293	33	...	54	9	...	53
...	146	132	12	2	118	8	2	11	4	...	54
...	76	26	49	1	22	34	1	4	14	...	55
...	389	11	316	12	10	238	64	...	19	7	56
55	12,206	11,689	329	34	10,405	302	18	1,166	41	...	57
11	1,575	1,220	343	2	1,036	279	1	178	59	...	58
123	18,508	16,674	1,447	169	14,478	1,149	164	1,956	257	41	
1,360	1,91,178	1,05,268	5,096	899	44,543	2,841	518	8,740	1,330	290	

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of—(*concld.*) *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	PER Number Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
42	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	...	...	33	...	...	9	42
43	19	1	...	49	6	...	6	61
	151	1	...	256	3	1	3	263
44	9	2	...	12	1	...	3	16
45	56	...	...	133	...	...	28	161
46	5	5	...	9	1	...	...	10
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47*a*	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	7
	276	9	...	498	14	1	49	562
48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
49	14	3	4	22	2	3	57	84
50	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6
51	4	...	...	36	...	...	...	36
52	12	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
53	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	64	3	...	95	...	...	...	95
58	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	97	7	4	186	3	3	57	249
	749	53	9	1,336	55	4	118	1,513

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		Serial number.
Within the year.								
By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.)		Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
XI.	XII	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
337	6	1	3	...	5	330	6	42
21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	
2,140	128	24	2	22	71	2,082	106	
2,298	232	3	102	20	66	2,177	218	43
19,375	735	15	233	90	534	16,826	649	
652	94	1	51	15	35	579	80	44
7,812	397	64	13	49	316	7,574	342	45
637	777	...	27	119	20	598	657	46
4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	47
206	22	...	1	1	19	190	24	47a
33,482	2,393	108	432	316	1,066	32,381	2,084	
						10	...	48
9	...	...	...	...	...			
1,601	836	14	8	96	75	1,578	745	49
						17	22	50
13	21	...	...	...	1	2,350	94	51
2,397	96	...	14	2	69	2,384	222	52
2,456	234	4	6	9	82	342	150	53
342	153	3	...	2	1	163	27	54
172	29	...	...	2	9	32	67	55
32	68	...	...	1	...	12	463	56
12	528	...	...	65	...			
23,564	1,233	11	15	26	490	23,128	1,207	57
2,015	785	...	5	73	211	1,804	712	58
32,613	3,983	32	48	276	938	31,820	3,709	
90,283	12,410	239	786	1,183	3,178	87,400	11,261	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*				
	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
42	58	2	...	...	269	4	...
	2	...	...	...	19	...	...
	475	45	2	...	1,570	52	1
43	410	71	1	...	1,734	146	1
	2,797	224	12	...	15,819	425	3
44	121	21	1	...	449	54	...
45	1,235	99	24	...	6,209	243	4
46	211	242	...	...	383	412	...
47	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
47*a*	54	9	...	...	134	15	...
	5,363	715	40	...	26,590	1,351	9
48	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
49	291	205	1	...	1,264	526	...
50	11	18	...	...	6	4	...
51	243	28	...	...	2,097	65	...
52	383	47	...	...	1,986	175	...
53	35	24	...	...	307	126	...
54	6	3	...	...	156	24	...
55	11	19	...	...	21	48	...
56	...	16	...	...	12	447	...
57	1,434	98	...	...	21,582	1,105	1
58	118	72	...	...	1,684	640	...
	2,532	530	1	...	29,125	3,160	1
	18,237	3,358	583	73	72,342	7,707	27

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen

CRIME—(*concluded*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	2	1	36	18	555	118	42
...	...	...	...	...	2,473	...	...	Attempts.
3	...	42	1	5,027	2,233	1,19,520	66,913	43
5	...	30	2	4,972	17,743	2,98,089	1,16,218	
26	...	186	9	49,617	386	96,573	32,808	
1	...	12	1	875	4,917	61,820	19,864	44
12	...	97	5	379	13	5,7 5	1,06,826	45
1	2	7	...	20	2	840	456	46
...	...	...	...	5	...	216	98	47
...	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	47a
48	2	378	19	60,932	27,785	5,83,343	3,43,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
5	...	36	..	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	51
1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
4	11	115	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	58
10	12	180	...	...	...	...	...	
134	25	1,068	266	88,806	35,103	13,16,196	5,11,130	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART II.—NON-COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.
I.	II.	III.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1*a*	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...
4	161, 162, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims,
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring,
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...
		Total ...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating... ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427 and 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances .. ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C.
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Serial number.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
24	32	5	27	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
680	961	286	766	...	...	3
87	114	41	68	...	...	4
173	206	72	128	...	...	5
19	22	20	9	...	...	6
77	95	26	70	...	...	7
73	125	11	114	...	...	8
182	690	104	586	...	...	9
1,315	2,245	565	1,768	...	...	
38	32	15	17	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
38	32	15	17	...	...	
417	203	103	98	394	132	12
35	31	22	9	...	...	13
1,362	1,535	900	629	...	...	14
1,397	1,566	922	638	...	...	
352	349	159	187	371	349	15
349	351	109	239	2,572	2,125	16
25	26	8	18	13	13	17
979	951	521	423	61	36	18
1,705	1,677	797	867	3,017	2,523	
816	643	390	239	3	...	19
20	16	14	2	...	...	20
67	71	22	49	...	...	21
127	172	113	59	...	...	22
270	269	184	74	...	7	23
142	238	38	195	...	...	24
383	957	294	650	...	...	25
871	1,316	613	687	...	...	26
2,646	3,677	1,668	1,955	10	7	
7,518	9,400	4,070	5,343	3,431	2,602	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti, and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1880.

Description of crime.		Cases.				Persons.		
		Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Thaggi ... by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaggi ... by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land N.-W. P.	...	52	77	46	83	1,362	*346	‡307
Dakaiti on land Oudh	...	10	39	23	26	517	†152	$136
Dakaiti on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder. N.-W. P.	...	32	35	25	42	88	36	33
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder. Oudh	...	11	11	12	10	27	15	15

* 38 discharged without trial and 1 died.
† 16 discharged without trial.
‡ 7 made Queen's evidence.
$ 2 made Queen's evidence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for 1880—(continued).

Description of crime.	Persons.				Comparative return.								
					Number of persons arrested.			*Brought to trial.*			*Convicted.*		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.			XV.		
Thaggi { by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaggi { by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land { N.-W. P.	163	93	44	1,016	584	221	318	491	178	279	313	116	150
Dakaiti on land { Oudh	52	69	13	365	42	96	136	42	88	120	32	39	52
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder. { N.-W. P.	19	4	10	51	42	33	33	38	32	30	24	22	16
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder. { Oudh	7	7	1	12	20	14	9	17	14	9	7	9	5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for 1880—(concluded).

Description of crime.	COMPARATIVE RETURN—(*concluded*).						Remarks.
	Property stolen.			*Property recovered.*			
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
I.	XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
Thaggi ... ... { by strangulation ... / by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on land ... { N.-W. Provinces ... / Oudh	34,006	19,534	9,950	3,459	1,981	1,135	
	352	2,037	5,573	8	145	454	
Dakaiti on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous of deleterious drugs. With and without murder. { N.-W. Provinces ...	1,396	921	1,778	331	141	458	
Oudh	920	248	515	95	66	1	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—Statement of additional police quartered as a punitive measure during 1880.

Districts.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered).	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Mirzapur ...	Bindhachul ...	1	1	4	548	1 year.	4	
Bara Banki ...	Dalamau ...	1	1	3	*441	...	...	*Quartered for an indefinite period.

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of

Numbre.	Divisions.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police				
			Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	*Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part, from pro-*			
				Number of district and assistant district superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Meerut.	Meerut ...	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81.	131	27
2		Aligarh ...	...	1		95	18
3		Saharanpur	...	1		87	6
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	1		74	6
5		Bulandshahr	...	1		93	20
6		Dehra Dún	...	...		43	...
		Total	...	5		523	77
7	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly	...	1		101	15
8		Bijnor	...	1		76	10
9		Moradabad	...	1		91	16
10		Budaun	...	1		81	10
11		Sháhjahánpur	...	1		77	10
12		Pilibhít	...	1		40	6
		Total	...	6		466	67
13	Agra.	Agra ...	...	1		132	32
14		Muttra ...	...	1		91	16
15		Farukhabad	...	1		93	22
16		Mainpuri	...	1		78	20
17		Etáwah	...	1		82	10
18		Etah ...	...	1		73	14
		Total	...	6		549	114
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad	...	1		164	35
20		Cawnpore	...	1		106	26
21		Fatehpur	...	1		80	12
22		Bánda ...	...	1		105	8
23		Hamírpur	...	1		87	7
24		Jaunpur	...	1		79	12
		Total	...	6		621	100
25	Benares.	Benares ...	...	1		95	21
26		Gorakhpur	...	1		127	12
27		Azamgarh	...	1		96	10
28		Mirzapur	...	1		114	16
29		Gházipur	...	1		74	11
30		Basti ...	...	1		89	8
31		Ballia ...	...	1		53	3
		Total	...	7		648	81

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1880-81.

and water police vincial revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
578	...	61	595	1,393	1,41,372	94,024	1
375	...	35	497	1,021	1,00,359	68,140	2
324	...	33	388	839	85,870	60,927	3
293	...	19	288	681	69,862	51,790	4
352	...	32	380	878	88,486	65,234	5
165	...	8	64	280	27,252	22,047	6
2,087	...	188	2,212	5,092	5,13,201	3,62,152	
483	...	26	450	1,076	1,11,894	81,149	7
318	...	23	234	657	73,156	58,251	8
360	...	33	452	958	97,858	66,043	9
301	...	15	207	615	68,048	54,903	10
297	...	24	240	649	75,767	56,158	11
143	...	11	147	348	36,956	26,979	12
1,897	...	132	1,730	4,298	4,63,669	3,43,483	
580	...	42	457	1,244	1,41,137	97,893	13
353	...	28	393	882	90,830	63,085	14
418	...	28	372	934	95,744	69,287	15
305	...	10	121	585	64,186	56,948	16
300	...	9	115	517	63,018	55,437	17
263	...	16	226	593	63,116	49,568	18
2,219	...	133	1,684	4,705	5,18,031	3,92,218	
684	...	31	355	1,270	1,48,521	1,20,032	19
420	...	41	387	981	1,03,726	74,808	20
303	...	4	98	508	62,355	57,075	21
388	...	8	80	590	71,710	65,804	22
321	...	10	123	549	62,644	54,876	23
315	...	9	161	577	64,618	54,737	24
2,441	...	103	1,204	4,475	5,13,574	4,27,332	
437	...	34	401	989	1,12,111	74,117	25
486	...	4	158	788	89,536	81,204	26
349	...	9	133	598	67,801	60,477	27
388	...	13	292	824	88,425	70,346	28
300	...	11	150	547	66,744	56,368	29
320	...	1	20	439	56,379	55,317	30
185	...	4	113	359	38,304	32,466	31
2,465	...	76	1,267	4,544	5,19,300	4,30,285	

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV.

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF IN DISTRICT (REGULAR POLICE.)				
				Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jail.		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.*		*On other*
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
1	Meerut.	Meerut	47,348	8	60	12	67	111
2		Aligarh	32,219	2	10	10	47	83
3		Sahárunpur ...	24,943	1	6	9	59	77
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,072	1	6	6	43	67
5		Bulandshahr ...	23,262	1	6	8	39	84
6		Debra Dún ...	5,205	2	10	9	44	32
		Total ...	1,51,049	15	98	54	299	454
7	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly	30,745	8	60	10	63	83
8		Bijnor	14,905	1	6	8	41	67
9		Moradabad ...	31,815	2	10	9	47	80
10		Budaun	13,145	1	6	8	35	72
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	19,599	1	6	6	39	70
12		Pilibhit	9,977	...	...	5	28	35
		Total ...	1,20,186	13	88	46	253	407
13	Agra.	Agra	43,244	8	65	10	51	114
14		Muttra	27,745	1	6	9	46	81
15		Farukhabad ...	26,457	7	60	9	51	77
16		Mainpuri ...	7,238	2	10	9	47	67
17		Etawah	7,581	1	6	8	42	73
18		Etah	13,548	1	6	8	39	64
		Total ...	1,25,813	20	153	53	276	476
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	28,489	8	65	12	59	144
20		Cawnpore ...	28,918	1	6	13	59	92
21		Fatehpur ...	5,280	2	10	9	47	69
22		Bánda	5,906	1	6	13	63	91
23		Hamírpur ...	7,768	1	6	11	55	75
24		Jaunpur ...	9,881	2	10	8	41	69
		Total ...	86,242	15	103	66	324	540
25	Benares.	Benares	37,994	8	65	3	24	84
26		Gorakhpur ...	8,332	3	15	11	60	113
27		Azamgarh ...	7,324	2	10	7	40	87
28		Mirzapur ...	18,079	2	10	5	32	107
29		Gházipur ...	10,386	3	15	7	43	64
30		Basti	1,062	1	6	8	43	80
31		Ballia	5,838	...	...	4	20	49
		Total ...	89,015	19	121	45	262	584

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE.					PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS & MEN).						
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				To area.			To population.			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census of 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
478	496	160	2,361	1,314 301	1·69	...	...	943	775	165	1
336	592	...	1,954	1,9 9.864	1 91	...	...	998	795	203	2
265	407	14	2,221	978,6 3	2·65	...	...	1,166	980	186	3
250	307	...	1,654	788,215	2·42	...	...	1,118	951	162	4
327	412	...	1,918	924,443	2·18	...	...	1,054	878	174	5
111	46	26	1,192	1,43,592	4·25	...	...	512	465	47	6
1,767	2,200	200	11,300	5,139,018	2 21	...	...	1,009	838	171	
376	418	58	1,622	1,028,987	1·50	...	...	956	842	114	7
276	257	...	1,868	721,265	2·84	...	...	1,097	864	233	8
319	485	...	2,281	1,151,394	2·39	...	...	1,208	968	240	9
270	222	...	1,986	903,091	3·22	...	...	1,468	1,289	179	10
262	239	25	1,744	856,169	2 68	...	...	1,319	1,124	195	11
121	158	...	1,190	446,863	3·41	...	...	1,289	1,204	85	12
1,623	1,779	83	10,691	5,109,569	2·48	...	...	1,188	1,009	179	
496	431	68	1,845	974,892	1·48	...	...	783	604	179	13
317	421	...	1,452	671,105	1·64	...	...	760	585	175	14
329	384	16	1,718	905,661	1·83	...	...	969	799	170	15
268	131	...	1,697	799,871	3 17	...	...	1,495	1,394	101	16
262	124	...	1,698	722,071	3·28	...	...	1,396	1,288	108	17
232	242	...	1,738	755,530	2·93	...	...	1,274	1,104	170	18
1,904	1,733	84	10,148	4,829,130	2·15	...	...	1,026	867	159	
595	375	11	2,840	1,473,550	2·23	...	...	1,169	1,015	146	19
381	355	73	2,336	1,173,216	2·38	...	...	1,195	1,028	167	20
268	102	...	1,637	683,789	3·22	...	...	1,345	1,217	128	21
327	88	...	2,960	700,929	5 01	...	...	1,186	111	75	22
267	183	...	2,288	507,029	4·16	...	...	923	816	107	23
276	170	...	1,564	1,207,086	2·69	...	...	2,092	1,984	108	24
2,114	1,223	84	13,615	5,745,198	3·04	...	...	1,289	1,151	132	
369	412	23	997	919,482	1·	...	...	929	729	200	25
423	162	...	4.584	2,605,109	5·81	...	...	3,805	3,178	127	26
309	142	...	1,434	1,602,036	3·59	...	...	2,678	2,604	74	27
362	305	...	5,224	1,140,501	6 83	...	...	1,384	1,268	116	28
258	161	...	1,450	1,013,513	2·05	...	...	1,862	1,517	335	29
279	21	...	2,787	1,627,712	6·34	...	...	3,707	3,677	30	30
168	117	...	1,137	924,137	3·16	...	...	2.574	2,403	171	31
2,163	1,320	23	17,613	9,832,480	3·87	...	...	2,103	2,032	1 1	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number	Divisions.	Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE				
			Inspector-General, Deputy-Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	*Strength of district, town, or municipal police paid for wholly or in part from re*			
				Number of district and assistant district superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81	97	23
33		Ja aun	...	1		80	16
34		Lalitpur	...	1		77	8
		Total ...	...	3	...	254	47
		Total of District Police.	...	33 A. D. S. 8	146	3,061	486
				41			
35		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	...	1	7	51	...
36		Do. Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	...	42	154	3,113	486
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	...	2	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81.	95	35
38		Unao	...	1		77	13
39		Bara Banki ...	...	1		79	13
		Total ...	...	4		251	61
40	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	...	1		87	15
41		Hardoi	...	1		76	9
42		Kheri	...	1		64	8
		Total ...	..	3		227	32
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	1		84	13
44		Bahraich	...	1		68	8
45		Gonda ...	...	1		80	11
		Total ...	...	3		232	32
46	RAE BARELI	Rae Bareli ...	...	1		83	9
47		Sultanpur ...	...	1		73	9
48		Partabgarh ...	...	1		63	9
		Total ...	...	3	...	219	27
		Total, Oudh ...	...	13	36	929	152
		GRAND TOTAL OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	4	55	190	4,042	638

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1880-81.

and water provincial venue. Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.* Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
457	...	5	130	713	Rs. 7[illegible],486	Rs. 70,574	32
334	...	10	183	574	70,027	62,030	33
303	...	1	32	422	53,136	51,396	34
1,094	...	16	295	1,709	2,00,649	1,84,000	
12,203	...	648	8,392	24,823 A. D. S. 8 Col. IV. 146	27,28,424 A. D. S., 12,400 Insprs., 2,3[illegible],900 (11&13) 1,27,[illegible]61	21,39,470 A. D. S. Insprs. and (11) and (13) } 3,97,361	
				24,977	31,25,785	25,36,831	
315	...	...	...	374	80,727	24,873	35
50	...	...	...	52	7,104	...	36
12,658	...	648	8,392	25,103	32,13,616	25,6[illegible],704	
658	...	120	836	1,746	1,9[illegible],224	92,239	37
351	...	2	33	477	60,985	59,504	38
361	...	6	62	522	65,518	61,138	39
1,370		128	931	2,745	3,17,727	2,12,881	
440	...	6	86	635	78,97[illegible]	73,[illegible]52	40
361	...	14	122	583	69,808	62,172	41
294	...	2	15	384	52,[illegible]65	51,799	42
1,095	...	22	223	1,602	2,01,544	187,723	
431	...	24	216	709	84,733	69,013	43
288	...	4	69	438	53,714	49,966	44
382	.	9	111	594	7[illegible],5[illegible]2	66,[illegible]47	45
1,10[illegible]		37	396	1,801	2,16,979	1,85,226	
386	..	2	29	510	65,659	63,[illegible]74	46
374	...	7	11	475	60,824	59,[illegible]22	47
296	...	2	20	391	50,941	49,993	48
1,056		11	60	1,376	1,77,424	1,7[illegible],189	
4,622	...	198	1,610	7,524	9,07,674	7,59,[illegible]19	
				Col. IV. 86	Col. IV. 59,760 Its. (12&14), 48,605	Col. IV. & items (12&1[illegible]) } 1,08,365	
				7,560	10,16,039	8,67,684	
17,190	...	846	10,002	32,96[illegible] Col. II 4	4[illegible],29,6[illegible]5 Col. XI. [illegible],6,00[illegible] Item (10) 7,[illegible]38	34,[illegible]9,185 Col. XI. 1,26,000 7,8[illegible]	
				32,96[illegible]	43,03,493	35,6[illegible],[illegible]	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF IN DISTRICT (REGULAR POLICE.)				
				Guards at districts, central, or subsidiary jails.		*Guards over lock-ups and treasuries.*		*On other*
				Officer.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	6,912	3	15	9	49	85
33		Jalaun	7,997	1	6	9	47	70
34		Lalitpur	1,740	1	6	6	39	70
		Total, ...	16,649	5	27	24	135	225
		Total of District Police.	5,88,954	87	590	288	1,549	2,686
35		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	55,854	...	...	...	...	59
36		Do. Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	7,104	...	...	...	...	2
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	6,51,912	87	590	288	1,549	2,747
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	98,985	8	76	9	54	78
38		Unao	1,481	1	6	8	42	68
39		Bara Banki ...	4,380	1	11	7	39	71
		Total ...	1,04,846	10	93	24	135	217
40	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	5,219	3	15	9	44	75
41		Hardoi	7,636	2	10	8	41	66
42		Kheri	966	1	6	6	30	57
		Total ...	13,821	6	31	23	115	198
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	16,720	3	15	8	46	73
44		Bahraich ...	3,748	1	6	6	30	61
45		Gonda	6,285	2	10	7	37	71
		Total ...	25,753	6	31	21	113	205
46	BARELLI.	Rae Bareli ...	1,885	3	15	9	44	71
47		Sultanpur ...	1,102	2	10	8	41	63
48		Partabgarh ...	948	2	6	7	34	54
		Total ...	3,935	7	31	24	119	188
		Total Oudh ...	1,48,355	29	186	92	482	808
		GRAND TOTAL OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	8,00,267	116	776	380	2,031	3,555

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856—(concluded.)

FORCE.											
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN.						
					To area.			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census, 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
416	120	15	1,586	332,518	2 19	..	...	466	384	82	32
297	143	...	1,562	4 7,882	2·72	...	...	728	630	98	33
266	33	...	1,947	248,802	4·61	..	...	589	541	46	34
979	2 6	15	5,075	999,202	2 96	...	...	584	505	79	
10,550	8,551	439	68,442	31,654,597	2·74	...	...	1,267	1,119	148	
315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
10,915	8,551	489	68,442	31,654, 97	2·74	...	...	1,267	1,119	148	
563	897	59	1,415	696,329	80	...	...	398	...	...	37
316	35	...	1,745	894,602	3·65	...	...	1,876	...	...	38
324	68	...	1,748	1,027,188	3·34	...	...	1,967	..	...	39
1,203	1,000	59	4,905	2,618,019	1·78	...	...	953	.	...	
396	74	18	2,250	959,487	3 54	...	...	1,511	...	...	40
319	136	...	2,292	987,789	3·93	...	...	1,694	...	...	41
266	17	...	3,046	829,409	7·93	...	...	2,162	...	..	42
98	227	18	7,588	2,773,676	4 78	...	...	1,731	...	...	
383	214	26	1,646	1,117,419	2·13	...	...	1,453	...	...	43
260	73	...	2,7 0	876,600	6·18	...	...	2,001	...	...	44
346	120	...	3,007	1,267,422	5 0e	...	...	2,153	...	...	45
989	407	26	7,362	3,261,491	4·08	...	...	1,810	...	...	
336	31	...	1,741	962,009	3·41	...	...	1.866	...	...	46
332	18	...	1,701	956,695	3 58	...	...	2,014	...	...	47
265	22	...	1,444	846 685	5·69	...	...	2,162	...	...	48
933	71	...	4,866	2,754,4.3	3·55	...	...	2,001	...	...	
4,.06	1,705	103	24,741	1,14,07,625	3 27	...	...	1,598	...	...	
15,021	10,256	592	93,183	4,30,62,222	2·82	...	...	1,396	1,119	118	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary, as per budget for* 1880-81.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			PUNISHMENTS. *Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXVII.*	
	Officers (inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
N.-W. P.	3,538	15,184	4,726	8,160	5,661	23	197
Oudh	1,105	5,653	2,452	3,571	734	5	69
Total ...	4,643	20,837	7,178	11,731	6,395	28	266

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1880 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(continued)

Provinces.	PUNISHMENTS—*(concluded)*.										REWARDS.	
	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
			Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code*		*Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards excluding chaukidars.
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
N.-W. P. ...	615	177	7	81	1	5	4	21	9	80	745	2,024
Oudh ...	193	370	7	12	...	...	...	3	3	29	12	616
Total ...	808	1,547	14	93	1	5	4	24	12	109	757	2,640

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*.—(concluded).

EDUCATION

Provinces.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.			
I.	XXI	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
N.-W. Provinces	2,335	2,282	3	18	1,672	7,382	9,649
Oudh	630	608	...	...	621	2,075	4,084
Total ...	2,965	2,890	3	18	2,293	9,457	13,733

Provinces.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge, otherwise as per columns from XI. to XVIII.	By desertion.	By death.		
I.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces ...	387	35	433	220	179	4	317	29·82	1·69
Oudh	179	22	145	74	21	1	85	33·97	1·25
Total ...	566	57	578	294	200	5	402	30·92	1·57

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

Year.	Cases received during the year.	No. of cases sanctioned by Government during 1880.			No. of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police during 1880.			Pending at the close of the year 1880.					Cases of last year disposed of.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant General.	Pending with D. S. of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
1880 ...	673	80	14	94	409	56	465	4	2	30	78	114	...

DETAILED MEMO.

Cases received during the year 1880		673	
Do. of last year		48	
Total of cases ...			721
Cases sanctioned by Government during the year	142		
Ditto Inspector-General of Police during the year ...	465		
		607	
Balance ...			114

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1880 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

RACE.

Provinces.	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		*Subordinate officers.*				*Subordinate officers.*				*Subordinate officers.*		
	Military or covenanted civilian.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	Constables (mounted and foot).
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.
N.-W. Provinces,	9	26	32	3	13	1	19	11	2	3	105	3,340	15,150
Oudh ...	5	8	3	2	1	...	7	9	...	...	28	1,053	5,631
Total ...	14	34	35	5	14	1	26	20	2	3	133	4,393	20,781

RELIGION OR CASTE.

Provinces.	Officers.											
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.*								*Other religions.*	
			Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Punjabis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Beuriahs.	Afghans.
I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
N.-W. Provinces ...	118	1,686	372	273	39	162	55	62	510	268	1	18
Oudh ...	35	370	157	63	...	150	62	9	105	154	8	3
Total ...	153	2,056	529	336	39	312	117	71	615	422	9	21

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*continued*). Men.					
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.* Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII	XXIX.
N.-W. Provinces	17	5,823	2,712	2,437	210	506
Oudh	4	1,130	1,328	909	1	209
Total ..	21	6,953	4,040	3,346	211	715

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded*). Men—(*concluded*). *Hindus*—(concluded).				*Other religions.*		Grand Total (officers and men).
	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes	Bauriahs.	Afgháns.	
I.	XXX	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces,	166	238	735	2,265	...	41	18,714
Oudh ...	135	34	123	1,695	53	10	6,747
Total ..	301	272	858	3,960	53	51	25,461

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Dehra Dún	1	Dehra Dún ...	18,882	6	...	10	16	1,163
	2	Mussooree ...	7,662	3	...	9	12	3,531
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	58,742	5	10	...	15	2,657
	4	Hardwár Union	28,073	4	...	12	16	9,877
	5	Deoband ...	22,126	4	...	8	12	1,692
	6	Roorkee ...	12,739	2	6	...	8	731
Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,185	4	...	8	12	22,233
	8	Shámli ...	7,249	4	...	8	12	879
	9	Kándhla ...	10,935	4	...	10	14	1,526
	10	Kairana ...	18,334	3	...	12	15	347
Meerut ...	11	Meerut including cantonment.	98,888	5	...	10	15	26,844
	12	Ghaziabad ...	8,043	3	...	6	9	4,005
	13	Shahdara ...	6,905	3	...	6	9	1,358
	14	Bágpat ...	7,205	3	...	8	11	2,634
	15	Baraut ...	7,962	3	...	10	13	749
	16	Hápur ...	13,214	3	...	6	9	860
	17	Pilkhuwa ...	5,662	3	...	6	9	58
	18	Bulandshahr ...	15,548	3	...	6	9	1,479
Bulandshahr...	19	Anúpshahr ...	8,231	3	...	6	9	502
	20	Khurja ...	26,373	3	...	6	9	665
	21	Sikandrabad ...	15,574	3	...	6	9	210
Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	63,283	5	...	10	15	5,065
	23	Háthras ...	34,900	3	...	6	9	3,817
	24	Atrauli ...	14,479	3	3	3	9	319
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	11,166	3	3	3	9	556
	26	Hardunganj ...	4,517	3	3	3	9	41
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	54,985	6	...	12	18	5,321
	28	Bindraban ...	21,434	4	...	8	12	643
	29	Kosi ...	11,233	2	...	10	12	3,6 8
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	159,948	8	...	17	25	2,249
	31	Fatehpur Sikri ...	6,463	3	6	...	9	242
	32	Firozabad ...	16,024	3	...	6	9	225
Etáwah ...	33	Etáwah ...	35,110	4	...	10	14	7,237
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	20,902	5	...	10	15	4,336
Farukhabad ...	35	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad ...	73,848	6	...	13	19	8,535

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880-81.

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	5,762	2,922	8,684	9,847	8,823	1,024	0 4 11	0 7 4
...	24,076	5,227	29,303	32,834	27,800	5,034	3 2 3	3 13 2
51,318	2,188	4,278	57,784	60,441	57,807	2,634	0 14 8	0 15 9
15.842	...	8.894	24,736	34,613	21,294	13.319	0 9 0	0 14 1
10,061	...	2,589	12.650	14.342	11,487	2,855	0 7 3	0 10 4
..	7,167	5,129	12,296	13,027	12,494	533	0 9 0	0 15 5
14.379	...	3,512	17,891	40,124	20,296	19,828	0 15 1	1 2 10
5,449	...	536	5,985	6,864	5,989	875	0 12 0	0 13 0
4,976	...	365	5,341	6,867	5,927	940	0 7 3	0 7 9
7.941	...	638	7,979	8,326	7,763	563	0 6 4	0 6 11
1,07,272	598	9,663	1,17,523	1,44,367	1,11,299	33,068	1 1 5	1 3 0
6.984	...	1,447	8.431	12,436	8,731	3,705	0 13 10	1 0 9
3,257	...	905	4.162	5,420	4,523	997	0 8 0	0 10 3
6,579	...	656	7.235	9,869	7,690	2,179	0 14 7	1 0 0
6,825	...	825	7,650	8,399	6,682	1,717	0 13 9	0 15 0
14.057	...	1,069	15,126	15.986	13.032	2,954	1 1 0	1 2 3
3, 24	...	331	3,505	3,563	2,817	746	0 8 10	0 9 10
7,673	2,261	3,698	13,632	15.111	14,773	838	0 10 2	0 14 0
4.170	702	922	5,794	6,296	5.882	414	0 9 5	0 11 3
21.014	55	4,115	25,184	25,849	22,654	3,194	0 12 9	0 15 3
9,832	48	1,508	11,388	11,5 8	10,648	950	0 10 1	0 11 8
45 410	148	2.160	47,718	52,783	44,837	7 946	0 11 6	0 13 4
18,494	...	3,807	22,301	26,118	23,808	2,310	0 8 6	0 10 3
7,836	...	773	8,409	8,718	8,206	51	0 8 5	0 9 3
6,067	...	453	6,510	7 066	5,728	1,338	0 8 8	0 9 3
3,051	...	258	3,309	3,350	3 220	130	0 10 10	0 11 10
44,649	...	3 004	47.533	52,854	47,043	5,811	0 12 10	0 13 8
16,7 5	...	1,363	18,068	18,716	18,707	9	0 12 5	0 13 5
10,470	...	2,451	12,921	16,539	11,032	4,607	0 14 10	1 2 5
1,57,687	475	33,357	1,91,519	1,93,768	1,89,330	4,488	0 15 9	1 3 2
37 4	...	222	3.946	4,188	2.946	1,242	0 9 1	0 9 9
7,3 6	...	402	7.718	7.943	7.063	880	0 7 3	0 7 8
20,418	...	3,072	23,490	30,727	21,507	9,220	0 9 3	0 10 8
13,456	524	1,578	15,588	19,894	14,576	5,318	0 10 8	0 11 10
64,234	870	5,150	71,264	79,789	63,295	16,494	0 14 1	0 15 6

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,359	5	...	10	15	7,394
	37	Soron ...	12,555	4	...	8	12	3,929
	38	Kásganj ...	16,486	5	...	8	13	1,116
	39	Marehra ...	8,396	4	...	11	15	341
	40	Aliganj ...	7,452	4	...	8	12	97
	41	Jalesar ...	15,652	3	...	10	13	1,214
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,125	5	...	9	14	761
	43	Chándpur ...	11,238	2	...	9	11	371
	44	Dhámpur ...	5,[illegible]08	2	...	8	10	591
	45	Nagina ...	20,539	2	5	5	12	907
	46	Najibabad ...	17,750	3	5	5	13	4,850
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,158	6	...	12	18	14,323
	48	Dhanaura ...	4,812	3	...	6	9	621
	49	Chandausi ...	27,500	3	...	6	9	2 291
	50	Amroha ...	36,146	3	...	6	9	1,873
	51	Sambhal ...	35,202	3	...	6	9	3,180
Budaun ...	52	Budaun ...	35,688	3	...	9	12	2,157
	53	Bilsi ...	6,294	3	...	6	9	778
	54	Ujháni ...	7,035	3	...	6	9	901
	55	Sahaswán ...	14,673	3	...	6	9	431
Bareilly ...	56	Bareilly ...	101,688	8	...	17	25	19,071
	57	Bisalpur ...	8,905	2	6	...	8	581
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	29,763	5	...	10	15	8,573
Sháhjahánpur,	59	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,[illegible]33	5	...	17	22	7,540
	60	Tilhar ...	15,507	3	...	9	12	8,423
Cawnpore ...	61	Cawnpore ...	116,911	6	...	12	18	32,825
Fatehpur ...	62	Fatehpur ...	19,9[illegible]1	7	...	14	21	3,394
Bánda ...	63	Bánda ...	28,656	5	...	11	16	35
Allahabad ...	64	Allahabad ...	150,738	7	2	16	25	7,108
Jaunpur ...	65	Jaunpur ...	42 862	6	...	12	18	5,482
Gorakhpur ...	66	Gorakhpur ...	58,476	6	...	12	18	15,979
Azamgarh ...	67	Azamgarh ...	18,530	6	...	12	18	5,682
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	42,462	7	...	25	32	2,663
Ballia ...	69	Ballia ...	14,[illegible]93	5	...	10	15	4,225
Benares ...	70	Benares ...	207,[illegible]70	6	1	18	25	15,066
Mirzapur ...	71	Mirzapur ...	85,240	6	...	12	18	11,880
	72	Chunar ...	12,835	4	...	6	10	344
Jhánsi ...	73	Jhánsi ...	2,291	4	8	...	12	78
	74	Mau-Ranipur ...	23,124	3	12	...	15	661

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces & Oudh, during the year 1880-81—(contd).

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
7,315	...	3,395	10,710	18,104	9,803	8,301	0	15	10	1	7	3
9,567	...	1,134	10,701	14,630	8,571	6,059	0	12	2	0	13	7
12,423	...	3,000	15,423	16,539	12,570	3,869	0	12	0	0	14	11
3,830	...	266	4,096	4,407	3,867	540	0	7	3	0	7	9
2,899	...	404	3,307	3,404	2,830	574	0	6	2	0	7	0
7,835	...	1,319	9 154	10,368	8,819	1,549	0	8	0	0	9	4
6,164	679	806	7,649	8,410	6,834	1,576	0	7	2	0	8	0
4,005	593	522	5,120	5,491	4,935	556	0	6	6	0	7	3
3,198	1,134	261	4,593	5,184	4,681	503	0	12	1	0	12	10
9,309	606	613	10,528	11,435	9,727	1,708	0	7	8	0	8	1
14,464	486	1.352	16,302	21,212	14,832	6,380	0	13	5	0	14	8
45,662	86	4,678	50,425	64,748	61,848	2,900	0	10	10	0	12	0
...	3,206	1,006	4,212	4,833	4,064	769	0	10	8	0	14	0
...	11,210	7,307	18.517	20,808	14,215	6,593	0	6	6	0	10	9
14,167	...	461	14,628	16,501	14,604	1,897	0	6	3	0	6	5
14,061	...	936	14,997	18,177	15,766	2,411	0	6	4	0	6	9
15,457	...	6,661	22,118	24.275	21,577	2,698	0	7	4	0	10	6
...	2,659	594	3,253	4,031	3,052	979	0	6	9	0	8	3
...	2,938	500	3 438	4,349	3,562	777	0	6	9	0	7	10
...	5,744	967	6 711	7,142	6,334	808	0	6	3	0	7	3
91,795	1,131	7,023	99,949	1,19,020	98,013	21,007	0	14	7	0	15	9
2,667	...	673	3,332	3,919	2.987	932	0	4	9	0	5	11
20,469	...	28,751	49,220	57,793	50.928	6,865	0	11	1	1	10	5
70,792	...	8,932	80,798	88 338	72 863	15,475	0	14	7	1	0	7
8,963	...	936	9,899	18,322	14,108	4 214	0	9	3	0	10	3
...	76,260	34,709	1,10,969	1,43,814	1,15,905	27,909	0	10	5	0	15	5
11 984	194	1,195	13,373	16.767	12,517	4.250	0	9	9	0	10	9
21,970	...	8,046	30,016	30,051	29,256	795	0	12	3	1	0	9
1,51,048	10,312	56,413	2,17,773	2,24,881	2.13,305	11,576	1	1	2	1	7	2
13,740	...	6,917	20,657	26,139	23,627	2.512	0	5	1	0	7	8
44,663	188	4,220	49,051	65,030	39,217	25,813	0	12	3	0	13	4
21,906	...	5,872	27,778	33,460	22,251	11,209	1	2	10	1	3	7
82,068	...	4,220	36,288	38,951	34,429	4.522	0	12	1	0	13	8
...	1,854	7,104	8,958	13,383	9,413	3,770	0	1	11	0	9	6
1,34,329	714	39,909	1,74,952	1,88,018	1,57,825	30, 93	0	10	4	0	13	5
56,327	...	8,917	65,244	76,824	63,003	13,821	0	10	0	0	12	2
5,924	...	1,177	7,101	7,445	5,793	1,652	0	7	4	0	8	11
...	469	332	1,001	1,079	1,002	77	0	3	3	0	6	11
13,272	860	1,551	16,363	17,024	12,486	4,538	0	9	9	0	11	2

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Jalaun ...	75	Orai... ...	7,440	6	...	12	18	144
	76	Kálpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	443
	77	Kúnch ...	13,727	2	...	6	8	1,401
Lalitpur ...	78	Lalitpur ...	10,684	5	10	...	15	1,662
Kumaun ...	79	Almora ...	5,387	4	...	8	12	570
	80	Naini Tal ...	8,786	2	4	...	6	2,852
Tarái ...	81	Káshipur ...	14,667	2	5	...	7	2,845
Lucknow ...	82	Lucknow ...	261,017	6	12	...	18	37,544
Unao	83	Unao ...	9,743	7	12	...	19	705
	84	Nawalganj-Maharajganj ...	3,075	2	10	...	12	136
Bara Banki	85	Nawábganj ...	14,692	6	12	...	18	3,493
	86	Budauli ...	11,385	2	6	...	8	229
	87	Sitapur ...	18,537	5	9	...	14	2,094
Sitapur ...	88	Khairabad ...	14,193	2	6	...	8	1,208
	89	Biswan ...	8,139	3	6	...	9	1,514
	90	Hardoi ...	8,898	7	18	...	25	2,014
	91	Shahabad ...	18,515	4	12	...	16	614
	92	Sandila ...	14,876	4	10	...	14	9,166
Hardoi ...	93	Bilgrám ...	11,060	4	10	...	14	570
	94	Sandi ...	9,806	3	8	...	11	770
	95	Mallawan ...	10,968	3	8	...	11	17
	96	Pihání ...	7,552	3	9	...	12	1,030
Kheri ...	97	Lakhimpur ...	7,537	5	15	...	20	958
	98	Muhamdi ...	6,648	3	10	...	13	766
Fyzabad ...	99	Fyzabad ...	71,952	5	...	...	15	10,701
	100	Tanda ...	21,261	6	6	...	12	8,494
	101	Gonda ...	13,76	5	10	...	15	1,326
Gonda	102	Nawabganj ...	8,390	3	8	...	11	2,672
	103	Utraula ...	5,827	3	8	...	11	1,483
	104	Balrámpur ...	12,814	2	10	...	12	1,589
Bahraich	105	Bahraich ...	21,981	4	8	...	12	7,729
	106	Nánpára ...	7,345	2	7	...	9	3,135
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	5	10	...	15	1,305
Sultanpur ...	108	Sultanpur or Perkinsganj ...	11,299	5	10	...	15	1,760
Partabgarh ...	109	Partabgarh ...	11,811	4	10	...	14	1,258
		Total ...	3,084,996	438	349	673	1,460	4,35,768

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80—(concld.)

Income during the year from octroi	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
4,026	97	1,533	5,656	5,800	5,541	259	0 8 10	0 12 2
11,413	...	986	12,399	12,942	11,788	1,054	0 12 9	0 13 10
11,023	...	683	11,706	13,107	11,388	1,719	0 12 10	0 13 7
7,337	...	1,166	8,503	10,165	7,857	2,308	0 10 11	0 12 8
385	4,013	211	4,609	5,179	4,433	746	0 13 3	0 13 8
3,127	26,611	1,66,416	1,96,154	1,99,006	1,52,259	46,747	3 6 1	22 5 2
...	6,927	1,865	8,792	11,637	8,944	2,693	0 7 6	0 9 7
2,20,356	1,705	12,459	2,66,054	3,03,598	2,33,946	69,652	0 14 6	1 1 9
...	1,857	1,149	3,006	3,711	2,822	889	0 3 0	0 4 10
1,030	...	295	1,325	1,461	1,326	135	0 5 4	0 7 11
8,900	14	1,496	10,416	13,909	10,149	3,760	0 9 8	0 11 4
3,429	...	206	3,635	3,864	3,137	727	0 4 9	0 5 5
11,386	...	5,227	16,612	18,706	13,996	4,710	0 9 9	0 14 4
4,434	...	615	5,049	6,257	4,858	1,399	0 4 11	0 5 8
2,148	...	969	3,117	4,631	2,013	2,618	0 4 2	0 6 1
4,785	249	3,072	8,106	10,120	7,419	2,701	0 9 0	0 14 7
3,640	...	403	4,043	4,657	4,628	29	0 3 1	0 3 5
7,283	...	149	7,432	16,598	10,746	5,858	0 7 11	0 8 0
2,273	...	94	2,367	2,937	2,000	63	0 3 3	0 4 2
2,766	...	754	3,520	4,290	3,495	795	0 4 6	0 5 8
2,077	...	239	2,316	2,299	2,207	92	0 3 0	0 3 4
1,480	...	301	1,781	2,811	2,117	694	0 3 1	0 3 8
...	1,797	1,641	3,938	4,896	4,171	725	0 3 9	0 8 4
...	1,180	1028	2,203	2 969	1,888	1,081	0 2 10	0 5 4
55,113	1,142	10,703	66,962	77,663	56,720	20.943	0 12 4	0 14 8
7,977	...	974	8,951	17,245	8,463	8,982	0 6 0	0 6 8
3,676	2,455	5,339	11,472	12,798	11, 83	1,515	0 7 2	0 13 4
...	1,800	6,808	8,608	11,280	7,215	4,065	0 3 5	1 0 5
...	1,986	1,380	3,316	4,799	2,674	2,125	0 5 5	0 9 4
...	2,867	568	3,435	5,024	4,203	821	0 3 7	0 4 3
14,463	...	3,478	17,941	25,670	16,086	9,584	0 10 6	0 13 1
3,642	...	2,860	6,502	9,637	6,956	2 68	0 7 11	0 14 3
9,682	...	6,309	15,991	17,296	12,062	5,234	0 9 4	0 13 1
4,834	96	3,981	8,910	10,670	8,019	2,651	0 6 11	0 12 7
4,047	915	1,558	6,515	7,773	5,790	1,983	0 6 8	0 8 9
19,32,247	2,21,926	6,28,297	28,92,559	33,28,327	27,15,127	6,13,200	0 11 6	0 15 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of* 1856, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	87	401,807	99,104	61,333	1,12,736	1,46,802	0 4 5	1 13 4	1,15,871	30,931
Agra ...	67	279,519	63,778	25,228	56,743	67,248	0 3 3	2 4 0	57,078	10,170
Rohilkhand ...	49	268,711	56,206	25,016	44,922	55,212	0 2 10	2 1 3	48,962	6,250
Allahabad ...	49	215,146	49,997	22,228	45 541	62,707	0 3 4	2 0 9	50,427	12,280
Benares ...	44	260,804	49,360	21,417	36,892	50,864	0 2 4	1 12 10	39,361	11,503
Jhánsi ...	13	53,824	11,302	3,201	8,493	9,542	0 2 6	2 10 5	8,784	758
Kumaun Tarái...	1	6,746	817	712	1,165	2,108	0 2 9	1 10 2	1,855	253
Lucknow ...	17	80,655	17,159	6,783	7,030	10,614	0 1 4	1 0 7	8,882	1,732
Fyzabad ...	5	14,111	2,772	1,744	2,986	3,861	0 3 5	1 8 6	3,236	625
Sitapur ...	6	22,648	4,098	2,511	2,929	3,242	0 2 0	1 2 7	2,626	616
Total ...	338	1,603,971	354,593	170,173	3,19,437	4,12,200	0 3 2	1 14 0	3,37,082	75,118

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1880-81.

Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1879-80.			*Actuals of* 1880-81.			Budget Estimate for 1880-81.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue...	2,95,744	...	2,95,744	3,26,208	...	3,26,208	2,87,000
IV.—Excise ...	31,33,837	...	31,33,837	36,91,132	...	36,91,132	30,92,000
V.—Assessed taxes,	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	5,99,999	...	5,99,999	6,00,000
VI.—Provincial rates,	39,240	79,49,259	79,88,499	36,015	76,16,433	76,52,448	76,16,000
½ per cent. margin cess, Oudh.	39,240	...	39,240	36,015	...	36,015	36,000
1 per cent. road cess.	...	2,04,563	2,04,563	...	1,91,438	1,91,438	1,94,000
1 per cent. school cess.	...	1,57,387	1,57,387	...	1,43,763	1,43,763	1,00,000
12 per cent. local rate, North Western Provinces.	...	41,56,394	41,56,394	...	39,70,596	39,70,596	57,30,000
4½ per cent. local rate, Oudh.	...	3,74,520	3,74,520	...	3,81,938	2,81,938	
¼ per cent. District Post.	...	39,363	39,363	...	38,938	38,938	38,000
2½ per cent. acreage cess.	...	3,93,988	3,93,989	...	4,04,991	4,04,991	3,95,000
Commuted jagirs.	...	1,16,124	1,16,124	...	1,05,613	1,05,613	1,25,000
Patwári cess ...	...	24,10,190	24,10,190	...	23,90,497	23,90,497	24,38,000
Village Chaukidari (Oudh).	...	90,740	90,740	...	1,01,686	1,01,686	... -11,00,000
X.—Stamps ...	49,49,459	...	49,49,459	53,55,686	...	53,55,686	49,09,000
XI.—Registration ...	4,90,825	...	4,90,825	5,82,404	...	5,82,404	4,61,000
XV.—Minor departments.	60,008	1,346	61,354	72,663	588	73,251	71,000
XVI.—Law and Justice,	10,74,304	...	10,74,304	10,17,958	...	10,17,958	10,38,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,76,260	...	3,76,260	3,76,974	...	3,76,974	3,97,000
XIX.—Education ...	99,811	40,314	1,40,125	1,30,002	41,001	1,71,003	1,47,000
XX.—Medical ...	7,825	2,220	10,045	10,803	2,104	12,907	13,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	1,35,039	...	1,35,039	1,46,854	...	1,46,854	97,000
XXII.—Interest ...	13,103	4,561	17,664	1,210	4,794	6,004	84,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous,	2,51,617	66,255	3,17,872	2,41,600	45,913	2,87,513	2,75,000
XXV.—Railways ...	1,-3,350	...	1,21,350	1,91,107	...	1,91,107	2,75,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	37,18,058	...	37,18,058	36,20,023	...	36,20,023	35,35,000
XXVII.—Other public works.	8,28,174	2,49,196	10,77,330	12,13,950	2,70,538	14,10,488	9,14,000
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services.	84,55,954	...	84,55,954	81,10,850	...	81,10,850	84,10,000
Contributions ...	42,42,815	11,72,752	54,15,567	9,90,080	5,97,014	15,87,120	...
				—30,553		—30,553	
Debt ...	...	13,123	13,123	...	6,044	6,044	...
				—30,553		— 0 553	
Total, Receipts,	2,88,92,182	94,97,050	4,83,91,538	2,67,90,090	86,90,590	4,54,80,680	3,20,74,0
Opening Balance ...	25,50,120	30,34,250	60,30,070	54,77,778	24,51,280	82,09,9	...
Grand Total ...	3,15,42,302	1,29,29,400	5,44,71,208	4,20,80,1	1,09,41,870	5,15,	
				—30,552			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1880-81—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1879-80.			*Actuals of* 1880-81.			Budget grant for 1880-81.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on funded and unfunded debt.	26,27,569	..	26,27,569	27,18,793 +1,52,808	..	27,18,793 +1,52,808	28,70,000
3. Refunds and drawbacks.	2,26,755	26,371	2,53,126	2,44,924	14,989	2,59,913	1,48,000
4. Land revenue ...	33,41,946	22,42,714	55,86,660	35,28,574	22,24,339	57,52,873	57,16,000
6. Excise ...	1,27,221	...	1,27,221	1,44,016	..	1,44,016	1,33,000
7. Assessed taxes ...	7,578	..	7,578	6,951	...	6,951	1,000
8. Provincial rates ..	5,338	..	5,338	4,278	..	4,278	7,000
12. Stamps ..	1,05,455	...	1,05,455	1,02,681	..	1,02,681	65,000
13. Registration ...	2,58,895	...	2,58,895	2,85,069	..	2,85,069	2,63,000
15. Post-office ...	...	1,84,602	1,84,602	..	1,84,551	1,84,551	1,91,000
17. Administration ...	12,51,696	33,025	12,84,721	12,20,581	33,574	12,54,055	12,87,000
18. Minor departments	1,82,736	1,06,362	2,89,098	1,66,045	1,16,721	2,82,816	2,11,000
19. Law and Justice ...	53,96,649	..	53,96,649	53,21,151	..	51,21,154	57,52,000
20. Police ...	37,90,786	22,30,212	60,20,998	36,14,819	22,05,341	59,10,160	60,74,000
22. Education ..	10,01,553	6,24,899	16,26,452	8,96,99	7,20,773	16,17,769	16,68,000
23. Ecclesiastical ...	5,139	..	5,139	5,054	..	5,054	6,000
24. Medical ...	5,75,317	48,232	5,83,549	4,88,311	1,02,841	5,91,178	6,01,000
25. Stationery and Printing.	4,06,865	...	4,06,865	4,25,866	..	4,25,866	6,10,000
29. Superannuation, &c.	...	435	435	18	1,592	1,610	1,000
30. Miscellaneous . ..	1,71,631	5,080	1,76,711	1,30,187	3,845	1,34,032	1,62,000
32. Railways ...	2,179	..	2,179	1,42,165	..	1,42,165	1,69,000
33. Irrigation and Navigation.	17,06,379	9,065	17,15,444	18,51,627	..	18,51,627	19,01,000
34. Other public works.	25,46,640	8,02,091	33,48,731	27,63,141	16,96,144 9,9 [illegible]	44,59,285 22,03,972	44,80,000 ...
Contributions ..	19,24,765	42,42,815	61,67,580	19,07,880	—30,552	— 0,552	..
Debt ..	..	13,123	13,123	..	17,254	17,254	
Total expenditure ..	2,56,85,194	1,05,78,026	3,62,63,220	2,61,19,056	82,76,951 —40,552	3,43,96,942 — 40,552	3,43,15,000
Closing balance ..	58,57,708	23,51,290	82,08,998	64,38,152 —30,552	25,64,984 +30,552	90,03,136	..
Grand Total ..	3,15,42,902	1,29,29,316	4,44,72,218	3,25,89,108 —30,552	1,08,41,870	4,35,29,978 —30,552	..

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Receipts, charges and balances of excluded local funds.*

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April, 1880.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Budget estimate of receipts, 1880-81.	Budget grants for 1880-81.	Charge during the year.	Closing balance.	Total.
A.—Local.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police remount...	28,492 11 2	38,266 3 3	66,758 14 5	21,900	20,300	46,634 13 8	20,124 0 9	66,758 14 5
Canning College (Oudh).	28,023 14 6	76,411 15 1	1,04,435 13 7	70,000	59,000	68,316 4 3	36,119 9 4	1,04,435 13 7
Dispensary ...	77,093 1 6	1,28,422 15 8	2,05,516 1 2	1,22,000	1,19,000	1,18,495 13 3	87,020 3 11	2,05,516 1 2
King's Hospital (Oudh)	2,982 4 11	15,763 8 0	18,745 12 11	14,500	14,500	14,703 7 5	4,042 5 6	18,745 12 11
Charitable refuge (Oudh).	6,515 13 2	16,462 14 4	22,978 11 6	17,000	17,000	16,710 7 2	6,268 4 4	22,978 11 6
Town ...	62,284 2 8	3,34,175 0 1	3,96,459 2 9	3,34,600	3,38,200	3,23,309 9 10	73,149 8 11	3,96,459 2 9
Cantonment ...	49,935 0 0	2,93,078 4 0	3,43,013 4 0	2,81,000	2,84,000	2,79,157 5 11	63,855 14 1	3,43,013 4 0
Total ...	2,55,326 15 11	9,02,580 12 5	11,57,907 12 4	8,61,000	8,52,000	8,67,327 13 6	2,90,579 14 10	11,57,907 12 4
(*B*)—*Municipal*,	4,52,108 15 5	29,75,789 15 7	34,27,898 15 0	24,70,000	25,51,000	28,54,514 0 0	5,73,384 15 0	34,27,898 15 0
Grand Total ...	7,07,435 15 4	38,78,370 12 0	45,85,806 11 4	33,31,000	34,03,000	37,21,841 13 6	8,63,964 13 10	45,85,806 11 4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

3.—*Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of license fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; during* 1879-80.

	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.	
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	6,00,762	74,478	3,12,952	64,491	37,002	10,89,675	11,59,587 (a)	6,865	Since realized ...	62
									Under recovery ...	5,072
									Irrecoverable ...	1,731
Oudh ...	1,69,167	10,254	65,323	7,201	6,693	2,58,638	2,78,724 (a)	389	Since realized ...	...
									Under recovery ...	385
									Irrecoverable ...	4
Total ...	7,69,919	84,732	3,78,275	71,692	43,695	13,48,313	14,38,311	7,254		

(*a*).—Includes balance of previous year.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

4.—Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

	Under the General Stamp Act.								Under the Court-fees Act.	Grand Total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill of exchange or Hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	9,93,351	97,389	66,086	11,56,826	4,344	15,118	1,408	1,77,696	31,44,755	43,22,451
Oudh	2,48,469	5,208	14,552	2,68,229	928	5,096	133	2,74,386	7,58,875	10,33,261
Total ...	12,41,820	1,02,597	80,638	14,25,055	5,272	20,214	1,541	14,52,082	39,03,630	53,55,712

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1881.*

	CHARGES.												
	Under the General Stamp Act.							Under the Court-fees Act.				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the general and court-fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	26,490	23	25,173	484	2,784	2,986	57,940	21,455	7,610	967	39,032	87,972	42,34,479
Oudh	5,994	41	4,956	75	143	698	11,907	2,245	395	208	2,848	14,755	10,18,506
Total	32,484	64	30,129	559	2,927	3,684	69,847	23,700	8,005	1,175	32,880	1,02,727	52,52,985

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1880-81.

Particulars.	Estimate.	*Miscellaneous Imperial.*	
		Military.	Other services.
Military and other services.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction		337	1,042
Ditto not expected to yield interest ...	6,500	672	3,452
Casual rents of buildings		52	1,460
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	...	...
Sales of produce	...	245	28
Sales of old materials	...	...	390
Recoveries of deferred fees from the students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College	5,500	...	5,586
Exchange	...	...	970
Sales of buildings	2,000	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	500	192	2,415
Total	14,500	1,498	15,343
Thomason Civil Engineering College.			
Fees and other receipts from students ...	2,000	...	2,039
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...	1,000	...	717
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt	32,500	...	26,914
Total	35,500	...	29,670
Total, Imperial Revenue ...	50,000	1,498	45,013

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the year* 1880-81.

Ordinary expenditure.	Total.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for Troops ...	6,307	1,651	7,958			
Ordnance works ...	...	...	...			
Commissariat buildings ...	...	...	...			
Staff and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...			
Stud	...	6,046	6,046			
Roads to hill stations or lines of Military communication ...	...	...	...			
General Cantonment works ...	32,328	2,288	34,616			
Fortifications	418	812	1,230			
Dockyard and naval buildings ...	...	...	...			
Barrack Department	...	205	205			
Total, military ...	...	...	...	39,053	11,002	50,055
Civil Buildings.						
Forests	...	...	...			
Customs	...	638	638			
Salt	...	...	...			
Opium	30,531	23,592	54,123			
Mint	...	40	40			
Post-offices	34,450	12,182	46,632			
Telegraph	387	3,686	4,073			
Administration	22,826	815	23,641			
Minor Department	...	...	...			
Educational	311	15,756	16,067			
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...			
Total, civil buildings ...	...	...	...	88,505	56,709	1,45,214
Total, original works and repairs...	...	...	...	1,27,558	67,711	1,95,269
Establishment percentage on above, { 5 per cent. on Rs.				3,63,078	18,153	
{ 15 " "				1,95,269	29,290	
						47,443
Thomason College on Educational Establishment ...				...	...	1,36,911
Ditto Press ditto ...				...	...	25,079
Tools and plant				...	...	2,929
Grand Total, ordinary ...				...	...	4,07,631
There was expended in India			Rs. 4,13,448			
Ditto ditto in England			" 2			
Decrease in suspense					4,13,450	
					—5,819	
Total as above ...				...	...	4,07,631

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1b.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue Provincial and Local Incorporated, realized during* 1880-81.

Particulars.	Estimate.	Receipts.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rents of buildings	12,500	9,708	
Sales of buildings, lands, &c, ...	22,250	17,888	
Sales of tools and plant ...	...	3,159	
Sales of produce	...	11,383	
Fines, fees, refunds and miscellaneous.	4,950	13,145	
Sales of old materials ...	...	3,459	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops,	60,300	3,87,003	
Total ...	1,00,000	4,45,745	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on provincial and local incorporated during* 1880-81.

Section I.

Heads of Service.	Provincial.					Local incorporated.			Local excluded.			Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.								
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration ...	2,26,184	82,180	...	...	3,08,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Minor departments	...	82,603	...	...	82,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Law and Justice,	32,580	23,321	...	...	55,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ecclesiastical ...	5,709	9,441	...	...	15,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Jails ...	...	...	1,44,352	32,247	1,76,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Police ...	...	...	66,814	76,527	1,43,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Educational ...	...	...	1,19,931	25,800	1,45,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Medical ...	...	...	21,510	5,601	27,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	8,834	7,955	16,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Works and Repairs ...	2,64,473	1,97,545	3,61,441	1,48,130	9,71,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings	4,62,018		5,09,571		9,71,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,71,589

Communications.												
Roads and bridges ...	...	...	2,14,385	7,35,956	9,50,341	2,42,717	7,72,262	10,14,979	...	...	...	19,65,320
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	13,711	1,16,963	1,30,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,674
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	4,364	25,347	29,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,711
River improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	36
Total, Works and Repairs ...	...	...	2,32,460	8,78,266	11,10,726	2,42,753	7,72,262	10,15,015	...	...	...	21,25,741
Total, Communications	...	...	11,10,726		11,10,726	10,15,015		10,15,015	...	...	...	21,25,741
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	11,256	...	11,256	16,248	12,026	28,274	...	...	...	39,530
Grand Total, Works and Repairs ..	2,64,473	1,97,545	6,05,157	10,26,396	20,93,571	2,59,001	7,84,288	10,43,289	...	...	...	31,36,860
Total, Works and Repairs, Provincial, &c.	20,93,571				20,93,571	10,43,289		10,43,289	...	...	...	31,36,860
Establishment.												
Public Works proper	5,69,801				5,69,801	2,87,366		2,87,366	...	...	...	8,57,167
Ferries ..	7,960				7,960	...		...	...	...	...	7,960
Ganges river tolls ...	...				...	3,760		3,760	...	...	...	3,760
Total, Establishment..	5,77,761				5,77,761	2,91,126		2,91,126	...	...	...	8,68,887
Tools and plant ...	7,568				7,568	3,951		3,951	...	...	...	11,519
Profit and loss ...	...				...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	26,78,900				26,78,900	13,38,366		13,38,366	...	...	...	40,17,266
Add increase— In suspense balances...	—7,602				—7,602	...		...	...	...	...	—7,602
Grand Total, Expenditure ...	26,71,298				26,71,298	13,38,366		13,38,366	...	...	...	40,09,664

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

(C).—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1880-81.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	6,470	25,625	...	60	10,337	—59	42,433
	Aligarh	6,046	55,487	...	90	17,079	—105	78,597
	Bulandshahr	6,122	46,001	330	66	15,315	—96	67,738
	Meerut	20,813	84,179	10,377	389	16,350	—190	1,31,909
	Muzaffarnagar	18,516	53,621	7,794	27	13,415	—138	93,235
	Saháranpur	11,343	73,196	2,850	200	21,844	—164	1,09,269
	Total	69,310	3,38,109	21,351	823	94,340	—752	5,23,181
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly	40,699	81,584	...	90	16,090	—246	1,38,217
	Bijnor	18,701	35,798	...	106	18,121	—110	72,616
	Budaun	9,071	34,978	...	46	6,211	—90	50,216
	Moradabad	22,072	70,991	...	86	19,008	—188	1,11,969
	Sháhjahánpur	10,661	34,055	...	67	20,762	—92	65,453
	Pilibhít	5,793	8,874	...	22	5,511	—29	20,171
	Total	1,06,997	2,66,280	...	417	85,703	—755	4,58,642

Kumaun	...	Garhwál	...	...	1,631	22,147	...	...	8,005	—26	31,757
		Kumaun	...	...	30,518	89,652	...	2,923	43,462	—120	1,66,435
		Tarái ...	...	...	7,182	9,744	...	...	7,274	—45	24,155
		Total	...	...	39,331	1,21,543	...	2,923	58,741	—191	2,22,347
Agra	...	Agra ...	...	...	25,356	91,546	...	548	20,404	185	1,38,039
		Etah ...	...	...	20,602	19,790	...	74	12,050	58	52,574
		Etáwah	...	...	6,283	25,155	...	161	4,303	49	35,951
		Farukhabad	...	...	12,940	49,781	...	294	12,695	85	75,795
		Mainpuri	...	...	7,109	34,907	...	190	15,818	75	58,099
		Muttra	...	...	11,269	48,034	...	273	9,230	90	68,896
		Total		...	83,559	2,69,213	...	1,540	74,500	542	4,29,354
Allahabad	...	Allahabad	...	...	1,65,175	69,023	2,877	500	31,608	30,000	2,99,183
		Bánda	...	...	8,112	61,153	2,000	144	20,454	9,000	1,00,863
		Cawnpore	...	...	14,816	94,323	1,081	224	26,071	13,900	1,50,415
		Fatehpur	...	...	11,672	50,630	846	123	15,470	8,900	87,641
		Hamírpur	...	...	10,692	44,916	...	111	14,634	6,937	76,689
		Jaunpur	...	...	8,344	28,309	...	70	16,349	4,610	57,682
		Total		...	2,18,811	3,47,753	6,804	1,172	1,24,586	73,347	7,72,473
Benares	...	Ballia	...	...	6,437	7,777	...	40	2,275	—181	16,348
		Azamgarh	...	...	6,381	32,334	799	125	19,531	—427	58,743
		Basti	...	...	3,557	19,698	...	72	10,178	—261	33,244
		Benares	...	...	45,758	28,292	558	227	20,349	—788	94,396
		Gházipur	...	...	4,475	36,983	...	106	13,104	—433	54,285
		Mirzapur	...	...	14,608	42,509	...	159	20,199	—601	76,874
		Gorakhpur	...	...	9,529	26,438	...	100	17,224	—390	52,901
		Total		...	90,745	1,94,031	1,357	829	1,02,860	—3,081	3,86,741

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

(*C*).—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1880-81—(concluded).

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	10,764	58,042	449	529	19,323	—272	88,835
	Jhánsi	6,187	32,059	7,453	401	15,778	—187	61,691
	Lalitpur	14,934	23,833	461	349	21,861	—148	61,290
	Total ...	31,885	1,13,934	8,363	1,279	56,962	—607	2,11,816
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	12,800	23,304	...	45	21,629	—510	57,268
	Fyzabad	9,148	54,616	...	157	17,675	—937	80,659
	Gonda	13,855	55,723	...	87	18,764	—1,030	87,399
	Total ...	35,803	1,33,643	...	289	58,068	—2,477	2,25,326
Lucknow ...	Bara Banki	9,929	86,427	...	175	24,623	—2,555	1,18,599
	Lucknow	49,738	39,241	...	223	29,964	—2,333	1,16,833
	Unao	18,581	34,343	...	89	13,022	—1,418	64,617
	Total ...	78,248	1,60,011	...	487	67,609	—6,306	3,00,049

Rae Bareli ...	Partabgarh	...	...	26,920	20,328	...	130	17,560	—46	64,892
	Rae Bareli	...	...	25,621	33,269	...	166	16,264	—70	75,250
	Sultanpur	...	...	22,326	20,823	...	130	17,937	—50	61,164
		Total	...	74,867	74,420	...	426	51,761	—168	2,01,306
Sitapur ...	Hardoi	...	...	12,841	31,539	181	315	21,968	—898	65,946
	Kheri ...	...	...	22,756	25,201	1,474	300	22,705	—1,006	71,430
	Sitapur	...	...	24,742	50,064	...	375	15,606	—1,603	89,184
		Total	...	60,339	1,06,804	1,655	990	60,279	—3,507	2,26,560
Roorkee Workshop.	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,01,220	—2,01,220
Benares ...	Special drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,472	—68	9,404
Archæological	Agra	...	...	80,695	...	...	344	24,006	—853	1,05,191
	Hamirpur	...	...	999	...	...	...			
				81,694	...	...	344	24,006	853	1,05,191
Office Accounts ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	1,38,494	1,38,494
		Grand Total	...	9,71,589	21,25,741	39,530	11,519	8,68,887	—7,602	40,09,664

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1880-81.

	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar-cane.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal ...	92,989	32,115	94,173	6,220	228,773	122,054	30	222	73,092	260	327	9,077	5,295	664,627
Lower Ganges Canal.	62,376	7,193	89,774	...	158,519	218,560	9	62	16,535	14,276	2,869	5,520	7,782	583,475
Agra Canal ...	8,418	16,546	7,865	39	27,431	75,533	67	61	1,067	...	76	2,807	1,495	141,405
Eastern Jumna Canal.	59,664	7,745	2,927	1,662	111,274	13,155	807	237	31,450	...	133	3,462	3,346	235,862
Dún Canals ...	5,006	2	...	...	4,885	943	315	...	897	...	626	634	...	13,308
Rohilkhand Canals	46,846	...	243	...	13,120	15,409	863	...	10,239	...	297	612	...	87,629
Bijnor Canals ...	608	55	...	3	1,286	739	12	...	2,138	...	...	6	2	4,849
Bundelkhand Lakes.	98	24	1	...	76	653	...	1	75	1	...	25	40	994
Grand Total ...	276,005	63,680	194,983	7,924	545,364	447,046	2,103	583	1,35,493	14,537	4,328	22,143	17,96(	1,732,149

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1880-81.*

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.						
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	1,91,791	...	1,91,791	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	15,23,980	...	15,23,980	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	36,057	...	36,057	...	...	...
(2). *Works not sanctioned as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	58,785	...	58,785	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	20	...	20	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	404	...	404	...	...	...
Sardah Canal ...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
Total ...	18,16,037	...	18,16,037	18,16,037	...	18,16,037
Establishment ...						3,07,000
Tools and plant ...						27,638
Decrease in stock balances ...						—1,68,952
Less receipts on capital account						—15,676
Total, Capital expenditure ...						20,26,047

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1880-81—(concluded).

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH CANAL.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.						
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	10,182	3,72,361	3,82,543	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	72,955	1,73,719	2,46,674	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	7,969	1,14,901	1,22,870	...	...	...
(2). *Works not classed as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal...	2,683	87,936	90,619	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	6,887	9,173	16,060	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	15,179	25,268	40,447	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals ...						
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	1,410	1,410	...	...	...
Total ...	1,15,855	7,84,768	9,00,623	1,15,855	7,84,768	9,00,623
Establishment						8,38,996
Tools and plant						24,255
Refunds of revenue						4,120
Total, revenue expenditure... ...						17,67,994

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1880-81.

Details.	Total of each Canal.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Expenditure on works for which no capital or revenue account is kept Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	10	5,008	5,018	...	...	...
Total ...	10	5,008	5,018	10	5,008	5,018
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,003
Total, neither capital nor revenue expenditure (Imperial) ...						6,021
LOCAL FUND EXPENDITURE.						
Ganges Canal ...	1,481	...	1,481	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	7,149	...	7,149	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	658	43	701	...	...	...
River improvements ...	...	9,277	9,277	...	...	...
Total ...	9,288	9,320	18,608	9,288	9,320	18,608
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,587
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Total, Local Fund Expenditure			...	...	...	22,334

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Refund of revenue.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
Capital expenditure ...	18,16,037	3,67,000	27,688	...	—1,68,952	—15,676	20,26,047
Revenue ditto ...	9,00,623	8,38,996	24,265	4,120	...	...	17,67,994
Ordinary expenditure for which no capital or revenue account is kept (Imperial).	5,018	1,003	...	...	...	...	6,021
Local fund expenditure	18,608	3,587	139	...	...	...	22,334
Total ...	27,40,286	12,10,586	52,092	4,120	—1,68,952	—15,676	38,22,396

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—IRRI

4.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of productive official year*

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expenditure by British Government.*	
		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B.	2,02,850	2,79,00,501
Lower Ganges Canal ...	B.	17,20,698	2,29,57,042
Agra Canal	B.	22,549	84,03,128
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	A.	63,956	27,88,094
Dún Canals	B.	—163	6,37,432
Rohilkhand Canals	B.	—2,520	16,59,885
Bijnor Canals	B.	...	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works...	A.	...	82,916
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey,	B.	383	3,77,705
Sardah Canal Survey ...	B.	18,295	18,295
Total ...	...	20,26,047	6,48,24,998

A. Restored.

B. Wholly made by British Government.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

GATION.

works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the 1880-81.

Receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	Share of establishment on repairs, including tools and plant.	Cost of repairs and maintenance, including refunds of revenue.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,90,673	4,43,013	4,54,638	3,84,813	11,47,802	+2,46,433
10,26,864	2,07,829	1,35,143	2,46,891	9,51,419	—98,760
2,47,401	...	89,808	1,23,031	3,50,227	—3,15,665
7,41,135	2,21,534	1,07,281	91,528	1,16,596	+6,47,264
56,847	15,951	19,414	16,060	28,017	+9,307
92,834	50,070	51,033	38,099	67,363	—3,240
7,847	8,172	1,858	2,910		
3,283	3,062	3,176	1,411	3,370	—1,612
...	...	...	...	14,711	—14,711
...	...	...	...	412	—412
39,66,884	9,49,631	8,63,251	9,04,743	26,79,917	+4,68,604

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81.

ARTICLES. Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Borax	28,536	1,70,730	...	...	14	84	...	...	28,550	1,70,814	...	...
Cotton raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	26,924	...	...	1,586	26,924
Cotton goods.												
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	1	20	...	...	1,107	32,652	...	...	1,108	32,672
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	...	...	13	1,300	...	...	11,134	10,74,839	...	...	11,147	10,76,139
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	1	40	424	22,569	...	...	23,362	10,50,800	1	40	23,786	10,73,369
Total, Cotton goods ...	1	40	438	23,889	...	...	35,603	21,58,291	1	40	36,041	21,82,180
Drugs.												
1. Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	704	...	...	7	704
2. Pan or betel leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	249	...	...	10	249
3. Other sorts not intoxicating...	...	...	...	...	34,202	3,02,067	277	2,815	34,202	3,02,067	277	2,815

4. Intoxicating except opium													
a. Ganja													
b. Bhang													
c. Charas						100	1,000	1	167			1	167
d. Other kinds						10	1,600	46	438	100 10	1,000 1,600	46	438
Dyeing materials.													
1. Indigo													
2. Madder or manjit													
3. Safflower			2	24	190	1,495	3	300		190	1,495	3	300
4. Turmeric					26	322	10	124	26	26	322	10	124
5. Al (Morinda citrifolia)			2	16	3,500	20,333	187	1,149	3,500	3,500	20,333	189	1,165
6. Other kinds													
Fibrous products.					1,174	8,060	469	3,749	1,174	1,174	8,060	469	3,749
1. Fibres, raw													
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny bags).					13,014	28,190	20	37	13,014	13,014	28,190	20	37
					1,024	4,861	33	118	1,024	1,024	4,861	33	118
Fruits, vegetables and nuts.													
1. Cocoanuts (gola gari)													
2. Potatoes													
3. All other kinds					7	14	29	583				29	513
			21	312	1,153	14,371	7,531 6,680	10,861 75,906	7 1,153	7 14,371	14 6,701	7,531 76,218	10,861
Grain.													
1. Wheat													
2. Gram and pulse			3,424	8,151	81,195	1,55,791	98	223	81,195	1,55,791	3,523	8,374	
3. Rice, husked			489	988	49,610	95,134	1,126	2,106	49,610	95,134	1,615	2,094	
4. Ditto, unhusked			16,556	50,962	3,94,937	10,58,537	274	699	3,94,937	10,58,537	16,830	51,661	
5. Other rain crops			1,695	3,633	3,67,622	4,96,587	16	25	3,67,622	4,96,587	1,711	3,658	
6. Ditto spring crops			2,800	4,235	15,640	19,171	131	166	15,640	19,171	2,931	4,399	
Total, grains			18,366	29,367	26,487	36,405	331	337	26,487	36,405	18,697	29,704	
			43,330	97,334	9,35,491	18,61,625	1,976	3,556	9,35,491	18,61,525	45,306	1,00,890	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(continued).

ARTICLES. Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gums and resins	...	...	4	40	13,712	1,92,170	7	80	13,712	1,92,170	11	120
Horns	...	...	...	...	436	3,409	...	...	436	3,409	...	...
Kankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac.												
1. Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	8	160	5	120	8	160	5	120
3. Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	22	165	21	157	22	165	21	157
Lime	...	...	...	...	1,650	380	4	1	1,650	380	4	1
Liquors.												
1. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Metals and hardware.													
1. Brass and copper ...	...	12	505	22	961	1,293	50,389	417	18,147	1,305	50,894	439	19,108
2. Iron	...	7	64	12	120	1,866	16,082	436	4,116	1,873	16,146	448	4,236
3. Other metals ...	...	...	1,830	1	13	128	3,651	3,779	1,14,210	128	5,481	3,780	1,14,323
Total, metals	...	19	2,399	35	1,094	3,287	70,122	4,632	1,36,573	3,306	72,521	4,667	1,37,667
Oil.													
1. Mineral ...	...	...	...	120	1,238	139	1,421	83	875	130	1,421	203	1,005
2. Vegetable ...	...	...	...	...	...	756	944	8	10	756	944	8	10
Oilcake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	64	1,497	16,084	3,86,205	...	...	16,084	3,86,205	64	1,497
Provisions.													
1. Ghi	...	...	...	...	...	3,122	15,891	32,513	1,79,151	3,122	15,891	32,515	1,79,151
2. Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,755	2,18,256	...	...	44,755	2,18,256
Salt	...	37,531	1,55,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,531	1,55,790	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.													
1. Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	2,247	...	...	586	2,247
Seeds.													
1. Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,498	86,725	...	...	28,498	86,725	...	...
2. Mustard and rape	...	...	...	1	4	96,312	2,78,898	...	...	96,312	2,78,898	1	4
3. Til or jingelly ...	...	...	...	45	187	653	1,989	1	3	653	1,989	46	190
4. Other oilseeds ...	...	...	...	47	148	81,127	1,99,999	...	...	81,127	1,99,999	47	148
Total, oilseeds	...	...	...	93	339	2,06,590	5,67,611	1	3	2,06,590	5,67,611	94	342
5. Indigo seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	141	325	46	92	141	325	46	92

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—TRADE WITH TIBET AND NIPAL.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(continued).

ARTICLES. NOTE.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	TRADE BETWEEN TIBET, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TRADE BETWEEN NIPAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Silk.												
1. Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices.												
1. Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	9,787	...	...	538	9,787
2. Other spices	50	560	18	319	27,782	7,44,891	1,841	38,124	27,832	7,45,451	1,859	38,443
Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,638	...	...	636	1,638
Sugar.												
1. Refined	...	...	21	392	...	...	1,921	30,904	...	...	1,942	31,296
2. Unrefined	...	...	3,416	19,426	...	...	20,330	1,09,724	...	...	23,746	1,29,150
Total, sugar ...	...	...	3,437	19,818	...	...	22,251	1,40,628	...	...	25,688	1,60,446

Tea.															
1. Indian	1	60	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	50			
2. Foreign	14	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,100	...	...			
Tobacco	...	...	362	3,180	...	...	6,644	52,441	...	...	7,006	55,621			
Wood.															
1. Timber	1	1	1	2	10,28,904	12,54,774	22	27	10,28,905	12,54,775	23	29			
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	2,21,795	55,405	...	...	2,21,795	55,405	...	...			
Wool.															
1. Raw	2,624	42,917	5	100	4	54	1	15	2,628	42,971	6	115			
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	361	17,019	40	5,446	...	...	1,192	55,575	361	17,019	1,232	61,021			
All other articles of merchandise.															
1. Manufactured	...	...	370	2,969	426	3,454	3,457	27,775	428	3,454	3,827	30,744			
2. Unmanufactured... ...	16	1,409	...	6,318	4,121	11,996	2,396	4,628	4,137	13,405	2,396	10,946			
Total, class A ...	69,154	3,92,025	48,343	1,63,985	25,18,875	55,53,399	1,76,109	31,54,174	2,33,139	59,45,424	2,24,452	33,18,159			
Animals (living) for sale.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	281	26,696	39	2,790	664	47,108	33	1,897	945	73,804	72	4,687			
2. Cattle	95	2,021	28	500	3,160	48,583	2,304	39,227	3,255	50,604	2,332	39,727			
3. Sheep and goats	6,953	10,909	260	520	1,967	2,878	5,818	8,056	8,920	13,787	6,078	8,576			
4. Other kinds	128	240	38	69	2,242	8,211	2,989	10,655	2,370	8,451	3,027	10,724			
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	37,146	887	1,400	42	37,146	887	1,400	42			
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	3,12,431	3,889	132	4	3,12,431	3,889	132	4			
Cocoanuts (kacha narial) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17,710	2,213	...	...	17,710	2,213			
Gunny bags	80	16	...	...	4,805	1,446	10,956	2,669	4,885	1,662	10,956	2,669			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(concluded).

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.				
Hides.												
1. Hides of cattle	...	...	88	264	19,274	51,284	30	75	19,274	51,284	118	339
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	532	318	382	199	3,171	1,692	103	52	3,703	2,010	485	251
Leather.												
1. Unmanufactured... ...	...	...	...	...	557	1,871	69	276	557	1,871	69	276
2. Manufactured	200	200	107	501	492	1,447	1,331	3,286	692	1,647	1,438	3,787
Total, class B. ...	8,269	40,400	942	4,843	3,85,909	1,69,246	42,875	68,452	3,94,178	2,09,646	43,817	73,295
Total value of classes A. & B....	...	4,32,425	...	1,68,828	...	57,22,645	...	32,22,626	...	61,55,070	...	33,90,454

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage* blank. | 2.—*Paper Currency.*

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in 1880-81.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of.				Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year, number and value.				Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Small notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*		*Bullion.*		*Government securities*
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.					
51,81,1	Rs. 6,02,060	36,661	Rs. 20,12,260	3,070	Rs. 25,59,000	Rs. 1,27,22,860	Rs. 1,49,66,840	60,669	Rs. 5,87,090	26,341	Rs. 20,03,200	6,461	Rs. 48,27,000	Gold.	Rs. 31,00,000
														Silver.	96,60,980
														Copper.	...
														Gold.	...
														Silver.	...
														Copper.	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	3								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITTED DURING THE YEAR 1880.								
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Number.	Name of district.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	74	26	6	...	...	...
2	Agra Poor-house ...	8	9	...	...	...	...	53	99	39
3	Allahabad ...	24	25	...	25	2	...	19	14	14
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home,	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	5	6
5	Almora ...	...	...	...	82	65	2	...	...	...
6	Bareilly ...	28	48	16	42	14	1	62	68	33
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	165	91	4	25	5	...	136	90	47
8	Bahraich ...	4	3	...	24	8	...	30	22	15
9	Bara Banki ...	6	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
10	Dehra Dún ...	3	2	...	53	23	7	3	1	1
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	10
12	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	21
13	Farukhabad ...	66	89	...	77	8	...	112	86	156
14	Fyzabad ...	7	13	...	10	1	...	20	14	4
15	Gházipur ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	3
16	Gonda ...	6	7	...	27	2	...	20	9	13
17	Hardoi ...	11	17	...	17	1	...	19	17	9
18	Kheri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2
19	Lucknow King's Poor-house.	150	334	12	137	84	...	1,541	2,570	540
20	Lucknow new charity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	918	...
21	Meerut ...	...	3	1	9	3	...	...	5	...
22	Moradabad ...	10	5	...	10	4	...	41	43	35
23	Muttra ...	8	2	1	6	3	...	138	115	58
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	6	7	...	1	...	2	6	8
25	Pilibhit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	18
26	Rae Bareli ...	11	15	2	4	...	...	20	22	24
27	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	268	215	...	109	50	22
28	Sháhjahánpur ..	31	10	7	12	3	...	115	87	43
29	Sitapur ...	5	5	...	1	1	...	9	50	3
30	Sultanpur ...	9	6	...	3	...	...	11	2	2
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	1	7	...	...	...	..	51	16	12
	GRAND TOTAL ...	559	708	50	907	469	16	3,208	4,370	1,141

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880.

4

NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
...	...	...	14	8	1	...	...	....
8	9	...	...	...	...	8	19	16
17	22	...	19	2	...	12	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	63	54	2	...	...	...
4	16	4	6	3	1	5	14	5
40	27	3	12	5	...	27	31	16
4	2	...	17	4	...	13	12	9
16	22	...	5	...	...	11	8	7
2	1	...	33	22	7	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
7	5	...	5	2	...	7	9	11
3	6	...	3	...	...	6	5	4
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
4	5	...	6	2	...	8	4	3
14	15	...	17	...	...	12	17	9
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2
13	26	1	9	7	...	127	209	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	484	864	...
...	3	1	9	3	...	...	5	...
5	3	...	3	1	...	5	5	9
14	12	2	1	2	...	21	18	23
5	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8
10	10	1	3	...	...	10	19	14
...	...	...	21	18	...	10	3	2
3	1	...	3	1	...	8	4	3
4	4	...	1	1	...	5	49	3
4	5	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	...	40	14	12
178	209	12	256	135	12	843	1,343	213

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	5	6	7	8
					In-
Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st January, 1880.	Interest on Government securities.	Government grant including grant from local fund.	Municipal contributions.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ..	4,988 0 3	200 0 0	...	1,250 0 0
2	Agra Poor-house ...	...	...	...	1,604 14 2
3	Allahabad ...	416 0 8	405 4 4	...	2,200 0 0
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home.	...	...	2,220 0 0	...
5	Almora ...	262 6 1	2,145 0 0	...	120 0 0
6	Bareilly ...	...	1,080 0 0	1,084 15 1	632 4 10
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	340 7 6	2,051 4 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0
8	Bahraich ...	843 6 5	195 13 6	1,050 0 0	300 0 0
9	Bara Banki ...	2,016 11 11	692 8 0	900 0 0	300 0 0
10	Dehra Dún ...	7,509 3 2	540 0 0	...	550 0 0
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	25 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	5 9 1	...	...	384 2 9
13	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	1,093 12 10
14	Fyzabad ...	180 1 0	...	...	300 0 0
15	Gházipur ...	...	...	...	264 11 11
16	Gonda ...	2,836 15 10	103 1 9	200 0 0	300 0 0
17	Hardoi ...	...	...	1,501 6 9	...
18	Kheri ...	1,552 14 4	144 0 0	...	...
19	Lucknow King's Poor-house.	2,221 12 1	13,122 0 0	...	...
20	Lucknow new charity,	1,967 11 1	1,632 5 4	18,000 0 0	...
21	Meerut ...	...	...	...	600 0 0
22	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	981 1 2
23	Muttra ...	...	...	...	2,274 15 6
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	...	186 0 0
25	Pilibhit ...	32 6 8	...	132 0 8	220 0 0
26	Rae Bareli ...	357 8 10	...	...	...
27	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	1,841 13 6
28	Sháhjahánpur ...	73 0 5	...	...	825 0 0
29	Sitapur ...	4,239 13 11	94 5 9	...	...
30	Sultanpur ...	...	...	438 1 0	155 1 0
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	29,844 1 3	22,405 10 8	27,855 0 6	17,668 13 8

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880—(continued).

9	10	11	12	13	14
COME.				EXPENDITURE.	
Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
668 0 0	...	25 4 9	7,131 5 0	387 2 1	479 1 3
...	...	...	1,604 14 2	269 0 0	901 15 10
53 0 0	68 4 0	223 2 7	3 365 11 7	379 14 0	1,863 5 7
392 8 0	...	95 8 0	2,708 0 0	921 0 0	637 2 0
3,438 4 0	69 9 3	9 12 9	6,045 0 1	604 18 5	4,060 14 7
65 10 6	...	...	2,862 14 5	312 0 0	1,170 14 2
...	109 10 11	336 5 0	6,366 4 5	1,141 14 3	2,610 4 3
607 0 0	...	69 0 0	3,065 3 11	158 4 8	881 2 9
649 14 6	...	...	4,559 2 5	239 0 0	794 12 6
2,798 8 10	...	9,162 15 0	2,560 11 0	312 8 2	1,687 8 0
...	3 9 3	...	28 9 3	...	...
...	...	...	389 11 10	99 14 0	240 11 11
...	...	...	1,093 12 10	78 0 0	689 6 7
340 8 0	...	...	880 9 0	160 8 0	388 8 1
...	...	...	264 11 11	106 0 0	127 0 1
489 4 0	3 1 3	1 4 3	3,933 11 7	148 14 0	356 1 6
...	...	...	1 501 6 9	180 0 0	1,150 8 0
526 8 0	...	...	2,223 6 4	82 0 0	185 8 0
...	...	3 0 0	15 346 12 1	846 0 0	5,408 1 11
6,414 5 5	...	525 10 7	28,540 0 5	600 0 0	...
824 0 0	...	...	1,424 0 0	163 8 0	792 1 3
...	...	...	981 1 2	264 0 0	498 15 8
...	...	...	2,274 15 6	312 0 0	1,481 6 9
...	...	...	186 0 0	...	179 0 0
...	...	...	384 7 4	55 0 0	319 14 3
1,603 10 10	...	...	1,961 3 8	175 0 6	658 5 0
...	...	...	1,841 13 6	196 12 3	1,227 6 10
...	...	...	901 6 5	108 2 3	700 9 0
1,914 0 9	3 6 0	...	6 248 4 5	228 0 0	1,111 10 3
...	...	...	593 2 0	108 0 0	456 9 0
1,595 7 11	318 6 5	...	1,913 14 4	177 8 0	1,066 4 11
22,380 10 9	575 15 1	10,451 14 11	1,31,182 2 1	8,794 11 7	32,125 1 11

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	15	16	17	18
		EXPENDITURE			
Number.	Name of district.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.	Miscellaneous.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum...	56 10 5	9 10 9	97 12 6	10 10 3
2	Agra Poor-house ...	70 6 6	60 2 9	57 10 0	215 11 1
3	Allahabad ..	194 11 9	...	213 2 2	109 3 1
4	Allahabad Stangers' Home.	79 14 0	...	...	...
5	Almora ...	209 9 3	...	328 5 6	25 9 1
6	Bareilly ...	127 8 0	..	49 0 0	123 8 3
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	161 9 3	34 5 10	770 0 0	664 6 2
8	Bahraich ...	85 6 6	14 7 6	103 3 6	32 14 6
9	Bara Banki ...	233 14 0	...	25 0 0	277 12 3
10	Dehra Dún ...	129 8 0	33 14 8	265 15 8	210 3 7
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	3 10 6
12	Etáwah ...	11 0 9	...	0 12 0	32 3 2
13	Farukhabad ...	89 7 9	...	101 9 0	123 5 6
14	Fyzabad ...	47 5 0	...	...	19 9 0
15	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	31 11 10
16	Gonda ...	26 4 9	1 0 9	33 4 6	22 0 0
17	Hardoi ...	160 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 14 9
18	Kheri ...	33 10 3	...	5 9 3	18 2 0
19	Lucknow King's poor-house.	694 10 9	49 10 0	170 0 0	504 9 6
20	Lucknow new charity,	...	...	...	75 4 9
21	Meerut ...	24 0 0	...	26 13 6	38 4 9
22	Moradabad ...	...	15 3 6	...	202 14 0
23	Muttra ...	12 0 0	96 9 2	209 14 0	163 1 7
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	7 0 0	...	...	...
25	Pilibhit ...	12 0 0	...	...	16 2 7
26	Rae Bareli ...	32 6 6	...	57 6 3	148 2 4
27	Sahárunpur ...	145 5 0	...	255 12 2	16 9 3
28	Sháhjahanpur ...	16 11 3	...	8 1 0	17 5 0
29	Sitapur ...	25 0 0	...	132 1 11	16 2 0
30	Sultanpur ...	28 9 0	...	...	...
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	...	...	35 0 0	299 6 2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,714 8 8	315 0 11	2,981 4 11	3,424 4 11

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880—(concluded).

19	20	21	22	23
—(*concluded*).				
Pensioners.	Indigent travellers	Total.	Cash balance in hand.	Remarks showing the manner in which relief was given.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
124 0 0	532 11 0	1,697 10 3	5,433 10 9	In-door.
...	...	1,604 14 2	...	Do.
120 0 0	...	2,880 4 7	485 7 0	Do.
...	1,070 0 0	2,798 0 0	...	Board, lodging passes, and refreshment.
...	...	5,229 3 10	815 12 3	In-door.
...	...	1,782 14 5	1,080 0 0	Do.
120 0 0	...	5,502 7 9	863 12 8	Do.
...	...	1,275 7 5	1,789 12 6	Do.
...	...	1,570 6 9	2,988 11 8	Do.
...	...	2,639 10 1	17,921 0 11	Do.
...	...	3 10 6	24 14 9	Do.
...	...	384 9 10	5 2 0	Out door.
12 0 0	...	1,093 12 10	...	In-door.
...	...	615 14 1	264 10 11	Do.
...	...	264 11 11	...	Do.
60 0 0	9 0 0	656 9 6	3,277 1 7	In-door and out-door.
...	...	1,501 6 9	...	In-door.
...	1 0 0	325 13 6	1,897 8 10	Do.
4,804 12 0	...	12,477 12 2	2,868 15 11	In-door and out-door.
26,298 0 0	...	26,973 4 9	1,566 11 8	Out-door.
162 0 0	170 5 9	1,377 1 3	46 14 9	In-door and out-door.
...	...	981 1 2	...	In-door.
...	...	2,274 15 6	...	Do.
...	...	186 0 0	...	Out-door.
...	...	383 0 10	1 6 6	General.
...	...	1,071 4 7	889 15 1	In-door.
...	...	1,841 13 6	...	Do.
...	...	850 12 6	50 9 11	In-door, out-door, & general.
...	...	1,512 14 2	4,735 6 3	In-door and out-door.
...	...	593 2 0	...	In-door.
	...	1,578 3 1	335 11 3	Do.
31,700 12 0	1,783 0 9	83,838 13 8	47,343 5 2	

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the offi*

	Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of sent	
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.
Arts.	Entrance or matriculation ...	26	34	60	212	233
	Firts Arts ...	3	4	7	36	55
	Bachelor of Arts ...	3	1	4	29	12
	Master of Arts ...	1	1	2	4	4
Law.	Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law ...	...	2	2	...	5
	Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L. M. S. ...					
	First B M. ...					
	B. M. ...					
	M. D. ...					
Engineering.	First L. C. E. ...					
	L. C. E. ...					
	B. C. E. ...					
	M. C. E. ...					

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES).

cial year beginning from 1*st April,* 1880, *and ending* 31*st March,* 1881.

CANDIDATES UP.		NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.				RELIGIOUS OR NATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PASSED CANDIDATES.				
						Natives of India.				
Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
11	456	143	142	3	288	Information not available.				
...	91	21	27	...	48					
...	41	15	7	...	22					
...	8	4	3	...	7					
...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	5	...	2	...	2					
...	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE

2.—Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend
and ending 31st

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or ifications on 31st	
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.							
Arts	4	590	458	308	410	No details av	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.							
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	1	54	54	...	54	4	24
Normal Schools.							
For Masters	18	339	326	50	408	...	260
For Mistresses	3	17	16	14	17	No details av	
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.							
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.							
Higher Schools, { English,	65	2,680	2,042	2,680	832	No details av	
{ Oriental,	494	3,292	2,646	...	3,266	Ditto	
Middle Schools { English, teaching { Vernacular through. { lar only.	Included in higher schools.						
Lower Primary Schools ...	5,615	198,093	150,846	4,412	196,145	No details av	
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,200	205,985	156,388	7,464	201,132	4	24

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1880, March, 1881.

national classi- of scholars March.		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
					Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.*			
Musalmans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
ailable.	...	4	260	179	260	121	No details available.			
...	...	2	23	20	23	...	...	19	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ailable.	...	1	68	68	68	68	No details available.			
...	...	2	128	123	...	45	128	...	...	...
ailable.	...	67	2,535	2,005	2,530	1,368	No details available.			
ditto.	...	5	203	175	...	203	Ditto	ditto.		
ailable.	...	262	15,484	11,979	7,272	13,252	No details available.			
...	...	12	348	316	347	95	No details available.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	385	19,049	14,865	10,500	15,152	128	19	4	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend*

and ending 31st

Class of Institutions.	UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.									
Arts...	1	15	11	15	...	No details available.			
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.									
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools, { English, Oriental,	3	42	33	42	30	No details available.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching { English, Vernacular only } through	Included in higher schools.								
Lower Primary Schools ...	36	1,232	936	373	1,082	No details available.			
Schools for Girls.									
For natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	1,289	980	430	1,112	...	...	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1880, March, 1881—(concluded).

GRAND TOTAL OF								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*			
			English.	Vernacular	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
9	865	648	598	531	7	750	108	...
2	23	20	23	...	...	19	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	54	54	...	54	4	24	26	...
18	339	326	50	408	...	260	79	...
4	85	84	82	85	68	5	12	...
2	128	123	...	45	128	...	...	...
135	5,257	4,080	5,252	2,230	476	3,974	802	5
499	3,495	2,821	...	3,307	...	2,766	720	9
5,913	214,809	163,761	12,057	210,479	3,756	174,610	35,579	864
12	348	316	347	95	348	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,595	225,403	172,233	18,409	217,234	4,787	182,408	37,330	878

IV.—STATISTICS

B.— EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in from 1st April, 1880, and*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University		...	...	...
Direction		34,461	...	...
Inspection		1,99,858	5,873	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts		1,08,006	...	27,439
Law		3,935	...	1,100
Medicine		...	...	...
Engineering		...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department).		...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular ...	Government ...	18,158	...	288
	Aided ...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.				
For masters	Government ...	30,865	4,397	135
	Aided ...	...	...	...
For mistresses	Government ...	270	144	...
	Aided ...	1,920	..	126
Schools of Arts.				
Other technical schools, industrial.	Government ...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	720	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning ending 31st March, 1881.

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	34,461	34,461
...	...	...	...	...	2,05,731	2,05,731
...	...	...	6,977	580	1,42,902	1,42,902
...	...	...	1,369	4,000	10,404	10,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,446	18,446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35,397	35,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	437	6,787
...	...	...	663	2,647	5,350	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	940	1,660	1,660

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in from 1st April, 1880, and*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English)	Government	1,69,660	1,067	3,728
	Aided	62,524	108	11,441
Higher Class (Oriental)	Government	32,901	21,724	542
	Aided	1,194	...	109
Middle Class (English)	Government	Included in higher class.		
	Aided			
Middle Class (Vernacular)	Government			
	Aided			
Lower Class (Primary)	Government	1,09,556	5,16,873	2,532
	Aided	54,686	306	4,377
Schools for Girls.				
For natives of India	Government	11,437	3,572	36
	Aided	9,390	...	333
For Europeans and others	Aided	14,667	...	1,005
Mixed schools, boys and girls,	Aided	11,483	...	95
Scholarships.				
In colleges	Government	6,199	...	...
	Endowed	1,648	...	73
In schools	Government	3,193	5,128	713
	Endowed	723	...	...
Buildings		528	10,315	...
Miscellaneous		15,689	14,606	...
Total		9,24,066	5,84,113	74,026

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning ending 31st March, 1881—(concluded).

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
...	4,783	...	13,074	865	1,93,177	1,93,177
...	4,308	...	28,435	62,200	1,69,816	1,69,016
...	958	...	2,244	491	58,860	58,860
...	550	...	326	643	2,822	2,822
...	26,388	...	33,742	5,303	6,94,394	6,94,394
...	8,521	...	24,934	43,288	1,36,112	1,36,112
...	900	...	...	528	16,473	16,473
...	270	...	19,037	18,373	42,403	42,403
...	1,104	...	13,753	15,536	43,365	46,365
...	1,150	...	72	23,391	36,191	36,191
...	...	...	...	...	6,190	7,910
...	...	...	...	...	1,721	
...	823	...	...	91	9,948	10,671
...	...	...	...	...	723	
...	28	...	...	28	10,900	10,900
...	...	...	...	...	30,295	30,295
...	50,295	...	1,46,112	1,88,589	19,60,591	19,60,591

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administative supervision.*

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1881.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu and Hindi in all the districts save Kumaun and Garhwál, the former has the Hindi and hill language and the latter Hindi. Urdu (Hindi) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,193	143,592	39	1,240	30 59	0·86
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	978,603	157	5,225	14·15	0 53
3	Muzaffarnagar,		1,654	758,215	135	3,779	12 25	0·49
4	Meerut ...		2,361	1,314,301	214	6,677	11·03	0·5
5	Bulandshahr ...		1,918	924,443	130	4,486	14·75	0 47
6	Aligarh ...		1,954	1,019,864	221	6,722	8·84	0·65
7	Bijnor ...		1,869	721,265	128	3,991	14 61	0·55
8	Moradabad ...		2,282	1,151,394	184	5,549	12·41	0·48
9	Budaun ...		1,986	903,091	160	4,686	12·42	0·51
10	Bareilly ...		1,621	1,028,987	143	5,033	11·34	0·48
11	Sháhjahánpur,		1,744	856,169	149	4,324	11 71	0 5
12	Pilibhít ...		1,350	448,663	62	2,124	21·78	0·47
13	Muttra ...		1,453	671,105	165	5,505	8·81	0·82
14	Agra ...		1,845	974,892	246	7,683	7 54	0·78
15	Etáwah ...		1,698	722,071	147	3,809	11·49	0·54
16	Etah ...		1,739	755,530	155	4,306	11·22	0.56
17	Mainpuri ...		1,697	799,871	151	4,146	11 24	0 51
18	Farukhabad ...		1,719	905,681	184	5,294	9 28	0·58
19	Allahabad ...		2,840	1,473,550	170	5,593	16 71	0·37
20	Bánda ...		2,961	700,929	142	3,884	20 86	0·55
21	Hamírpur ...		2,296	507,029	91	3,551	25·04	0·7
22	Cawnpore ...		2,337	1,173,215	234	7,082	9·86	0·6
23	Fatehpur ...		1,637	683,389	132	4,046	12 41	0 58
24	Jaunpur ...		1,554	1,207,086	148	5,546	10 5	0·45
25	Mirzapur ...		5,224	1,140,501	144	4,724	26 28	0·41
26	Benares ...		998	919,482	141	6,933	7 13	0 75
27	Gházipur ...		1,451	1,013,512	123	5,138	11·79	0·5
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,602,736	184	7,591	11·67	0·47
29	Gorakhpur ...		4,585	2,605,100	222	8,592	20·66	0 32
30	Basti ...		2,768	1,627,712	154	5,637	18·11	0 3
31	Ballia ...		1,137	924,137	74	2,801	15 7	0 3
32	Jalaun ...		1,555	417,882	102	2,530	15 25	0 6
33	Jhánsi ...		1,567	332,518	68	1,654	23 05	0·49
34	Lalitpur ...		1,947	248,802	30	883	64 9	0 35
35	Kumaun ...		6,000	494,636	119	6,817	50 43	1·38
36	Garhwál ...		5,500	343,650	55	2,746	16·25	0·79
37	Tarái ...		920	207,161	16	427	57·5	0·2
	Total, N.-W. P.	...	81,748	32,560 044	5,123	1,70,149	15 95	0 52

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision*—(concluded).

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1881.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	Lucknow ...	Urdu and Hindi.	979	696,329	135	5,834	7·25	0·83
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,768	894,502	133	5,172	13·3	0·57
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	1,027,188	145	5,129	12 3	0·49
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ..	2,215	959,487	145	5,481	15·28	0·57
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,300	987,789	153	5,108	15·04	0·52
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,993	826,400	91	3,430	33·9	0 41
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,688	1,117,419	97	3,941	17·42	0·35
45	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	2,881	1,267,422	137	4,361	21·03	0·34
46	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,740	876,650	94	4,425	29·15	0·5
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,740	952,059	126	5,170	13·81	0·54
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	1,707	956,695	103	3,476	16·58	0·36
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...	1,434	845,685	88	3,121	16·3	0 36
	Total of all districts in Oudh.	Ditto ...	24,213	11,407,625	1,447	54,618	16·73	0·48
	Schools for special or technical training in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	·25	·606	...	...
	Grand Total, N. W. P. & Oudh	...	105,961	43,907,669	6,595	225,403	16·06	0·51

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Dehra Dún ...	2nd Goorkha Press,	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	Job work only.	
	Mussooree Chronicle Press.	J. Northam ...	1	Ditto.	
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	Ditto.	
Saháranpur ..	Alexandria Press ...	Madan Singh ...	...	Ditto.	
	Matla-al-Anwar ...	Hira Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rai, son of Ishri Das, mahajans of Saháranpur.	*Nil* ...	Private books for sale, municipal returns and invoices.	
Muzaffarnagar,	Bahár-i-Iram ...	Rambhaj Das, Janki Parshad and Nur Ahmad.	...	...	
	Sultan-al-Mataba ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	Jalwa-i-Tur and Prince of Wales' Gazette.	*Nil.*	
	Dár-al-Ulúm ...	Mukarrab Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	...	
	Muhib-i-Kishwar-i-	Jamil-al-din ...	Lawrence Gazette...	...	

	Hind.			
	Hadiqat-al-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza.	Tutiya-i-Hind ...	...
	Saiyid-al-Matba ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mir.	*Nil* ...	...
	Matba-i-Háshmi ...	Muhammad Hashim Ali.	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Gyan Sagar ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...
	Jwala Prakash ...	Nath Mal Das ...	...	...
	Jwala Prakash ...	Ganga Sahai and Kalian Singh.	...	...
Meerut ...	Gyan Prakash ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...
	Kashi Prakash ...	Ghasi Ram and Ram Sarup.	...	...
	Medical Hall Press,	Messrs. Charles & Co,	...	...
	H. Weston's Press,	Henry Weston ...	...	...
	Meerut Advertiser Press	Joseph Goslett ...	...	...
	Central Prison Press.	Government ...	...	...
	Albion Press ...	Her Majesty's 63th Light Infantry.	...	...
	A. David & Co's Press,	A. David & Co. ...	...	...
	R. C. Native Orphan Press.	Dr. A.M. Jacobi, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Agra.	...	...
Bulandshahr...	Nur-i-Nazar ...	Sheo Parshad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil*
	Aligarh Institute Press.	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	Tasánif-i-Ahmadi.
	Anu Bhavi Parkash,	Pachauli Incha Shankar.	*Nil* ...	Police roznamchas and forms.
Aligarh ...	Matba-al-Ulúm ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din,	*Nil* ...	Miscellaneous jobs.
	Bharat Bandhu ...	Tota Ram ...	1. Bharat Bandhu, weekly. 2. Dharm Samaj Patr, monthly.	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	Mamba-al-Ulúm ...	Kanhiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Mewa Ram, Ram Narayan and Sampat Ram.	Nairang-i-Mazamin (fortnightly paper).	...	
Agra ...	Ilahi ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi ...	Wazir Khan ...	...	...	
	Murtazai ...	Jaggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press.	Lekhraj ...	...	...	
	Agra Akhbar ...	Yusuf Ali ...	Agra Akhbar ...	...	
	Vidya Sagar ...	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	
	Munfid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	...	...	
	Ijád-i-Kishan ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	
	Sata Prakash ...	Jwalu Parshad ...	...	Sadharmámrit Varshani.	
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Ghulam Husain *alias* Bhullu.	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	Aina-i-Tibabat.	
	Nauta Singh ...	Pandit Durga Parshad,	...	Maryada Paripati.	
	Indu Prakash ...	Babu Jamna Das ...	Nasim-i-Agra ...	...	

	Abul-alah ...	Khuda Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Agra Press ...	Babu Chhedi Lal ...	Haiyat-i-Jawidáni ...	...
	Delhi Gazette ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...
	Mufid-i-Khalayak ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...
	Sikandra Orphan Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...
	Anwari Press ...	Fakir Muhammad Khan.	...	Ástána-i-Hikmata ...
Farukhabad...	Husaini ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Almanacs ...
	Dilkusha Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	Bháratsudashá Pravartak.
Mainpuri ...	Masdar-al-Anwár ...	Rai Baij Nath ...	...	...
Etáwah ...	Educational Press...	Baij Nath ...	...	...
	Krishn Prakash ...	Chhailbihari Lal ...	...	...
	Shoba-i-ziai ...	Ruh-ul-lah Khan ...	Najm-al-Akhbar ...	...
Etah ...	Masdar-al-latif ...	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...
	Matba-i-Ahsan-al-Faiz.	Hakim Saiyid-Wazir-al-din.	Jalesar Akhbar ...	...
Bijnor ...	Karim al-Mataba ...	Hafiz Karim-ulla ...	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	*Nil.*
Moradabad ...	Khurshaid-i-Hind...	Bishan Sarup ...	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Reyaz-i-Núr ...	Mehdi Hasan Khan,	Lauh-i-Mahfuz ...	Ditto ditto.
	Matba-al-Ulúm ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azim ...	Ditto ditto.
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	Ditto ditto.
	Sudarshan ...	Narayan Das ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Umdat-al-Mataba...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Ahsan-al-Akhbar...	Ditto ditto.
	Iqbal-i Qaisari ...	Ahmad Bakhsh and Nizam-al-din.	Aina-i-Sikandari ...	Ditto ditto.
	Imdad-al-Hind ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-al-Akhbar ...	Ditto ditto.
Budaun ...	Afzal-al-Mataba ...	Afzal Ali ...	Saíd-al-Akhbar ...	Guldasta Humayun a fortnightly Urdu periodical.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Bareilly ...	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i Qaisari, a weekly paper.	...	
	Rohilkhand Press...	Saiyid Ali ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society.	Society ...	...	...	
	Bahar-i-Hind ...	Nisaz Ahmad Khan...	...	...	
Shahjahánpur.	Arya Darpan Press,	Bakhtawar Singh ...	Arya Darpan ...	...	
	Anjuman Press ...	Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Mian.	Anjuman Akhbar,	...	
	Gauri Press ...	Baij Nath ...	...	...	
	Gulistan-i-Hind Press	Aziz Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	Shola-i-Túr ...	Munshi Jamna Prasad.	Shola-i-Túr (weekly).	*Nil.*	
	Nizami ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Nur-al-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Núr ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur (weekly).	...	
	Commercial Exchange Press.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Commercial Express (weekly).	...	

	Nawal Kishor's Press,	Munshi Nawal Kishor,	...	...
	Azizi ...	Muhammad Aziz ...	...	...
	No name ...	Mr. D'Noronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Bihari Lal and Chandi Prasad.	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	Translation of Indian Law Reports circulated with the newspaper every month.
	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, James Walker, Arthur Cray and D.P. Masson.	The Pioneer (daily) The Pioneer Mail (weekly).	*Nil.*
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Revd. J. J. Caleb and J. C. Jordon.	*Nil.*	The Christian Treasury.
	Exchange Press ...	H. W. Richardson ...	The Allahabad Exchange Gazette, a tri-weekly advertiser.	*Nil.*
	Indian Railway Service Press.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	(1) The Indian Railway Service Gazette.	(1) The Good Templar Journal (bi-monthly).
Allahabad ...			(2) The North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	(2) The Masonic Record (monthly).
	Commercial Press ...	Heirs of Saiyid Husain Ali, deceased.	The Commercial Gazette (a daily advertiser).	*Nil.*
	Regimental Printing Press.	2—22nd Regiment ...	*Nil.* ...	*Nil.*
	Victoria Press ...	Sohan Lal ...	The Allahabad Advertiser.	*Nil.*
	Indian Herald Press,	Pandit Ajudhia Nath,	The Indian Herald (daily).	Weekly notes of cases tried by the High Court, N.-W. P.
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	*Nil* ...	Legal Remembrancer.
	Mazhar-al-Barkát Press.	Rai Baij Nath Prasad and Babu Murli Dhar.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Allahabad—(*concld.*).	Nur-al-Absar Press,	Munshi Sadasukh Lal,	Nur-al-Absar in Urdu (fortnightly).	(1) Guldasta-i-Ikhlaq, Part I. (2) Updesh Pushpavaty (Hindi). (3) Bhagwat Bilas (Hindi).	
	Dabir-i-Hind Press,	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Dabir-i-Hind (weekly.)	*Nil.*	
	Husaini Press ...	Musammat Wajib-un-nisa Bibi.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Nazar-i-Qanún-i-Hind Press.	(1) Munshi Hardeo Behari. (2) Do. Shankar Lal, (3) Do. Durga Prasad. (4) Do. Banke Behari. (5) Do. Gokul Das, and	*Nil* ...	Nazar-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly), Khulasa-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly).	

		(6) Do. Ahmad Ali Khan.		
	Gyan Ratnakar ...	Shaikh Imdad Ali ...	Ditto ...	(1) Kayath Samachar (monthly). (2) Jain Patrika (monthly). (3) Legal Remembrancer (Urdu).
	Jalali Press ...	Haji Muhammad Kabir-al-haq.	Ditto ...	Legal Remembrancer, Urdu (monthly).
	Qaisari Press ...	Muhammad Siraj-al-din Ahmad Khan.	The Qaisar-al-Akhbar (weekly).	*Nil.*
Jaunpur ...	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan,	Lama-i-Nur (weekly),	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ashaq ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ashaq.	*Nil* ...	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	Orphan School Press.	London Mission Society.	Arya Patrika in two editions:— (*a*) Anglo-Hindi. (*b*) Hindi, published monthly.	The Scriptures in the vernaculars. Books (in English and vernaculars), pamphlets, tracts, &c., &c., are also printed at this press.
Ghazipur ...	Victoria Lithographic Press.	Babu Tariny Charn Bhadury.	...	Mazáhir-al-Ulúm in Urdu (Discoveries of Science).
	The Waqaya-i-Alam Lithographic Press.	Siraj-al din ...	Waqaya-i-Alam ...	...
Benares ...	1. Medical Hall Press.	Messrs. E J. Lazarus and Co.	Kashi Patrika ...	On Guard (monthly).
	2. Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	Harish Chandr Chandrika, Hindi (monthly).
	3. Ganesh Jantra...	Durga Parshad ...	...	Books.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
	4. New Medical Hall Press.	Prosunno Kumar ...	The Star in English,	...	
	5. Vidyodaya ...	Dhanraj Shastri ...	...	Books.	
	6. Nobin Chandra,	Debi Prasad *alias* Bechu Tewari.	...	Ditto.	
	7. Sudha Bilas ...	Nand Kumar ...	...	Ditto.	
	8 Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	Ditto.	
	9. Sidhdhi Vinayak,	Daoji	...	Ditto.	
	10. Printing Press...	Chhunnu Lal ...	...	Ditto.	
	11. Vidya Sagar ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	Ditto.	
	12. Jain Prabhakar Press.	Nanak Chand Jati ...	...	Ditto.	
	13. Divakar Press,	Sheo Charan Koeri ...	...	Ditto.	
	14. Hanuman Prabhakar.	Gopal Teli ...	...	Ditto.	
	15. Narsing Prabhakar.	Sital Parshad ...	...	Ditto.	
	16. Ramdhan Hind,	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	

Benares—(*contd.*)	17. Kedar Prabhakar.	Gopal Chaube ...	...	Ditto.
	18. Chandr Shekhar Prabhakar.	Bhyro Teli ...	...	Ditto.
	19. Anand Ban ...	Musammat Akasi ...	...	Ditto.
	20. Hari Prakash Press.	Amir Singh and Jagannath.	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...
	21. Arya Jantralaya,	Abnasi Lal ...	...	Books.
	22. Mahtab-i-Hind ..	Sita Ram ...	...	Ditto.
	23 Arya Press ...	Hari Kishor ...	Arya Mittra ...	...
	24. Chamatkár Darshan.	Kamla Datt ...	...	Books.
	25. Lithographic Jantralaya	Lok Nath ...	...	Ditto.
	26. Husainiah Press,	Fazal Muhammad ...	...	Persian ditto.
	27. Jafari ...	Abdulla ..	...	Ditto ditto.
	28. Surya Prabhakar.	Hazari Lal ...	...	Hindi ditto.
	29. Sudha Nivas ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	30. Chintaman Prabhakar.	Bisheswar Brahman,	...	Ditto ditto.
	31. Ahmadi ...	Ali Nazar ...	...	Persian ditto.
	32. Chnidambud ...	Chandr Shekhar ...	...	Hindi ditto.
	33. Saraswati Bhawan.	Narayan Rao ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	34. Vaidik Press ...	Dayanand Saraswati...	...	Arya Darpan.
	35. Benares Akhbar.	Bhola Nath ...	Benares Akhbar ...	...
	36. Farogh-i-Benares.	Saiyid Muhammad Sultan.	Farogh-i-Benares ...	...
	37. Kashi Punch ..	Ashfak Husain ...	Kashi Punch ...	...
	38. Sapt Sagar ...	Hanuman Kishor and Narayan Datt.	...	Hindi, Books.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Parsotam, Jai Datt, and Gobardhan.	*Nil* ...	Advertiser.
	Naini Tal Gazette Press.	Petter and Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette,	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Kumaun—(*concluded*).	Albion Press ...	Officer Commanding H. M.'s 4th Regiment, Ranikhet.	None	None	Only used for preparation of forms used in Her Majesty's Service and for regimental work generally.
	30th Regimental Press.	Lieutenant Hamilton, Superintending Officer, Ranikhet.	Ditto	Ditto	
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh.			
		Pandit Manorath Pande.			
		Pandit Raghubar Datt, Pandit Amba Datt ... Pandit Lilanand ... Pandit Bishan Datt ... Pandit Durga Datt ... Lala Ganga Ram ...	Almora Akhbar (bi-monthly).		

Lucknow...	Lucknow Times Press.	Messrs. Murray & Co.	Lucknow Times ...	...	A weekly paper.
	American Mission Press.	The American Mission.	Lucknow Witness,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	...	In Roman character.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	An Urdu paper.
	London Printing Press.	R. E. Plomer ...	English Type ...	...	A weekly paper.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press,	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal,	Jáma-al-Ahkám ...	...	Ditto ditto,
	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	British Indian Association.	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh Press.	Khairati Lal ...	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh,	...	A fortnightly paper.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Mumba-al-Ahkám,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Bahar-i Kashmir ...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	Murásla-i-Kashmir,	...	A monthly paper.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Mirat-al-Hind ...	...	A monthly paper.
	Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb Press.	Ditto ditto ...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,	...	A fortnightly paper.
	Karnamah Press ...	Maulvi Yakub Ali ...	Karnamah ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Bahr-al-Ulúm ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir-i-Qaisar,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Tamannai ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Mihir-i-Záráfat ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Akhbar-i-Hind Press,	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Indian Punch ...	Nauroz Ali Khan ...	Indian Punch ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Oudh Akhbar Press,	Nawal Kishor ...	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	A daily paper.
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto	Akhbar Sarishta Talim.	...	A monthly paper.
	Matba-i-Samar-i-Hind,	Pandit Baij Nath ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Gulshan-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	Execute job work.
	Ditto Ásfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Lucknow—(*contd.*).	Matbai Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aftáb-i-Alamtáb,	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Durga Parshad ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Shigufa-i-Gulzár,	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ulvi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ganjina-i-Oudh ...	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Ditto Asna-i-Ashri ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Guncha-i-Hind ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Majma-al-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Sakhawat Husain,	...	...	
	Ditto Chashmai Faiz ...	Nadir Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz ...	Faiz Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Matbai Nur ...	Tassaduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Khwaja and Muhammad Wajid.	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	Ditto Abdul Rahman Khan,	...	...	
	Ditto Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Raja Jagan Nath ...	...	...	
	Ditto Chirag-i-Hind ...	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz Muhammadi,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	Execute job work.
	Ditto Akbari ...	Basant Rae Káith ...	...	...	

	Ditto ditto ...	Khwaja Akbar Shah ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aina Hidayat ...	Saiyid Hidayat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Ditto Qaisar-al-Matabah,	Sri Kishan Chand ...	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Ahmad...	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan...	...	...	
	Ditto Anwari Muhammadi Press.	Teg Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Ditto Murtazwi ...	Murtaza Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Imperial Press ...	Norod Chandra Ghoshal...	Oudh Imperial ...	...	
	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq,	Tahzib-al-Asár...	1. Weekly patwáris' forms. 2. Letters and notices for Khairabad fair. 3. Octroi forms.	A weekly paper.
Sitapur ...	Riyaz-al-Akhbar Press at Khairabad.	Saiyid Riyaz Ahmad ...	Riyaz-al-Akhbar,	1. Patwáris' forms, jamabandi, &c. 2. Kabuliyat forms. 3. Octroi forms. 4. Gulkadah Riyaz, Part IV., Volume II. 5. Gulkadah Riyaz, Part V., Volume II.	Riyaz-al-Akhbar Press at Khairabad abolished some six months ago.
Hardoi ...	Anwar-i-Ahmdi ...	Ahmad Ali, son of Kudrat Ali, the late proprietor.	...	...	Lithographs only.
Fyzabad ...	No distinctive name ...	Messrs. Smith & Co. ...	...	...	Vernacular forms.
	Jail Lithographic Press,	Government represented by the Superintendent of Jail.	...	...	Only job work is executed. Ditto.
Bahraich...	Matbai Qadari ...	Munshi Qadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Naraini Press ...	Dwarka Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ain-al-Faiz ...	Mir Zafar Mehdi, talukdar of Alinagar, zila Bahraich.	...	...	Prints only forms, &c.
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rafah ...	Anjuman-i-Rafah ...	...	Risala-Anjuman-i-Rafah.	
Rae Bareli,	Jang Bahaduri Press at Balrampur.	Maharaja of Balrampur...	...	...	
	Asolear de Tiercá Press,	Sháhzada Sahdeo Singh,	...	...	

V.—STATIS

A.—

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	6,000	72
2		Garhwál	5,500	56
3		Tarái	920	201
4	ROHILKHAND	Bijnor	1,868	394
5		Moradabad ...	2,281	492
6		Bareilly	1,600	634
7		Pilibhít	1,371	366
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,744	544
9		Budaun	1,986	470
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	2,360	331
11		Sitapur	2,214	450
12		Hardoi	2,292	435
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún... ...	1,192	97
14		Saháranpur	2,221	397
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,654	417
16		Meerut	2,361	539
17		Bulandshahr ...	1,918	488
18		Aligarh	1,954	549
19	AGRA ...	Etah	1,738	480
20		Muttra	1,452	502
21		Farukhabad ...	1,718	534
22		Mainpuri	1,697	451
23		Agra	1,845	607
24		Etáwah	1,698	393
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	966	856
26		Bara Banki ...	1,768	675
27		Unao	1,746	580
28	ALLAHABAD...	Cawnpore	2,336	495
29		Fatehpur	1,697	405
30		Jaunpur	1,554	660
31		Hamirpur	2.288	231
32		Bánda	2,960	235
33		Allahabad	2,840	490
34	RAE BARELI	Rae Bareli... ...	1,747	605
35		Sultanpur	1,706	627
36		Partabgarh ...	1,445	581
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	2,409	344
38		Gonda	2,661	469
39		Fyzabad	1,686	649
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur... ...	4,584	440
41		Basti	2,787	724
42		Azamgarh ...	2,747	610
43		Gházipur	1,450	642
44		Ballia	1,137	557
45		Benares	997	796
46		Mirzapur	5,294	194
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	1,562	258
48		Jhánsi	1,566	202
49		Lalitpur	1,947	109
		Total for the Province,	104,734	407

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

6						
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						
According to sex.		*According to religion.*				
Male.	Female.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
6,135	4,998	157	10,377	57	542	11,133
3,760	3,150	21	6,886	1	2	6,910
5,454	4,461	4,056	5,796	1	62	9,915
12,605	10,618	7,331	14,757	5	1,130	23,223
18,159	16,303	11,060	21,716	14	1,672	34,462
15,850	14,334	6,396	23,564	39	185	30,184
6,762	5,743	1,884	10,443	...	178	12,505
17,541	15,506	4,510	28,517	13	7	33,047
13,358	11,693	3,743	21,201	7	...	24,951
15,002	12,276	2,728	24,539	1	10	27,278
15,358	12,386	3,366	24,371	...	7	27,744
19,654	15,507	3,361	31,806	1	3	35,161
1,793	1,201	357	2,420	43	144	2,994
20,587	16,841	12,136	18,772	8	6,512	37,428
17,227	13,952	8,969	22,208	...	9	31,179
31,227	27,238	12,625	44,525	42	1,273	58,465
15,528	12,849	4,988	23,225	...	164	28,377
15,818	11,948	2,754	23,915	5	1,092	27,766
12,283	8,989	1,751	19,454	1	16	21,222
10,941	7,407	1,214	17,086	2	45	18,347
16,926	13,379	3,016	23,720	29	3,540	30,305
13,539	10,000	1,164	22,373	2	...	23,539
16,274	12,293	2,707	25,442	78	340	28,567
13,067	9,926	1,573	21,221	2	197	22,993
11,939	11,160	5,728	17,318	44	9	23,099
14,552	12,783	4,221	23,105	3	6	27,335
15,241	12,736	1,825	26,152	...	...	27,977
26,051	22,165	3,499	44,469	14	244	48,216
14,932	12,467	2,587	24,804	4	4	27,399
13,056	10,314	2,079	21,276	4	11	23,370
8,737	6,482	935	14,265	...	19	15,219
12,227	9,476	1,197	20,501	3	2	21,703
19,705	16,363	4,765	31,141	158	4	36,008
12,547	10,426	1,721	21,250	2	...	22,973
13,298	11,530	2,374	22,454	...	...	24,828
9,795	8,567	1,662	16,693	1	6	18,362
13,934	11,783	3,856	21,812	...	19	25,687
19,226	16,554	4,076	31,703	1	...	35,780
16,106	13,806	3,630	26,273	3	6	29,912
38,780	33,353	6,743	65,374	16	...	72,133
23,858	21,563	6,668	38,732	...	1	45,401
16,933	13,308	3,941	26,241	2	157	29,341
10,412	9,103	1,847	17,452	11	205	19,515
7,668	6,421	1,067	13,038	...	4	14,079
12,223	10,256	1,943	20,486	19	31	22,479
16,729	13,175	1,753	27,146	5	...	28,904
7,848	5,760	777	7,864	1	4,968	13,608
6,766	5,216	394	11,586	...	2	11,982
4,387	3,703	157	7,603	2	328	8,090
690,817	581,338	171,332	1,086,030	644	23,149	1,281,155

V.—STATIS

A.—

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3				
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun ...	581	533	452	616
2		Garhwál ...	393	378	371	387
3		Tarái ...	659	543	549	525
4	Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	2,022	1,417	1,552	1,670
5		Moradabad ...	3,589	2,221	2,019	2,010
6		Bareilly ...	3,207	1,512	1,414	1,955
7		Pilibhít ...	1,032	636	595	964
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	3,340	1,497	1,570	2,217
9		Budaun ...	4,303	1,881	1,429	1,628
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	1,539	1,650	1,274	1,607
11		Sitapur ...	2,324	1,361	1,768	1,967
12		Hardoi ...	6,552	1,682	1,970	1,663
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún ...	247	217	175	244
14		Saháranpur ...	3,472	2,737	2,530	2,425
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	3,321	2,116	1,971	1,811
16		Meerut ...	5,888	4,541	3,908	3,202
17		Bulandshahr ...	4,719	2,392	1,572	1,319
18		Aligarh ...	5,300	2,469	1,842	1,474
19	Agra ...	Etah ...	4,668	2,754	1,497	1,477
20		Muttra ...	2,685	2,008	1,588	1,096
21		Farukhabad ...	4,305	2,620	2,434	2,080
22		Mainpuri ...	4,112	1,906	1,886	1,831
23		Agra ...	3,026	2,109	2,210	2,026
24		Etáwah ...	2,848	1,675	1,698	1,585
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1,636	1,519	1,710	1,982
26		Bara Banki ...	2,338	1,481	1,880	3,300
27		Unao ...	4,326	2,711	2,272	2,108
28	Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	4,921	3,624	3,330	3,613
29		Fatehpur ...	4,423	2,932	2,253	2,010
30		Jaunpur ...	1,688	1,293	1,618	3,734
31		Hamírpur ...	1,518	1,246	1,193	823
32		Bánda ...	1,958	1,716	1,641	1,156
33		Allahabad ...	4,034	2,686	3,078	2,894
34	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	2 232	1,789	1,984	1,884
35		Sultanpur ...	1,666	1,116	2,033	5,356
36		Partabgarh ...	1,595	1,107	1,508	2,355
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	1,402	1,123	1,509	2,238
38		Gonda ...	1,953	1,378	2,039	4,849
39		Fyzabad ...	1,073	1,578	1,709	3,594
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur ...	4,616	3,602	4 191	9,157
41		Basti ...	2,410	2,413	2,602	8,508
42		Azamgarh ...	2,086	1,384	1,750	2,817
43		Gházipur ...	1,812	1,132	1,081	1,483
44		Ballia ...	1,079	696	814	663
45		Benares ...	1,700	1,345	1,451	1,962
46		Mirzapur ...	2,482	1,877	2,539	3,049
47	Jhánsi ...	*Jalaun* ...	*1,160*	1,036	982	955
48		Jhánsi ...	1,016	803	930	722
49		Lalitpur ...	521	565	721	613
	Total for the Province ...		129,777	84,407	85,092	109,804
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month,		3·04	1·98	1·99	2·57

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during each month of the year 1880.

4								5	6
May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,372	1,532	1,433	1,165	1,142	784	688	835	11,133	1
655	1,016	897	764	656	567	389	437	6,910	2
637	496	374	624	832	1,266	1,859	1,551	9,915	3
1,998	1,743	1,347	2,030	2,462	2,409	2,558	2,015	23,223	4
2,376	2,398	1,914	3,791	3,485	3,768	3,781	3,110	34,462	5
2,060	1,854	1,492	2,215	2,993	4,093	4,283	3,106	30,184	6
777	722	574	735	1,118	1,363	2,209	1,780	12,505	7
2,196	1,953	1,699	6,801	3,222	3,033	3,135	2,384	33,047	8
1,570	1,585	1,207	1,870	2,287	2,650	2,317	2,164	24,951	9
1,767	1,629	1,629	2,819	3,135	3,184	4,383	3,262	27,278	10
1,878	2,557	2,325	3,598	2,621	2,333	2,703	2,309	27,744	11
1,865	2,772	2,999	6,146	3,073	1,872	2,476	2,091	35,161	12
284	262	237	268	333	254	214	269	2,994	13
2,833	2,602	1,936	3,256	4,293	4,326	3,881	3,137	37,428	14
2,217	2,396	1,810	2,720	3,304	3,800	2,966	2,747	31,179	15
4,061	5,072	3,431	5,011	6,122	6,199	5,999	5,031	58,465	16
1,728	2,129	1,318	2,109	2,875	2,986	2,788	2,442	28,377	17
1,684	2,427	1,393	2,124	2,375	2,473	2,250	1,965	27,766	18
1,387	1,160	954	1,202	1,481	1,763	1,502	1,377	21,222	19
1,360	1,496	879	1,192	1,364	1,532	1,689	1,458	18,347	20
2,060	1,992	1,492	2,262	2,592	2,905	2,864	2,743	30,305	21
1,748	1,874	1,321	1,867	1,662	2,042	1,892	1,928	23,539	22
2,335	2,783	1,489	2,400	2,620	2,620	2,366	2,583	28,567	23
1,779	1,985	1,264	1,618	2,150	2,241	2,029	2,121	22,993	24
1,868	1,981	1,531	2,231	1,946	2,219	2,384	2,092	23,699	25
3,222	2,689	1,672	2,033	2,119	2,090	2,128	2,383	27,135	26
1,958	2,317	1,766	2,054	2,097	1,923	2,186	2,269	27,977	27
3,863	4,688	3,020	4,343	4,179	4,311	4,307	4,017	48,216	28
1,781	1,934	1,433	1,830	2,060	2,204	2,362	2,177	27,399	29
2,624	1,836	1,417	1,668	2,027	1,962	1,875	1,628	23,370	30
1,099	1,443	1,076	1,491	1,671	1,363	1,217	1,079	15,219	31
1,555	2,069	1,686	2,190	2,290	2,046	1,779	1,617	21,703	32
2,985	3,065	2,433	2,833	2,945	2,846	2,796	3,473	36,068	33
1,885	2,219	1,584	1,566	1,737	1,733	2,028	2,272	22,973	34
2,257	1,870	1,169	1 411	1,863	1,892	2,033	2,172	24,828	35
1,357	1,555	1,133	1,137	1,730	1,647	1,805	1,433	18,362	36
2,218	2,196	1,834	2,507	1,914	2,253	3,482	3,011	25,687	37
5,070	3,439	2,244	2,327	2,517	2,592	3,779	3,593	35,780	38
3,623	2,426	2,047	2,168	2,578	2,792	2,910	3,474	29,912	39
7,017	5,797	4,532	5,288	5,766	6,215	7,552	8,430	72,133	40
4,105	3,142	2,525	3,073	3,502	3,913	4,522	4,416	45,401	41
2,865	2,564	2,072	2,495	3,020	3,110	2,629	2,549	29,341	42
1,617	1,549	1,373	1,662	2,227	2,159	1,702	1,718	19,615	43
768	795	1,333	1,602	1,717	1,701	1,375	1,546	14,079	44
2,159	1,914	1,468	2,021	2 370	2,045	1,974	2,070	22,479	45
2,612	2,931	1,679	2,355	2,643	2,378	2,219	2,120	28 904	46
1,046	1,526	832	1,276	1,343	1,298	1,100	1,139	13,008	47
834	1,243	796	1,206	1,168	1,255	1,090	919	11,982	48
668	811	671	758	782	723	674	583	8,090	49
103,639	104,474	78,730	111,551	116,398	119,048	123,245	114,905	1,281,155	
2·42	2·44	1·84	2·61	2·72	2·79	2·89	2·69	29·99	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	432,888	5	1	7,035	1,889	4	11	302
2	Garhwál ...	310,282	...	...	3,935	2,384	5	17	180
3	Tarái ...	172,426	19	24	7,850	1,138	...	5	51
4	Bijnor ...	660,115	11	409	14,106	3,444	6	21	266
5	Moradabad ...	969,307	532	191	22,518	3,765	4	4	295
6	Bareilly ...	924,007	527	17	22,828	1,895	6	11	275
7	Pilibhít ...	453,019	114	13	10,396	222	5	11	73
8	Sháhjahánpur,	869,984	4,655	46	19,540	2,985	27	101	256
9	Budaun ...	886,060	45	7	18,047	2,776	10	71	306
10	Kheri ...	779 473	4,638	430	21,158	107	13	18	138
11	Sitapur ...	962,678	4,196	389	20,238	329	8	21	187
12	Hardoi ...	915,423	5,050	58	26,387	79	30	45	204
13	Dehra Dún ...	115,711	2	...	1,972	832	1	1	64
14	Saháranpur ...	797,620	...	42	25,746	5,266	8	14	197
15	Muzaffarnagar,	650,521	1	25	27,995	970	11	16	251
16	Meerut ...	1,194,910	3	14	50,867	1,986	12	30	319
17	Bulandshahr ...	865,236	36	1	25,150	524	5	23	169
18	Aligarh ...	959,926	12	46	22,514	520	15	33	86
19	Etah ...	791,042	9	11	18,208	247	17	42	209
20	Muttra ...	632,375	57	2	15,225	629	7	20	216
21	Farukhabad ...	815,381	52	4	25,477	578	8	94	206
22	Mainpuri ...	737,113	6	4	21,428	140	10	66	225
23	Agra ...	955,613	7	179	19,692	1,327	23	47	333
24	Etáwah ...	638,033	75	4	20,040	448	11	43	223
25	Lucknow ...	534 992	915	28	10,042	147	10	16	83
26	Bara Banki ...	1,152,771	3,074	125	18,851	1,369	10	24	244
27	Unao ...	1,004,152	754	46	21,755	2,690	11	23	274
28	Cawnpore ...	1,056 963	527	18	29,030	6,235	11	49	314
29	Fatehpur ...	644,751	193	48	20,736	2,700	13	20	279
30	Jaunpur ...	990,866	1,789	22	18,768	40	7	38	332
31	Hamirpur ...	514,622	181	41	9,565	3,546	13	43	168
32	Bánda ...	670,969	698	7	16,101	1,631	8	37	160
33	Allahabad ...	1,248,381	1,497	11	24,868	2,113	18	41	468
34	Rae Bareli ...	1,032,982	910	98	19,259	128	11	37	201
35	Sultanpur ...	1,061,252	5,077	51	16,290	444	11	38	244
36	Partabgarh ...	832,325	1,424	24	14,469	155	8	33	254
37	Bahraich ...	808,436	2,549	318	19,474	74	4	7	163
38	Gonda ...	1,220,472	6,090	513	25,736	209	4	17	247
39	Fyzabad ...	1,033,712	2,783	396	20,127	599	11	50	307
40	Gorakhpur ...	1,967,717	5,805	2,979	41,830	2,047	10	49	773
41	Basti ...	1,472,994	8,505	520	27,845	408	1	25	459
42	Azamgarh ...	1,284,113	1,433	35	19,296	3,103	8	66	433
43	Gházipur ...	892,570	119	28	17,051	249	3	31	308
44	Ballia ...	633,325	106	79	12,229	192	5	36	353
45	Benares ...	594,405	544	21	9,672	1,300	7	14	244
46	Mirzapur ...	925,776	1,608	161	20,017	647	11	21	328
47	Jaluun ...	364,169	4	11	7,951	1,438	8	20	122
48	Jhánsi ...	301,307	...	152	8,328	1,540	5	24	87
49	Lalitpur ...	212,628	...	150	2,316	1,469	4	15	74
	Total of Districts,	39,948,791	66,697	7,799	919,968	68,543	458	1,544	11,950

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS,

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

	9	10	11								12
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.	Number.
36	353	1,850	11,133	0·01	...	16·25	4·37	0·81	4·28	25·72	22·63	1
45	247	344	6,910	...	...	12·68	7·68	0·80	1·11	22·27	22·28	2
42	98	87	9,216	0·11	0·14	45·53	6·60	0·57	0·50	53·45	39·65	3
178	471	1,714	20,155	0·02	0·62	21·37	6·22	0·71	2·60	30·53	34·04	4
111	414	2,366	29,386	0·54	0·20	23·23	3·47	0·43	2·44	30·32	30·21	5
244	536	733	26,536	0·57	0·02	24·71	2·05	0·58	0·79	28·72	28·87	6
76	165	539	11,449	0·25	0·03	22·93	0·49	0·37	1·19	25·27	...	7
156	540	2,081	29,847	5·35	0·05	22·46	3·43	0·62	2·39	34·30	39·19	8
86	473	1,857	23,205	0·05	0·01	20·37	3·13	0·53	2·10	26·19	38·60	9
119	288	236	26,857	5·95	0·55	27·14	0·14	0·37	0·30	34·45	19·57	10
99	315	887	26,354	4·36	0·40	21·02	0·34	0·33	0·92	27·37	21·48	11
114	393	301	32,268	5·52	0·06	28·82	0·09	0·43	0·33	35·25	26·24	12
10	76	112	2,994	0·02	...	17·04	7·19	0·66	0·97	25·88	22·48	13
81	309	1,855	33,209	...	0·05	32·28	6·60	0·38	2·33	41·64	29·90	14
38	316	392	29,699	...	0·04	43·08	1·49	0·49	0·60	45·65	34·90	15
45	406	2,040	55,316	...	0·01	42·57	1·66	0·34	1·71	46·29	34·38	16
17	208	282	26,201	0·04	...	29·07	0·60	0·24	0·33	30·28	43·85	17
10	144	334	23,570	0·01	0·05	23·45	0·54	0·15	0·35	24·55	43·84	18
40	308	926	19,709	0·01	0·01	23·02	0·31	0·39	1·17	24·91	36·23	19
30	273	378	16,564	0·09	...	24·08	0·99	0·43	0·60	26·19	33·08	20
50	358	955	27,424	0·06	...	31·25	0·71	0·44	1·17	33·63	38·56	21
47	348	219	22,145	0·01	...	29·07	0·19	0·47	0·36	30·04	31·50	22
49	452	1,229	22,886	0·01	0·19	20·61	1·89	0·47	1·29	23·95	38·58	23
96	373	436	21,376	0·12	0·01	31·41	0·70	0·59	0·68	33·60	28·79	24
31	140	656	12,128	1·71	0·05	18·77	0·27	0·26	1·60	22·67	25·69	25
93	371	2,411	26,201	2·67	0·11	16·35	1·19	0·32	2·08	22·73	21·00	26
67	375	2,156	27,776	0·75	0·05	21·66	2·68	0·37	2·15	27·66	28·21	27
109	483	5,467	41,760	0·50	0·02	27·47	5·90	0·46	5·17	39·51	30·94	28
138	450	2,365	26,492	0·30	0·06	32·16	4·19	0·70	3·67	41·09	57·20	29
190	567	1,194	22,380	1·81	0·02	18·94	0·04	0·57	1·20	22·59	17·91	30
82	311	1,358	15,002	0·35	0·08	18·59	6·89	0·60	2·64	29·15	33·43	31
165	370	2,774	21,581	1·04	0·01	24·00	2·43	0·55	4·14	32·16	28·47	32
168	695	2,714	31,898	1·21	0·01	19·92	1·69	0·55	2·17	25·55	22·24	33
73	329	1,623	22,340	0·68	0·10	18·64	0·12	0·31	1·57	21·03	25·11	34
115	408	2,387	24,657	4·77	0·05	15·31	0·42	0·38	2·24	23·17	16·38	35
86	381	1,628	18,081	1·71	0·03	17·38	0·19	0·46	1·96	21·72	28·72	36
133	307	2,166	24,888	3·15	0·39	24·09	0·09	0·38	2·68	30·78	24·33	37
240	508	2,064	35,120	4·99	0·42	21·09	0·17	0·42	1·69	28·78	20·54	38
171	539	2,265	26,709	2·69	0·38	19·47	0·58	0·52	2·19	25·84	17·00	39
626	1,458	16,459	70,578	2·95	1·51	21·26	1·04	0·74	8·37	35·87	28·60	40
304	769	7,334	45,401	5·77	0·35	18·90	0·28	0·54	4·98	30·82	24·50	41
188	695	4,000	28,662	1·11	0·03	15·05	2·42	0·54	31·1	22·21	27·61	42
86	428	707	18,582	0·24	0·06	34·62	0·50	0·87	1·41	37·73	26·71	43
124	518	955	14,079	0·17	0·12	19·31	0·30	0·82	1·51	22·23	...	44
115	380	3,032	14,949	0·91	0·04	16·97	2·10	0·64	5·10	25·15	21·08	45
214	574	3,205	26,212	1·71	0·17	21·62	0·70	0·62	3·46	28·31	25·67	46
67	217	2,218	11,839	0·01	0·08	21·83	3·95	0·60	6·00	32·51	27·70	47
41	157	1,155	11,332	...	0·30	27·64	5·11	0·52	3·83	37·60	30·73	48
56	149	4,016	8,070	...	0·71	10·89	6·86	0·70	18·89	38·05	44·38	49
6,495	19,147	98,062	1,181,040	1·67	0·20	23·08	1·75	0·48	2·47	29·57	27·82	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number.	Town.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns.								
1	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kásbipur ...	13,221	5	1	234	448	...	2	5
4	Nagina ...	19,696	...	12	312	267	...	1	2
5	Najíbabad ...	19,656	...	6	578	287	3	...	8
6	Bijnor ...	13,066	2	9	542	57	1	2	1
7	Sherkot ...	12,586	...	3	204	32	...	...	2
8	Chándpur ...	12,033	1	3	240	162	...	...	...
9	Moradabad ...	59,866	342	2	950	330	2	...	27
10	Sambhal ...	34,639	67	...	863	96	...	...	6
11	Amroha ...	34,779	28	...	575	187	...	...	9
12	Chandausi ...	23,540	2	...	811	49	2	...	8
13	Bareilly ...	90,691	44	2	3,265	247	2	...	19
14	Pilibhít ...	29,840	5	1	332	109	2	...	2
15	Bísalpur ...	9,244	2	1	365	89	1	1	4
16	Sháhjahánpur,	79,487	1,083	6	1,223	485	3	1	10
17	Budaun ...	31,227	109	1	589	77	2	2	6
18	Sahaswán ...	17,061	6	...	395	116	...	2	3
19	Kheri and Lakhimpur ...	11,559	43	13	312	11	...	...	7
20	Khairabad ...	16,775	331	9	267	42	2	...	7
21	Laharpur ...	11,758	...	...	118	1	...	...	5
22	Sitapur ...	6,184	77	19	218	18	1	...	3
23	Shahabad ...	20,840	262	...	370	8	1	2	9
24	Sandila ...	16,597	128	7	375	4	...	2	2
25	Mallanwán ...	12,487	83	...	282	2	...	...	...
26	Bilgrám ...	12,410	129	...	328	...	...	1	4
27	Sandi ...	11,902	268	...	350	...	1	1	3
28	Hardoi ...	6,864	77	...	145	1	2	1	...
29	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saháranpur ...	45,019	1	...	1,414	767	...	1	16
31	Deoband ...	19,383	...	...	497	434	...	...	4
32	Gangoh ...	10,982	...	...	257	128	...	...	9
33	Roorkee ...	10,778	...	...	349	78	...	...	6
34	Kairána ...	17,742	...	...	504	83	...	...	4
35	Kándhla ...	11,026	...	...	549	6	...	...	6
36	Muzaffarnagar,	10,793	...	...	297	20	1	1	...
37	Meerut ...	51,991	...	...	1,940	71	...	...	3
38	Hápur ...	14,544	...	...	468	3	1	...	...
39	Sardhana ...	12,469	...	...	581	1	...	1	4
40	Khúrja ...	26,858	...	...	850	28	...	...	1
41	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	...	...	351	87	...	...	1
42	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	1	...	507	13	...	...	2
43	Shikarpur ...	11,338	2	...	244	17	...	...	2
44	Aligarh or Koil,	55,846	6	58	1,380	660	4	3	12
45	Háthras ...	30,900	...	17	1,011	59	...	...	2
46	Atrauli ...	15,622	...	...	258	16	...	...	4
47	Sikandra Rao ...	10,814	...	...	471	1	...	...	...
48	Kásganj ...	15,764	...	...	435	5	1	2	5
49	Soron ...	13,658	...	1	348	1	1	...	...
50	Jalesar ...	14,902	...	...	517	2	2	2	...
51	Muttra ...	63,431	8	...	706	253	...	...	12
52	Brindaban ...	21,004	14	...	222	114	...	...	3
53	Kosi ...	12,770	...	...	86	26	...	...	...

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880—(contd.)

9	10	11								12
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	11	...	699	0·38	0·08	17·70	33·89	0·33	...	52·87	32·98	3
5	8	101	706	...	0·61	15·84	13·56	0·40	5·13	35·54	43·31	4
5	16	74	961	...	0·31	29·41	14·60	0·81	3·76	48·89	45·13	5
...	4	68	682	0·15	0·69	41·48	4·36	0·31	5·20	52·19	53 42	6
2	4	51	291	...	0·24	15·97	2·54	0·32	4·05	23·12	40·44	7
...	...	28	434	0·08	0·25	19·95	13·46	...	2·33	36·07	44·45	8
...	29	356	2,009	5·11	0·03	16·87	5·51	0·48	5 95	33 56	41·83	9
2	5	198	1,232	1·95	...	24·91	2·77	0·23	5·71	35·56	33·11	10
2	11	81	882	0·80	...	16·53	5·37	0·32	2·33	25·36	45·89	11
1	11	80	953	0·09	...	34·46	2·08	0·47	3 40	40·49	39·17	12
4	25	65	3,648	0·48	0·02	36·01	2·72	0·28	0·72	40·22	34·52	13
5	9	75	531	0·17	0·03	11·13	3·65	0·30	2·51	17·79	29·86	14
6	12	86	525	0·22	0·11	39·49	9·63	1·30	6·06	56·80	47·49	15
10	24	379	3,200	13·62	0·08	15·39	6·10	0 30	4·77	40·26	30·00	16
1	11	465	1,192	3·49	0·03	18·86	2·47	0·35	12·97	38·17	41·82	17
2	7	39	554	0·35	...	23·15	6·80	0·41	1·76	32 47	59·44	18
3	10	32	421	3·72	1·12	26·99	0·95	0·87	2·77	36·42	20·50	19
4	13	158	820	19·73	0·54	15·92	2·50	0·77	9·42	48·88	29·75	20
1	6	8	133	...	...	10·04	0·08	0·51	0·68	11·31	12·76	21
1	5	100	437	1·26	0·31	3·56	0·29	0·08	1·64	7·14	44·47	22
...	12	15	667	12·57	...	17·75	0·38	0·58	0·72	32·01	26·78	23
...	4	21	539	7·71	0·42	22·59	0·24	0·24	1·27	32 47	22·17	24
...	...	4	371	6·65	...	22·58	0·16	...	0·32	29·71	26·27	25
...	5	1	463	10·40	...	26·43	...	0·40	0·08	37·31	22·00	26
...	5	...	623	22·52	...	29·41	...	0·42	...	52·34	27·89	27
1	4	3	230	11·22	...	21·12	0·15	0·58	0·44	33·51	36·16	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	19	134	2,335	0·02	...	31·41	17·04	0 42	2·98	51·87	44 16	30
1	6	60	996	...	...	25·64	22 39	0·26	3·10	51·39	44·11	31
...	9	17	411	...	...	23·40	11·66	0·82	1·55	37·43	56 64	32
1	7	43	477	...	...	32·38	7 24	0·65	3·99	44 26	24·40	33
...	4	5	596	...	...	28·41	4 68	0·22	0·28	33·59	48·25	34
...	6	...	561	...	...	49·79	0·54	0·54	...	50 88	45·80	35
...	2	4	323	...	...	27·52	1·85	0·19	0 37	29·93	41·60	36
...	3	35	2,049	...	...	34·65	1·27	0·05	0 63	36 60	39·45	37
1	1	30	502	...	...	32·18	0·21	0·07	2·06	34 52	47·65	38
...	6	10	598	...	...	46·59	0·08	0·48	0·80	47 96	38·08	39
1	1	23	902	...	...	31·65	1·04	0·04	0·86	33·58	48 60	40
...	1	24	468	...	...	19·13	4·74	0·05	1·31	25·23	48·61	41
...	3	22	546	0·07	...	34·23	0·88	0·20	1·48	36·86	55·83	42
...	2	...	265	0·18	...	21·52	1·50	0·18	...	23·37	42 16	43
1	3	61	2,266	0·11	1·22	24·71	11·82	0 34	2·38	40·58	62·65	44
...	4	28	1,151	...	0 55	32·72	1·91	0·10	1 97	37·25	48·83	45
1	1	...	306	...	...	16·52	1·02	0 26	1·72	19·69	54·80	46
...	8	90	473	...	...	43·55	0·09	0·09	...	43·74	50·03	47
...	1	29	538	...	...	27·59	0·32	0·51	5·71	34·13	54·43	48
...	4	72	380	...	0·07	25·48	0·07	0·07	2·19	27·82	40·93	49
...	12	281	596	...	...	34·69	0·13	0·27	4·83	39 93	63·75	50
...	3	34	1,260	0·12	...	11·13	3 99	0·19	4·43	19 86	47 77	51
...	...	22	887	0·67	...	10·57	5·43	0 14	1·62	18·42	43·86	52
			136	...	...	6·74	2 19	...	1·72	10·65	39·23	53

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Suicide.		Injuries or accidents.
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	
	B.—*Towns*—(concld.)								
54	Farukhabad ...	75,951	...	1	1,134	292	2	2	22
55	Kanauj ...	17,093	...	...	487	50	...	1	5
56	Kaimganj ...	10,323	...	...	309	3	...	...	2
57	Mainpuri ...	18,601	...	...	894	...	...	...	1
58	Shikohabad ...	10,069	12	...	460	1	...	...	4
59	Agra ...	150,677	11	92	4,071	411	4	2	44
60	Firozabad ...	13,788	1	1	448	33	...	...	4
61	Etáwah ...	30,549	...	...	696	416	2	...	64
62	Lucknow ...	292,345	632	2	7,091	539	6	4	75
63	Nawábganj ...	15,503	35	1	196	198	...	1	4
64	Radauli ...	13,393	...	...	189	23	...	...	2
65	Zaidpur ...	11,428	...	...	189	32	...	...	3
66	Unao ...	7,786	...	...	180	12	...	...	1
67	Cawnpore ...	98,476	155	1	4,540	1,019	2	3	57
68	Fatehpur ...	19,064	...	...	546	111	...	...	1
69	Jaunpur ...	35,003	31	1	808	18	1	4	6
70	Hamírpur ...	14,515	...	1	142	30	...	...	5
71	Bánda ...	26,642	...	...	34	65	...	...	3
72	Allahabad ...	145,864	182	3	2,463	329	2	...	56
73	Jáis ...	12,507	...	1	212	2	1	1	...
74	Rae Bareli ...	12,362	10	18	272	6	1	...	1
75	Sultanpur ...	6,108	51	1	75	5	...	...	...
76	Partabgarh and Bela.	6,677	1	...	66	47	...	...	2
77	Bahraich ...	20,211	91	2	632	2	1	1	4
78	Balrampur ...	14,849	...	2	254	13	...	...	3
79	Gonda ...	12,804	32	7	232	8	1	...	...
80	Fyzabad ...	35,542	74	13	622	273	...	1	23
81	Tanda and Mausaha.	14,491	135	43	595	27	...	...	5
82	Ajudhya ...	10,645	70	8	528	70	...	1	11
83	Gorakhpur ...	51,633	16	23	1,096	55	...	1	10
84	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Azamgarh ...	15,980	2	...	340	21	...	1	3
86	Mau ...	11,315	...	...	965	23	...	1	3
87	Gházipur ...	39,508	5	...	841	18	...	3	26
88	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Benares ...	187,341	191	21	3,972	1,108	1	2	89
90	Rámnagar ...	11,953	10	...	253	6	...	1	4
91	Mirzapur ...	77,229	20	...	1,732	12	1	3	6
92	Chunar ...	12,289	16	...	345	15	...	...	2
93	Kálpi ...	15,570	...	2	685	55	...	1	3
94	Kúnch ...	14,448	...	7	293	112	2	1	5
95	Jalaun ...	10,197	...	1	212	59	...	2	1
96	Mau ...	16,428	...	3	381	250	1	...	2
97	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns,	2,775,950	4,909	441	67,262	11,769	63	65	810
	Total for the Province.	42,724,741	71,546	8,240	987,220	80,312	521	1,609	12,760

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880—(concld.)

	9	10	11								12
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,								
									From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years	Number.
1	27	487	1,941	...	0·01	14·93	3 84	0·36	6·41	25·56	30·44	54
2	8	81	626	...	...	28·49	2·92	0·47	4·74	36·62	28·37	55
...	2	...	314	...	...	29·93	0·29	0·19	...	30·42	26·06	56
...	1	10	905	...	...	48·05	...	0·05	0·54	48·65	58·49	57
...	4	12	489	1·19	...	45·68	0·10	0 40	1·19	48·56	52·24	58
2	52	494	5,131	0·07	0·61	27·08	2·73	0 34	3·28	34·05	42·71	59
2	6	61	550	0·07	0·07	32·49	2 39	0·44	4·42	39·89	44·10	60
7	73	432	1,617	...	...	22·78	13·62	2·39	14·14	52 93	30·83	61
4	89	2,618	10,971	2·16	0·01	24·26	1·84	0·30	8·95	37·53	32·84	62
...	5	121	556	2·26	0·06	12·64	12·77	0 32	7·80	35·86	23·74	63
1	3	92	307	...	...	14·11	1·72	0·22	6·87	22·92	25·09	64
1	4	46	271	...	...	16·54	2·80	0·35	4·02	23·71	32·55	65
...	1	8	201	...	...	23·12	1·54	0·13	1·03	25·82	33·14	66
2	64	677	6,456	1·57	0·01	46·10	10·35	0·65	6·87	65·56	44·66	67
...	1	249	907	...	...	28·64	5·82	0·05	13·06	47 58	44·38	68
11	22	110	990	0·88	0·03	23·08	0·51	0·63	3·14	28·28	28·34	69
...	5	33	217	...	0·07	9·78	2·07	0·34	2·69	14·95	33·41	70
...	3	20	122	...	...	1·28	2·44	0·11	0·75	4·58	33·14	71
1	59	1,134	4,170	1·25	0·02	16·89	2 28	0·40	7·77	28·59	18·59	72
...	2	38	255	...	0·08	16·95	0·16	0·16	3·04	20·39	23·43	73
1	3	69	378	0·81	1·46	22·02	0·48	0·24	5 59	30·60	36·43	74
...	...	39	171	8·35	0·16	12·28	0·82	...	6·38	28·00	25·05	75
2	4	163	281	0·15	...	2·88	7·04	0·60	24·41	42·08	56·31	76
2	8	64	799	4·50	0·10	31·27	0·10	0·40	3·17	39·53	23·80	77
...	3	34	306	...	0·13	17·11	0·88	0·20	2·29	20 61	19·33	78
...	1	74	354	2·50	0·55	18·12	0·62	0·08	5·78	27·65	26·08	79
7	31	422	1,435	2·08	0 36	17·50	7·68	0·87	11·87	40·37	36 69	80
10	15	57	877	9·32	3·31	40·06	1·87	1·03	3·93	60·52	38·09	81
9	21	194	891	6·57	0·75	49·60	6·58	1·97	18·23	83·70	69·52	82
3	14	351	1,555	0·31	0 44	21·23	1·06	0·27	6·80	30·11	35·63	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
2	6	93	462	0·13	...	21·28	1·31	0·37	5·82	28·91	34·04	85
5	9	20	317	...	...	23·42	2·03	0·80	1·77	82·02	44·19	86
1	30	39	933	0·13	...	21·29	0·45	0·76	0·99	28·62	31·41	87
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
8	100	1,629	7,221	1·02	0·11	21·20	5·91	0·53	9·76	38·54	23·44	89
...	5	35	309	0·84	...	21·17	0·50	0·42	2·93	25·85	24·77	90
2	12	502	2,278	0·26	...	22·43	0·15	0·15	5·50	29·50	28·16	91
3	5	33	414	1·30	...	28·07	1·22	0·41	2·69	33·69	33·03	92
8	12	193	947	...	0·13	43·99	8·53	0·77	12·39	60·82	36·06	93
2	10	89	511	...	0·49	20·28	7·35	0·69	6·16	35·37	35·71	94
2	5	34	311	...	0·10	20·80	5·79	0·49	3·33	30·50	31·09	95
...	3	13	660	...	0.18	23·19	15·22	0·18	0·79	39·57	46·51	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
168	1,106	14,622	100,109	1·77	0·16	42·23	4·24	0·40	5·27	36·06	35·91	
5,663	20,553	113,284	1,281,155	1·67	0·19	23·14	1·88	0·48	2·05	29·99	28·40	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1879.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class sudder ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	35	4	...	39
	Oudh	9	...	...	9
	Total ...	44	4	...	48
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7	1	1	7
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	12	1	1	12
1st ditto branch ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	60	2	5	57
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	60	2	5	57
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	48	1	1	48
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	53	1	1	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh	29	2	...	31
	Total ...	29	2	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrámpur.	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	201	10	7	204
1st class sudder ...	...	44	4	...	48
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	12	1	1	12
1st ditto branch ...	...	60	2	5	57
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	53	1	1	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	...	29	2	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Balrámpur.	Total ...	201	10	7	204

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in door and out-door.	Number of Patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General diseases. Order A.	Small-pox	79												
	Fever	2,79,990												
	Cholera	4,482												
	Other diseases of order A	12,419												
General diseases. Order B.	Rheumatic affections ...	83,101												
	Syphilitic affections ...	39,774												
	Scrofula	3,100												
	Anæmia	4,067												
	Other diseases of order B.	29,805												
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	70,601												
	Inflammation of external ear	49,140												
	Goitre	29,927												
	Respiratory affections ...	96,012												
	Heart diseases ...	856												
	Dysentery	38,522	39,486	23,740	5,598	4,914	3,681	14,31,251	7,649	66,561	A. 6,221	A. 846	A. 237	A. 845
	Diarrhœa	37,033												
	Other diseases of the digestive system ...	58,190												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications ...	23,252												
	Abscess, boils, and whitlows	60,850												
	Skin diseases ...	1,14,050												
	Labor, premature, natural, and difficult ...	221												
	Other local diseases ...	3,69,824												
Conditions neither general nor local.	Debility and old age ...	15,899												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	4,033												
	Injuries	44,719												
	Total ...	14,69,940												

A.—Result of major operations only.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITAL.

3.—*Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
849,093	296,672	324,176	1,469,940	1,144	9,027	916,182	507,318	36,269	7,426·41	2,654·76	2,701·10	12,782·27	58·09	20·77	21·14	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1879-80.

Items.		1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Invested capital		8,89,793 0 0	9,03,400 0 0	5,000 0 0	...
Receipts including cash balance of the last year ...		13,81,821 11 4	4,69,083 5 2	...	22,945 5 10
Disbursements		3,97,213 9 4	3,66,036 11 11	...	31,176 13 5
Cost per diet		0 4 3	0 3 11	...	0 0 4
Receipts.					
Government contribution.	As salaries	1,44,371 11 1	1,53,851 15 9	9,480 4 8	...
	As registers and forms	1,973 13 9	2,780 7 0	806 9 3	...
	As European medicines	46,185 6 11	28,265 12 3	...	17,919 10 8
	For diet of police cases	3,342 1 2	2,802 3 0	...	539 14 3
	Sale of medicines	...	...	...	...
	Special allowance	14,513 4 0	20,968 7 6	6,455 3 6	...
	Total	2,10,386 4 11	2,08,668 13 6	...	1,717 7 6
Local receipts.	Local or other funds	88,923 0 9	75,490 3 5	...	13,438 13 4
	Interest on investments	41,787 9 2	27,587 8 1	...	13,500 1 1
	European subscriptions	13,974 13 3	14,257 15 2	283 1 11	...
	Native ditto	39,814 13 7	49,945 4 5	10,130 6 10	...
	Total	1,83,806 4 9	1,67,280 15 1	...	16,525 5 8
Total income of the year		3,94,192 9 8	3,75,949 12 7	...	18,242 13 2
Balance of the last year...		9,87,629 1 8	93,133 8 7	...	4,702 8 8
Grand Total receipts of the year		13,81,821 11 4	4,69,083 5 2	...	22,945 5 10

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(concluded.)

Items.	1879.	1880	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) On establishment, ...	2,07,379 9 2	2,20,476 11 11	13,106 2 9	...
(*b*) On bazar medicines	14,416 11 1	13,697 3 3	...	719 7 9
(*c*) On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	50,392 13 3	34,038 5 2	...	16,354 8 1
(*d*) On diet	35,116 8 2	27,621 3 11	...	7,495 4 3
(*e*) On miscellaneous charges	54,740 15 0	42,638 15 11	...	12,101 15 0
(*f*) On buildings or repairs	24,676 0 8	23,069 4 1	...	1,606 12 7
(*g*) Invested during the year	10,500 0 0	4,494 15 7	...	6,005 0 5
(*h*) Total expenditure during the year, ...	397,213 9 4	3,66,036 11 11	...	31,176 13 5
Cash balance in hand ...	9,84,608 2 0	1,03,046 9 3	8,231 7 7	...
TOTAL ...	*13,81,821 11 4	†4,69,083 5 2	...	22,945 5 10

* Inclusive of invested funds. † Exclusive of invested funds.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, during the year* 1880-81.

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.		
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	1st Circle								Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dehra Dún... ...	4	3,473	3,473	3,405	...	...	29·42	16,140	8	0
2	Saháranpur ...	21	21,821	21,821	21,028	...	...	23·80	2,458	0	0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	16,353	16,353	14,818	...	...	21·50	1,926	0	0
4	Meerut	26	27,864	27,864	26,360	...	...	20·69	2,966	0	0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	14,547	14,547	13,164	...	...	14·56	2,043	0	0
6	Aligarh	27	23,442	23,442	21,071	...	...	29·63	3,958	0	0
7	Native state (Tehri-Garhwál	4	4,119	4,119	3,913	...	...	no data	660	0	0
8	Muttra	15	11,420	11,420	10,595	...	...	14·52	2,814	0	0
9	Agra	19	12,565	12,565	11,365	...	...	10·47	1,928	0	0
10	Farukhabad ...	12	12,027	12,027	11,739	...	...	12·77	1,446	0	0
11	Mainpuri	7	7,605	7,605	6,661	...	...	8·69	996	0	0
12	Etáwah	8	11,586	11,586	10,969	...	...	16·41	1,102	0	0
13	Etah	9	10,651	10,651	9,670	...	...	11·57	1,192	0	0
14	Jhánsi	9	9,285	9,285	7,340	...	...	23·10	2,052	0	0
15	Jalaun	13	15,800	15,800	14,562	...	...	35·98	1,640	0	0
16	Lalitpur	6	7,969	7,969	7,163	...	...	33·69	802	0	0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	213	210,527	210,527	193,633	...	...	17·71	43,223	8	0

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1880-81—(concluded).

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Revaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2nd Circle.								Rs. a. p.
17	Kumaun hills... ...	10	46,084	37,071	34,956	9,013	552	82·92	20,205 7 0
18	Garhwál do. ...	7	29,675	25,392	23,973	4,283	311	78·26	120 0 0
19	Tarái pargana ...	7	6,082	5,682	5,229	400	140	28·92	456 0 0
20	Kumaun Bhábar ...	3	4,962	3,764	3,605	1,198	316	no data	420 0 0
21	Bijnor	19	24,786	23,881	21,649	905	333	29·81	2,296 0 0
22	Moradabad	20	21,807	21,287	19,265	520	266	17·40	3,906 0 0
23	Budaun	16	15,877	15,491	14,025	386	224	15·25	1,852 0 0
24	Bareilly	23	29,179	28,448	26,178	731	380	17·62	2,648 0 0
25	Sháhjahánpur ...	13	17,847	17,672	16,612	175	70	17·67	1,648 0 0
26	Lucknow	9	10,040	10,414	9,448	526	384	11·88	3,554 3 7
27	Unao	4	3,939	3,883	3,030	56	38	3·03	628 0 0
28	Bara Banki	5	8,220	8,204	7,363	16	13	6·18	704 0 0
29	Sitapur	6	8,501	8,497	7,554	4	2	7·87	870 0 0
30	Hardoi	9	12,365	12,352	10,951	13	10	10·99	1,040 0 0
31	Kheri	4	5,628	5,587	4,699	41	28	5·97	628 0 0
32	Fyzabad	7	4,922	4,680	3,788	242	151	3·59	986 0 0
33	Bahraich	5	3,572	3,561	2,847	11	10	3·44	696 0 0
34	Gonda	8	11,269	11,267	10,458	2	2	8·38	972 0 0

35	*Rae Bareli*	5	3,872	3,810	3,073	62	32	2·93	754	0 0
36	Sultanpur	5	3,846	3,856	3,036	...	...	2·83	744	0 0
37	Partabgarh	4	1,553	1,844	1,307	9	5	1·52	580	0 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	189	275,286	256,643	233,046	18,593	8,267	13·03	45,767	10 7
	3rd Circle.									
38	Cawnpore	22	33,046	32,621	28,213	424	370	24·73	2,644	0 0
39	Fatehpur	14	15,633	15,577	13,468	56	25	20·32	1,724	0 0
40	Bánda	17	16,695	16,688	13,556	7	5	19·43	2,040	0 0
41	Allahabad	26	26,224	25,965	22,021	259	176	15·92	17,898	2 11
42	Hamirpur	14	19,946	19,920	16,369	26	20	34 75	1,756	0 0
43	Jaunpur	11	11,898	11,580	10,146	318	131	10·01	1,384	0 0
44	Gorakhpur	19	31,985	31,820	28,693	165	140	14·27	2,304	0 0
45	Basti	12	14,811	14,796	14,212	15	13	9·65	1,524	0 0
46	Azamgarh	15	16,438	16,335	15,229	103	42	9·09	1,752	0 0
47	Mirzapur	13	16,597	16,248	14,894	349	226	14·89	1,592	0 0
48	Benares	14	16,596	16,117	14,712	479	228	18·82	3,486	0 0
49	Gházipur	19	23,553	23,437	21,832	116	85	16·29	2,224	0 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	196	243,422	241,104	213,345	2,318	1,461	15·74	40,328	2 11
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	598	729,185	708,274	640,224	20,911	4,728	12·93	1,29,319	5 6

SUPPLEMENT I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE RAMPUR STATE FOR 1880-81.

Area. THE area of the Rámpur State amounts to 945 square miles 13 roods 7½ poles, or 968,496 bighas 14 biswas.

Population. By the census taken on 17th February of this year the populatio numbered 543,901 souls as detailed below.

These figures exhibit an increase over the previous census of 36,897, notwithstanding the disastrous year of famine and the far more fatal epidemic malarial fever of 1879. The details of the enumeration show wonderfully few Shiahs and not a single Wahábi among the large Muhammadan population; also, judging from the numbers recorded as literate, a marked indifference to education.

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
160,463	144,181	122,522	116,735	...	...	282,985	260,916
304,644		239,257		...		543,901	

Population of towns. The chief towns and large villages with a population of 2,000 and upwards have increased from 12 to 15.

The numbers in 12 are given from the census of 1872 as well as that of 1881, and show an enhanced population in 9 out of the 12.

Name of town.	Census of 1872.	Census of 1881.
Rámpur	68,301	74,793
Badli Tánda	9,422	11,723
Sháhabad	6,943	8,194
Biláspur	4,333	4,743
Kaimri	3,418	4,370
Burroah Sagarpur	3,243	3,034
Káshipur	3,152	3,010
Dhukia	2,461	2,725
Singun Khera	2,025	2,667
Chamarua	2,551	2,493
Nagulia Akal	2,233	2,388
Saifni	2,324	2,199
Malker	...	2,094
Khata	...	2,082
Basori	...	2,000

The city of *Rámpur* has all the appearance of a thriving town. The people have a well-to-do look, the streets are crowded, not with loungers, but persons passing to and fro on business, and the bazárs are lined with prosperous-looking shops. The brick-on-edge paving, which was in many places much broken, has been removed from the principal streets and thoroughfares and replaced with metal at considerable cost, as the kankar is all brought from Chandausi, a distance of 26 or 27 miles. This work is still in progress.

Badli Tánda is chiefly peopled by a colony of enterprising Banjárás.

Sháhabad is celebrated for the excellent quality of its sugar, which fetches the highest price in the Chandausi market.

Bilâspur, Kaimri, Nagulia Akal, are chiefly remarkable for their rice trade. The last two, like Tánda, are chiefly peopled by Banjárás, and are noticeable for their exceptionally clean and tidy appearance.

Dhukia, like Sháhabad, is well known for its sugar. Irrigation facilities in the neighbourhood are great, and the cane-juice is regarded as unusually fine.

Trade.

The chief produce of the territory may be said to be *rice* and *sugar,* which are largely exported. There is also a flourishing and steadily increasing trade in hides with Agra and Calcutta. The price of each skin has trebled within the last few years. *Khes,* on the other hand, is declining. Rámpur hand-loom weavers cannot compete against machinery, and their fine and elaborately damasked and consequently expensive manufacture is put out of the market by the coarser and cheaper material made at Moradabad and elsewhere.

The sugar trade is almost entirely confined to the Chandausi mart, whence it finds its way to Delhi, Rewári, the Panjáb, Scinde, and Hyderabad. The Sháhabad sugar is most in demand and draws the highest prices. Until two or three years ago sugar

from Mirzapur held that position, but it is no longer brought to Chandausi, and the produce of Sháhabad and Dhukia has taken its place. The price has risen rapidly: it is now over Rs. 60 per *pala* of three maunds, which three years ago only fetched Rs. 40; while the actual cultivators get Rs. 30 now per *karda* (100 maunds) for cane-juice, which not long ago was sold for Rs. 20. *Shira*, which is generally exported to Cawnpore, has risen from 40 seers to 20 seers for the rupee.

The rice traders of Badli Tánda, Kaimri, Biláspur, and Nagulia Akal carry on very extensive dealings with Delhi, amounting to many lakhs of rupees annually. This trade, however, is not confined to Rámpur-grown rice, but the produce is brought on ponies from Kumaun and other distant parts of the rice countr y, the system in vogue being chiefly that known as *badni*. Cash advances are given and rates fixed when the crop is still immature, and these rates are maintained whatever the outturn may prove, the frequent result being enormous profits to the dealers. There are upwards of 2,000 ponies in Badli Tánda in good working order and employed exclusively in this trade, fed, groomed, and cared for by the Banjárá women, who, though Muhammadans, have little *pardah*, and whose arrangements inside as well as outside their houses, are exceptionally good and clean.

Cloth and spices, rock-salt and Sambhar are imported for local consumption, and there is a considerable trade in horses and elephants. Enormous numbers of goats are brought down from Delhi, the western districts, and the Panjáb, and form the chief food of the citizens of Rámpur.

The "Bey-Nazir" fair established by the present Nawáb, and held every year in March in a plain some two miles from the city, is largely attended by horse-dealers and traders of all kinds. The arrangements made for order in the fair and for the comfort of the traders and security for their wares are exceptionally good. The numbers at the fair and the amount of property which changes hands increases every year as the existence of the *mela* becomes more generally known.

The income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1879-80 were as follows :—

Income.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80...	15,31,875 0 6	11,179 10 3	16,279 5 9	15,59,334 0 6
1880-81...	15,58,055 7 6	10,280 11 0	18,233 7 3	15,86,569 9 9
		Rs. a. p.		
		Muskirat ... 5,216 12 0		
		Slaughter-fees ... 3,913 8 6		
		Fines ... 690 4 0		
		Unclaimed property, 486 15 6		
		Sale commission ... 873 3 0		
Increase,	26,180 7 0	Increase	1,954 1 6	27,235 9 3
Decrease,	...	Decrease ... 898 15 3	...	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works and others of public utility.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1879-80 ...	7,62,954 6 9	56,087 3 6	2,75,071 5 0	3,59,284 11 0	14,53,397 10 3
1880-81 ...	5,90,576 9 3	3,52,183 13 3	2,66,930 2 0	3,02,202 13 9	15,11,893 6 3
Increase ..	...	2,96,096 9 9†	...	...	58,495 12 0
Decrease...	1,72,377 13 6*	...	8,141 3 0	57,081 13 3	...

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for :—

	Rs. a. p.
Personal expenses of the ruler, including seraglio, family and relatives of present and past Nawábs ...	1,55,617 7 9
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses	1,46,585 6 0
Total ...	3,02,201 13 9

* This decrease is due to the payment of the allowance in arrear to Nawáb Shamstájdár Begam in the year 1879-80.

† This increase includes the cost of the Jumma Masjid and the donation of one lakh of rupees to the Patriotic Fund.

The Jumma Masjid was completed two years ago, but the very extensive and varied accounts were only finally adjusted during the course of the past year. It is a very large and extremely handsome building, and with its richly gilded domes is a prominent object for many miles.

Civil justice.

The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1879-80 :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1879-80	334	3,073	199	3,272	3,606	3,266	340
1880-81	340	2,695	170	2,865	3,205	2,910	295
Increase ...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	378	29	407	401	356	45

The number of suits and appeals have materially decreased.

No change has taken place since last year in the number of the courts. The principles of Hindu and Muhammadan law are followed. Interest is not awarded to Muhammadan plaintiffs in suits for debt, but is granted to Hindus according to the terms of of the bond, whatever be the creed of the defendants.

The tahsildars dispose of claims and execute civil court decrees without limit as to amount, the rules of procedure being the same as at the capital.

The appellate jurisdiction in civil matters has undergone no alteration.

Criminal justice.

The following shows the criminal work disposed of during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Total of columns 2 and 5	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879-80 ...	313	5,165	38	5,203	5,516	5,170	346
1880-81 ...	346	5,536	20	5,556	5,902	5,468	434
Increase ...	33	371	...	353	386	298	88
Decrease ...	...		18	...	...	...	...

All criminal cases of whatever description are heard and decided in Rampur.

Appeals follow the same course as in the civil courts.

Police.

The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force throughout the territory. The police are paid monthly from the State treasury. There are 51 city chaukidars in the city of Rámpur in addition to the regular police. The latter are paid by a house-tax levied on the well-to-do inhabitants, the poorer classes being exempt.

The Mír Muhallas assess the tax and the pay is advanced each month from the treasury, so that the chaukidars are not kept in arrears. The village chaukidárs receive 3 pie per rupee on the revenue where the latter is paid in cash and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind, and have also small *boundas* or jagirs of land assigned them. Besides these police and municipal taxes no other burdens are in force.

Conservancy establishment.

			Rs.	a.	p.
9 Bhistis	...	...	9	0	0
29 Sweepers	...	...	56	0	0
38 Beldars	...	...	115	8	0
Total		...	180	8	0

The number of sweepers has been materially increased since the close of the year. Some of the sweepers are paid by the State, others by the shopkeepers, who also pay the bhistis. The beldars are all State servants. There are two supervisors of conservancy, drawing Rs. 110 per mensem.

Jail.

The expenditure on the jail during the year amounted to Rs. 12,414, exclusive of cost of jail guard, which came to Rs. 11,832.

The number of prisoners in jail on 31st March, when the year closed, was 438.

The details are as follows :—

Life-prisoners	...	...	... 18
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years	...	...	... 46
Ditto 3 to 7 ditto	...	...	... 128
Ditto 6 months to 3 years		...	... 177
Ditto under 6 months	...	...	... 67
Total			... 438

	Rs. a. p.
Cost of prisoners' food per prisoner ...	19 8 0 per annum, or 10 pie per diem.
Cost of clothing per prisoner	0 12 9½

The daily allowance of food per head is—

Flour ...	... ...	8½ chittacks, Bareilly weight.
Dál ...	... ...	1½ ditto.
Parched gram	... ...	2 ditto.

Clothing during year—

One blanket to each male.. 1 Two sets of clothing to each female.

The value of the prisoner's labour is computed at Rs. 19-15-4½ per head intramural or in the jail manufactories.

Outside on buildings, roads, &c., Rs. 17-1-9 per head.

Special establishments are entertained for the construction and supervision of all buildings and roads. Exclusive of the roads in the city of Rampur, there are three main branch roads, *viz.*—

Public works.

(1) From Rámpur to Rudarpur, raised and bridged, distance 22 miles, passing through Biláspur, up to which point there is an avenue of *babúl* trees.

(2) Rámpur to Mánpur, raised and bridged road, about 22 miles, where it joins the Naini Tál road, passing through tahsíl Suar, also lined with trees for about 14 miles.

(3) From Rámpur to Sháhabad, raised and bridged, up to the Rámganga, also lined with trees.

The expenditure on works completed during the year is detailed below :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	5,002 11 6	3,497 15 0
Bridges	33 11 0	187 15 6
Buildings	32,224 6 9	38,074 10 6
Total ...	37,260 13 3	41,760 9 0

	Roads.	*Bridges.*	*Buildings.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Increase	...	154 4 6	5,850 3 9
Decrease	1,504 12 6	...	...

The total increase is Rs. 4,499-11-9.

The estimated cost of the projects under construction are—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	1,374 13 9	...
Bridges	...	...
Buildings	6,618 15 9	5,102 0 3
Total ...	7,993 13 6	5,102 0 3

	Roads.	*Buildings.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Decrease	1,374 13 9	1,516 15 6

The total decrease is Rs. 2,891-13-3.

Many of the city streets have been metalled at great expense, the kankar having to be brought from Chandausi, a distance of some 26 miles. The cost as entered in the above account, *viz.*, Rs. 3,498, is only the cost of kankar and wages of bhistis, the prisoners making the roads.

Troops and ordnance.

The strength of the military forces of Rámpur is given below :—

Year.	*Ordnance.* Cannon.	*Ordnance.* Artillery-men.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
						Rs. a. p.
1879-80 ...	28	314	507	898	1,182	2,38,191 8 0
1880-81 ...	28	331	545	897	1,231	2,40,234 8 0
Increase ...	...	17	*38	...	†49	2,043 0 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	1	...	...

The guns are detailed in the margin. But few can be pronounced serviceable, while many of the carriages urgently require renewal.

One 14-pounder.	Two 4-pounder.
Four 12 ditto.	One 3 ditto.
Four 9 ditto.	Two 2 ditto.
Fourteen 6 ditto.	

Education.

The number of schools supported by the State is the same as last year, *viz.*, 10: six of these are in the city of Rámpur, one in Sháhabad, one in Tánda, one in Bilaspur, and one in Miluk, as per subjoined detail.

* This includes the new troop of body-guard.
† Citypolice has been increased to this extent.

Besides these there are a large number of *maktabs* or indigenous schools for which indeed Rámpur is famous; also for its religious education, for which numbers of students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, Ghazni, Swat, Bonair, and even Bokhara. The general mass of the people are, however, very illiterate, as evinced by the census returns just compiled.

	Ghausia.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Female.	Total.
Rámpur ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sháhabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Biláspur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tánda ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Miluk ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

There is one master at each of the Sháhabad, Biláspur, Tánda, and Miluk schools, who teaches Arabic, Persian, and Urdu. The senior students instruct the juniors. The number of girls at school is 13, the same as last year; they read religious books, are well-housed, and receive Rs. 3 per head from the State. The ladies of the nobility and higher classes receive private tuition from Mulánis. This has been the case for many years, and the high attainments of many of the ladies of Rámpur are well known.

At the Ghausia school the boys learn the Korán by heart.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 11,708-3-6.

Name of school.	Subject taught.	Masters.	Assistant masters.	Student scholarships.	Students.	Total.
Rámpur ...	Arabic ...	12	6	27	59	104
Ditto ...	Persian ...	2	2	13	21	38
Ditto ...	Ghausia ...	4	...	44	30	78
Ditto ...	Nágri ...	2	...	...	30	32
Ditto ...	English ...	1	...	...	20	21
Ditto ...	Female ...	1	...	13	...	14
Sháhabad ...	Arabic and Persian,	1	...	...	15	16
Biláspur ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	15	16
Miluk ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	16	17
Tánda ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	13	14
Total ...	...	26	8	*97	219	350

* So that more than one-fourth receive scholarships.

Dispensary.

The destitute are admitted as indoor patients at the sole expense of the State. Others receive medicines gratis.

Hakíms and doctors are employed both in the city and mufassil by the State. The outlying dispensaries receive their supplies of medicine from the sudder.

The number of patients treated and the outlay are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Cost of dispensaries.	Number of indoor and outdoor patients.	Number of patients wholly cured.
	Rs. a. p.		
1879-80	12,833 8 6	62,934	37,114
1880-81	13,075 5 3	50,985	31,615
Increase	241 12 9	...	...
Decrease	...	11,949	5,499

The decrease is accounted for by the year having been a comparatively healthy one.

Details of the indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year.

Dispensary.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients.	Patients who came for advice or to consult the medical officers, but being in good positions did not receive medicine.
Rámpur has two entirely separate departments—English and Yunáni	39,330	102	1,101
Sháhabad	707	...	...
Biláspur	1,190	...	...
Tánda	8,135	...	...
Miluk	420	...	...
Total ...	49,782	102	1,101
	50,985		

Babu Sham Chand Das, L.M.S., of the Calcutta Medical College, has been employed by His Highness during the year. He receives Rs. 200 per mensem, and has good private practice besides. He has already made a name for himself as a skilful and highly successful operator, and is liked and trusted by the people. He has charge of the English medical department of the city dispensary, and all criminal cases of wounding, &c., are sent to him for examination and report.

Vaccination.

The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State. Vaccination is encouraged and in full force:—

Name of pargana.	1879-80.					1880-81.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur ...	334	47	23	177	581	263	47	56	177	543
Sháhabad ...	127	76	88	117	408	325	59	67	139	590
Khás Tahsíl ...	242	23	31	95	391	258	56	131	174	619
Milnk ...	365	62	83	115	625	130	56	89	107	382
Biláspur ...	325	2	78	80	485	170	122	129	108	529
Suar ...	345	91	191	129	756	338	17	36	166	557
Huzúr Tahsíl ...	157	49	101	139	446	331	40	107	151	629
Total ...	1,895	350	595	852	3,692	1,815	397	615	1,022	3,849

SUPPLEMENT II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TEHRI-GARHWAL STATE FOR THE YEAR 1937 OF THE HINDU ERA, CORRESPONDING WITH 1880-81 OF THE ENGLISH.

Population.

By the census taken in 1937 the population numbered 200,523 souls, as per statement given below :—

Year. 1937 or A.D. 1880.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Other castes.		Total population.		Having occupation.		Education.		
Number of villages.	2,243	Male.	97,906	Male.	447	Male.	120	Male.	102,044	Male.	17,040	Under instruction.	1,965	Infirmities, unsound mind, deaf mutes from birth, blind, and lepers.
Number of houses.	26,122	Female.	101,480	Female.	464	Female.	106	Female.	98,479	Female.	17,836	Not under instruction, but able to read and write.	5,164	
Number of families.	36,628											Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	194,294	
Total...	2,243		199,386		911		226		200,523		34,876		200,523	...

Trade.

Trade continues to be in the same state as it was in the previous year. From the beginning of the present official year the bazár kotwál has been directed to keep a proper system of registering the inter-provincial trade. There was a great falling off in imports from the plains during the year under report, but this was due in a great measure to the Tehri bridge having been swept away by the heavy floods of September last. A new suspension bridge is, however, in course of construction. Saháranpur is the nearest railway station from Tehri, and from this place almost all the English piece-

goods and food grains are imported into this State; the chief imports being oil, sugar, treacle, pulses of all sorts, spices, brass utensils, stationery, and English piece-goods. Dehra Dún sometimes sends up a great quantity of supplies. There is not much to be exported from this country with the exception of potatoes and a few maunds of *atís*.

Principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the adminis-
Adminstration. tration of justice.

The receipts and charges of the year are given below :—

Receipts.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Forest contract.	Land-rent of the Landour cantonment, Siankote forests, &c., &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes.	Customs and abkári.	Judicial fees.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879,	84,542 0 0	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	2,211 8 0	4,432 5 0	1,13,636 0 5
1937 or A.D. 1880,	84,700 9 0	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	2,009 8 0	3,957 9 9	1,13,117 14 2
Increase ...	158 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	202 0 0	474 11 3	518 2 3

The small increase under the head of "land-revenue" is due partly to the collection of arrears and partly to a revised assessment in some of the villages. The decrease under the heads of "customs" and "judicial fees" is due mainly to the absence of His Highness the Rája from his capital, in consequence of which the chief court remained closed. The subordinate courts, however, were open as usual.

During the last four months the Rája visited the following places,—*viz.*, Sirhind, Rupar, Biláspur, Sukhet, and by the end of February he was invited by the Rája of Mandi to attend his marriage ceremony, where he spent nearly three months.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salary of sepoys and jemadars.	Personal expenses of the Rája, his families, relatives, and civil administration.	Charitable allowances.	Purchase of grain and piece-goods.	Post-office.	Public works department.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A. D. 1879,	16,585	32,525	13,315	25,482	1,932	13,795 7 0	1,03,634 7 0
1937 or A.D. 1880,	16,585	32,525	14,265	26,378	1,932	18,688 8 0	1,10,373 8 0
Increase ...	...	...	950	896	...	4,893 1 0	6,739 1 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This year the expenditure has increased to a certain extent owing to the recent travels of the Rája towards Mandi, &c.

Justice.

There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court. The civil courts are situated—one at Dehprag, the other at Rowai, and the third at Tehri. The orders and decisions of the civil courts as well as those of the muáfidárs of Sakliana are appealable to the chief court. Suits for inheritance and disputes between the Rowals of Badri Naráyan and Kidar Náth and their subordinates are decided by the Rája himself. Criminal cases of all descriptions are disposed of at Tehri. Officers in the mufassil have on

power to try any of the criminal cases. The chief court is presided over by the Rája, and the subordinate courts by officers appointed by the Rája for the purpose.

Civil justice.

The following table exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts :—

Year.	Suits pending at close of last year.	Suits instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realized by the civil courts.
							Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	637	652	10	1,299	860	439	2,504 8 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	439	385	4	828	313	515	1,967 3 0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Decrease	198	267	6	471	547	...	537 5 0

The total value of suits instituted in 1937 (A.D. 1880) is Rs. 31,475, against Rs. 40,072 in 1936 (A.D. 1879). The court-fees in civil suits are levied at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. *ad valorem:* formerly the practice was to levy court-fees by cash payments after a case was decided. They are now taken by means of stamped paper when the suit is instituted. The object of introducing these stamped papers is to relieve the courts of all trouble in the recovery of petty sums after a case was decided. These stamped papers are used only in civil judicial courts. No other judicial fees of any kind are taken.

Criminal justice.

The following table shows the work done by criminal courts during the year:—

Year.	Suits pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Fines.		
							Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount recovered.	Amount irrecoverable.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	222	355 ...		577	464	113	1,395 8 0	1,142 8 0	253 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	113	497 ...		610	243	367	1,225 0 0	1,045 0 0	180 0 0
Increase ...	...	142 ...		33	...	254	...	...	...
Decrease ..	109	... ...		...	221	...	170 8 0	97 8 0	73 0

The following statement shows the number of revenue suits disposed of during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fine inflicted.
							Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	64	4	160	228	176	52	271 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	52	3	199	254	134	120	298 12 0
Increase ...	...	...	39	26	...	68	27 12 0
Decrease ...	12	1	...	...	42	...	...

The following table shows the business disposed of in the small cause court during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the court.
						Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	55	204	259	150	109	381 5 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	109	176	285	82	203	287 7 6
Increase ...	54	...	26	...	94	...
Decrease ...	...	28	...	68	...	93 13 6

The value of suits in the subordinate courts was Rs. 4,599-8-0 during the year.

The following statement shows the number of názirs, jemadars, and sepoys employed in the several courts :—

Year.	*Sepoys.*		Názirs.	Jemadars.	Expenditure on this establishment.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.			Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	200	60	2	10	16,585 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	200	60	2	10	16,585 0 0

The police and conservancy establishments consist of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jemadars, 21 sepoys, and eight sweepers. The sweepers are paid partly by the State and partly by the residents of the town.

The following shows the number of prisoners in jail, with the terms of their imprisonment :—

Prisoners.	Years.	
	1936 or A.D. 1879.	1837 or A.D. 1880.
Life-prisoners	5	5
Over 7 years	5	5
„ 2 years	10	4
„ 6 months	16	12
Under 6 months	13	11
Prisoners undergoing punishment in default of payment of fine.	9	10
Total ...	58	47

The prisoners were employed, as in previous years, on the improvement of the public works: they are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The daily allowance to each prisoner is one and a half anna. One blanket is given to each male, and a suit of clothes to each female prisoner annually.

Vaccination.

For this important work Rs. 660 are annually given to Dr. R. Pringle, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Divisions. The following statement shows the number of operations performed during the year :—

State.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Primary vaccination.				
		Under one year.	Over one year and under six years.	Over six years.	Total number of operations.	Total number of successful operations.
Tehri	4	722	2,780	411	4,119	3,913

The following statement gives details as to the establishment entertained for education:—

Year 1937 (A.D. 1880).	English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Chaprasis.	Water-bearers.
Teachers	2	1	2	4	2
Students	38	50	115	...	...

There are three schools—one English, one Persian, and the third Hindi. The schools are under the superintendence of Naráyan Dat Notiyal, an ex-student of the late Bareilly College. The number of students who attended the schools during the year is 203. Three of the students having finished their course of study here have gone to Dehra Dún training school to appear in the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. The heir-apparent has attained his eighth year and has been put under the tuition of a private teacher.

Public Works Department.

Under the Public Works Department the total expenditure on roads, gardens, buildings, and water-courses was Rs. 18,688-8-0, against Rs. 13,759-7-0 in 1936 (A.D. 1879). Two gardens—one at Chaná-ká-khet and the other at Simlasu—are being laid out, and a canal nearly a mile and a half in length, to keep up a continued supply of water, has been completed. A *pakka* reservoir, 80 feet square, has been constructed. Almost all the old buildings have been repaired and improved. A new dispensary building and the Tehri bridge are in course of construction, and it is hoped that both of these works will be completed by the beginning of September next.

Charitable dispensary.

From the beginning of this year a charitable dispensary has been established in Tehri for the purpose of distributing medicine to the public. The management of this institution has been entrusted to an experienced Native Doctor of the Calcutta Medical College. Since the establishment of this dispensary nearly 900 out-door patients have been treated. The prevalent diseases are reported to have been fever, bronchocele, ulcers of various nature, and venereal affections. The dispensary is now temporarily placed in a separate building,

as the permanent building for it is in course of erection. The expenditure for the maintenance of this institution, including the cost of surgical instruments, medicines, and other hospital necessaries, is estimated for the present year at Rs. 4,000. The establishment consists of a doctor, a compounder, two chaprasis, two cooks, four attendants, and two mehters.

The following establishment is entertained for the post-office:—

Year.	Postmasters.	Jemadars.	Runners.	Post-peons.
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	1	2	18	2

The expenditure in this department is Rs. 1,932 annually.

The revenue due to the State is collected in four instalments. The crops this year were good. There were no cases of epidemic, and the general health was better than last year.

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